

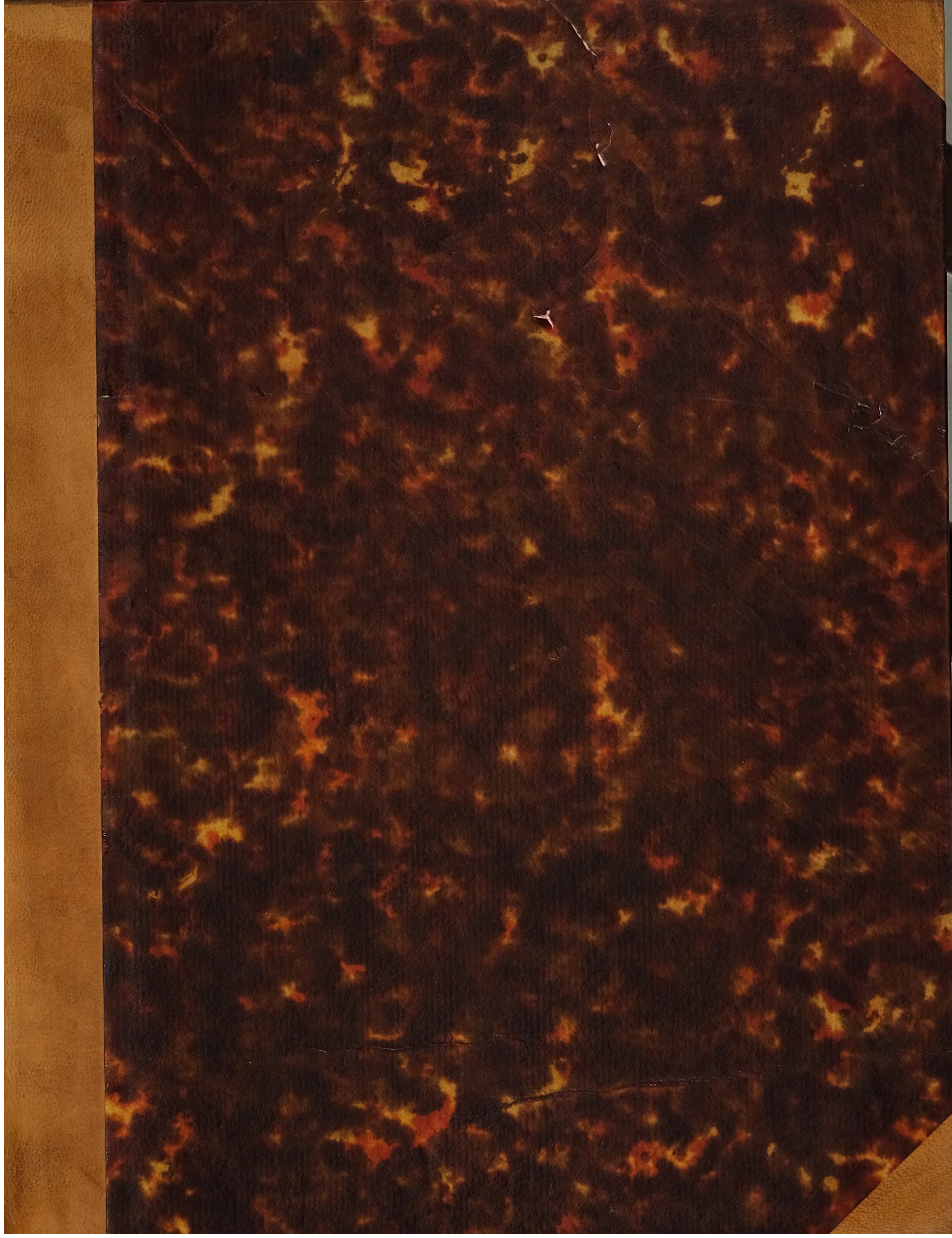




Ca
A
218









54
Walner sagt in seinen principes of english pronunciation: The only fault
Mr. Sheridan seems guilty of in depicting the sound of nature etc. is in
making the u short, as in bur, cur etc. as every correct ear must per-
ceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of u, and a vulgarity in
shortening it. u lud widdij sat huc. immens gnföt, das äßte fughänd
neh fchier, fien' fchier in f.w. auß fchier, mer, wstststst, das i
laun förter; aber das u wail ähulijne dem fchallende von full
ful / voll /, all dem von but bot oder cur. u f. f. f. A. L. G. von
1799. f. B. 8. 472.

A COMPLETE
D I C T I O N A R Y
OF THE
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

A COMPLETE

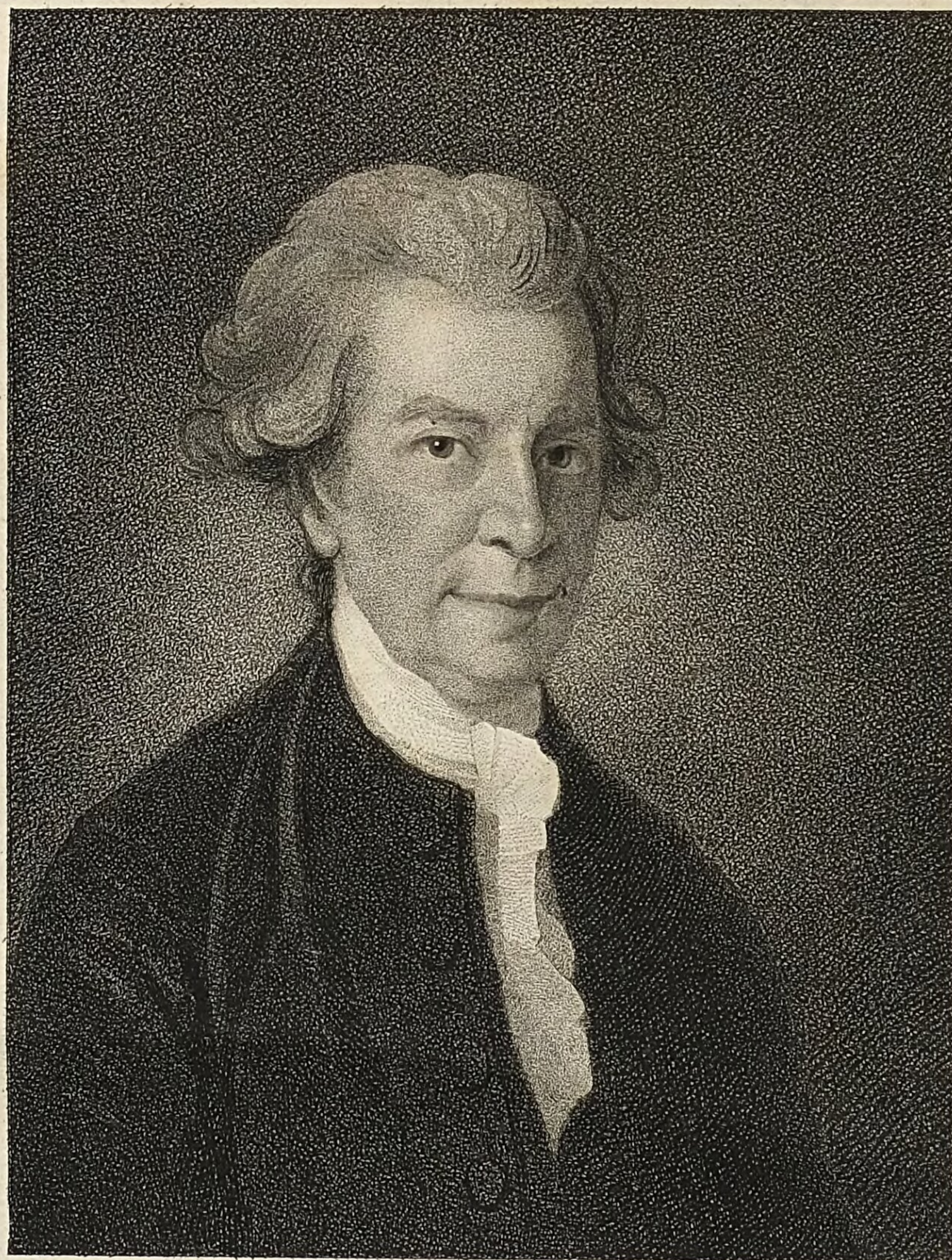
DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THOMAS SHERRIDAN, ESQ.

Cas.



Stewart pinx^t

Scott sculp^t

Thomas Sheridan A.M.

London, Published as the Act directs 4th June 1789, for Charles Dilly.

A COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING.
One main Object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent
STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM CAVIL-
LANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JECERIT, QUICQUID
SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JUCUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRE-
TORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS,
QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

THE SECOND EDITION,
Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the AUTHOR.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXIX.



Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A PROSODIAE GRAMMATA.

BY THOMAS SHERRIDAN, A.M.

THE SECOND EDITION,

Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the AUTHOR.

NO. 10

ALBANY, N. Y.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE favourable reception of Mr. SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY having rendered a new Edition necessary, the indefatigable Author, animated by the warm approbation of the Public, cheerfully undertook the laborious task of revising the work preparatory to its being reprinted. In order to make it as complete as possible, and to supersede the necessity of any future alterations, the Grammar, with its valuable Appendix, the Directions to Foreigners, &c. occupied much of his attention, and received from his own hand their final improvements. Perceiving that many useful and approved words had been omitted in the Dictionary, to supply the deficiency, and to render the work more extensively useful, he carefully selected a number of words (amounting to nearly a thousand), and introduced them in their alphabetical order, with their peculiar marks of pronunciation. Since his death the Publisher has been favoured with an additional list of words, from which a considerable number has been extracted, and inserted, with their marks and explanations, in their proper places, under the direction of a Gentleman who was appointed by Mr. Sheridan to superintend the work during its progress through the press.

The present Edition is now offered to the Public with all the Author's last corrections and improvements; and the Publisher flatters himself that it will not only answer the purpose of any other Dictionary, by giving the clearest explanation of the meaning of words, but, by having the superior advantage of simple visible marks affixed to each word, tend to reduce the pronunciation of the English tongue to a regular and uniform standard. To all public speakers, and teachers in general, it must be highly acceptable; while to foreigners who study the language, and to persons who have been habituated to the Scotch, Irish, or Provincial accent, it must be considered as a real acquisition.

P R E F A C E.

OF all the languages known in the world, the English is supposed to be the most difficult; and foreigners in general look upon it as impracticable to arrive at any degree of perfection, either in writing or speaking it. Yet from its nature and constitution, with regard to the grammatical part, it ought to be the most easy of attainment of any other; as upon examination it would appear, that it is built upon the simplest principles, and governed by the fewest rules, of any language yet known. In which respects it exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto supposed to be the most simple of any. With regard indeed to the pronunciation of our tongue, the obstacles are great; and in the present state of things almost insuperable. But all this apparent difficulty arises from our utter neglect of examining and regulating our speech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or societies, towards a right method of teaching it.

While the ingenious natives of other countries in Europe, particularly the Italians, French, and Spaniards, in proportion to their progress in civilization and politeness, have, for more than a century, been employed, with the utmost industry, in cultivating and regulating their speech; we still remain in the state of all barbarous countries in that respect, having left our's wholly to chance. Whoever has a mind to attain any of those tongues, may arrive at the utmost perfection in them, by the instruction of skilful masters, and the aid of accurate grammars and dictionaries; together with various treatises on the peculiar niceties and elegancies of each. But when a foreigner arrives in London, and, as the first necessary point, enquires for a master to teach him the language, to his utter astonishment he is told, that there are none to be found; and thus he is left to pick it up as well as he can, in the same way as if he had landed among savages.

This is the more surprising, as perhaps there never was a language, which required, or merited cultivation more; and certainly there never was a people upon earth, to whom a perfect use of the powers of speech were so essentially necessary, to support their rights, privileges, and all the blessings arising from the noblest constitution that ever was formed. This amazing neglect has been owing to a mode of education, established more than two centuries ago; and which, notwithstanding a total change in every circumstance, that made such a mode of education the most proper for those times, has, to the disgrace of human reason, and to the indelible reproach of the legislature of this country, remained invariably the same ever since. On the revival of letters, the study of the Greek and Roman languages, in a short time, became general, in the more civilized nations of

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Europe; and in this they were wise; because a treasure of knowledge, the collected wisdom of ages, was here opened to their view, which could be acquired in no other way; as their own languages were then poor and barbarous, and the works of their authors, neither fit for entertainment or use. Whereas in the noble works of antiquity, they found every thing necessary to enlighten the understanding, regulate the fancy, and refine the taste; and in proportion to their progress in this way, they who applied themselves to those studies, gained a superiority over the rest of mankind, not in fame only, but in rank and fortune. Thus were they stimulated in the pursuit, not only by the pleasure attending the chase, but by the great ends to be attained by it. The temples of Fame and Fortune were shut to all, who could not make their offerings in Greek and Latin. Latin particularly was the general language, in which all people of education both conversed and wrote; and became, for a considerable length of time, the currency of Europe, as French is at this day. Our ancestors, not to be behind-hand with other nations, made many endowments of schools and colleges, for the perpetual propagation of those studies, in their days so justly held in the highest estimation. They could not *look into the seeds of time*, nor foresee that future generations, upon a total change of circumstances, might suffer much by a continuation of those institutions; or that an enlightened posterity would not make such alterations in them, as a change of times might render necessary.

The change, indeed, since their days, has been so great, that the two learned languages are fallen into utter disuse. No one now either writes, or converses in them. Nay, so totally are they gone out of fashion, that in order to avoid the imputation of pedantry, no gentleman must let it appear in conversation, that he ever had the least tincture of those studies; and far from contributing to any man's advancement to posts of honour or profit, the utmost skill in those languages will only qualify persons for the office of schoolmasters, or private tutors. While a complete mastery of the English, both in writing and speaking, would be the surest means of attaining those ends, and answer every other purpose of speech, with regard to ornament, as well as use, to an inhabitant of these countries, better than a command of all the other languages known in the world. Yet so little regard has been paid to it in either respect, that out of our numerous army of authors, very few can be selected who write with accuracy; and among the multitude of our orators, even a tolerable speaker is a prodigy.

All this arises from a wrong bias given to the mind, in our course of education, with regard to two material articles. The first is, a total neglect of our own tongue, from the time and pains necessary to the attainment of two dead languages. The second, an utter inattention to the living language, as delivered to the ear by the organs of speech; from making the written, as presented to the eye by the pen, the sole object of instruction.

With regard to the first of these, it has been taken for granted, that a knowledge of Greek and Latin will of course produce a sufficient knowledge of our own tongue: though it is notorious that many who have acquired an accurate skill in writing Latin, make but

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a very poor figure in their English style. Nay it has lately been proved by a learned Prelate, in a short essay upon our grammar, that some of our most celebrated writers, and such as have hitherto passed for our English Classics, have been guilty of great solecisms, inaccuracies, and even grammatical improprieties, in many places of their most finished works. Nor is this at all surprising, when we consider that grammar has never been taught among us as a science; and that in learning Latin, our youth are instructed only in the mechanical rules peculiarly adapted to that language; where therefore these do not square with another, they are as much at a loss, as if they knew no rules at all. Will any of these, presuming upon their knowledge of Latin, think they can master the French or Italian, without learning the grammars of their respective tongues? And is there not the same reason for examining the peculiar rules by which the English is governed? This would certainly be done by all in the liberal line of life, were the means open to them. But the fact is, that there has been no method laid down for attaining this knowledge. Nothing worthy the name of a grammar has hitherto appeared; and it is not many years since a dictionary of any value was produced; which, though it must be allowed to have been an Herculean labour, when considered as the work of one man, yet still is capable of great improvement. Hence each individual is left to acquire any critical skill in his own language, as well as he can, by his own labour. The difficulties that perpetually start in his way, through want of some principles and rules to guide him, soon make him weary of the fruitless pursuit; and people in general are satisfied with copying others, or making innovations upon unsure grounds. In consequence of which, it has been in a perpetual state of fluctuation, being left wholly to the guidance of caprice and fashion. The learned compiler of the English Dictionary, in speaking of our language, says, ‘That while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, it has itself been neglected; suffered to spread under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruption of ignorance, and caprice of innovation. When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated.’ And Swift, in his letter to Lord Oxford, is of opinion, that the corruptions crept into our language, have more than counterbalanced any improvements it has received, since the days of Charles the First. No wonder indeed our written language should be in this state, when the only article attended to, and regularly taught, is that of spelling words properly.

But low as the state of the written language is, that of the spoken is infinitely worse; with regard to which, nothing has been done, even to render a right pronunciation of the words attainable. And with respect to every other point, we are so far from having any way opened for teaching a just and graceful delivery, that even from our learning the first elements of speech, we are so wholly perverted by false rules, and afterwards corrupted by bad habits, that there is scarce a possibility of arriving at any degree of perfection in the most useful and pleasing art that can adorn and dignify human nature.

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The total neglect of this art has been productive of the worst consequences. It is by speech that all affairs relative to the nation at large, or particular societies, are carried on. In the conduct of all affairs ecclesiastical and civil, in church, in parliament, courts of justice, county courts, grand and petty juries, even down to vestries in parishes, are the powers of speech essentially requisite. In all which places, the wretched state of elocution is apparent to persons of any discernment and taste; more particularly in the church, where that talent would be of the utmost moment to the support of religion. But in general, the speakers console themselves with the thought, that they are not worse than their neighbours: and numbers, hopeless of arriving at any degree of excellence in that way, endeavour, as is usual on such occasions, to depreciate what they cannot attain. Nay, it has been gravely maintained by many writers, that oratory is not suited to the genius of the nation, or nature of the constitution; and that any use of it, in the pulpit, the senate-house, or bar, would even be improper. To this term of *Oratory*, from the erroneous ideas entertained of that art, they annex strange confused notions, of something artificial in tones, looks, and gesture, that have no foundation in nature, and are the mere inventions of man. But if the true art of oratory be only to exhibit nature dressed to advantage; if its object be, to enable the speaker to display his thoughts and sentiments, in the most perspicuous, pleasing, and forcible manner; so as to enlighten the understanding, charm the ear, and leave the deepest impressions on the minds of the hearers—Can any one but the most vain pedant, or stupid barbarian, say, that such an art is improper for this or any other society in the world? To reason with blind prejudice, or invincible ignorance, would be fruitless; but I would beg leave to ask all who assert this doctrine a few questions.

Whether it would not contribute much to promote the cause of religion, if the service of the church were always performed with propriety, and sermons delivered with due force?

Whether it would not be of service to the state, if all our senators, who had from nature the abilities, should also be furnished, from art and practice, with the habitual power of delivering their sentiments readily, in a correct, perspicuous, and forcible manner? And whether this would not be equally useful to the gentlemen of the bar?

Whether it would not contribute much to the ease and pleasure of society, and improvement of politeness, if all gentlemen in public meetings, or private company, should be able to express their thoughts clearly, and with an utterance so regulated, as not to give pain to the understanding, or offence to the ears of their auditors?

Whether it would not greatly contribute to put an end to the odious distinction kept up between the subjects of the same king, if a way were opened, by which the attainment of the English tongue in its purity, both in point of phraseology and pronunciation, might be rendered easy to all inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions, whether of South or North Britain, of Ireland, or the other British dependencies?

Whether it would not redound much to the honour of this nation, if the attainment of our tongue were rendered easy to foreigners, so as to enable them to read our excel-

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lent authors in the original, and converse with the natives of these countries upon equal terms?

Whether many important advantages would not accrue both to the present age, and to posterity, if the English language were ascertained, and reduced to a fixed and permanent standard?

Whether the first step necessary to the accomplishment of these points, be not that of opening a method, whereby all children of these realms, whether male or female, may be instructed from the first rudiments, in a grammatical knowledge of the English tongue, and the art of reading and speaking it with propriety and grace; in the same regular way as other languages, and other arts, of infinitely less consequence to them, are now taught?

To compass these points, and others perhaps of still greater consequence which may flow from them, has been the chief object of the Author's pursuits in life, and the main end of the present publication.

It must be obvious, that in order to spread abroad the English language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its speech, it is necessary in the first place that a standard of pronunciation should be established, and a method of acquiring a just one should be laid open. That the present state of the written language is not at all calculated to answer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who speak English, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently, but each county in England has its peculiar dialect, which infects not only their speech, but their reading also. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable: And the only plan which could possibly be followed with any prospect of success, is what the Author has pursued in his *Profodial Grammar and Dictionary*.

In his *Grammar*, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards sound, from the first simple elements, to their most extended combinations in words and sentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

In his *Dictionary* he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and visible marks; the only way by which uniformity of sound could be propagated to any distance. This we find effectually done in the art of music by notes; for in whatever part of the globe music is so taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the same way. A similar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this *Grammar and Dictionary*, may be spread through all parts of the globe, wherever English shall be taught by their aid.

But it may be asked, what right the Author has to assume to himself the office of a legislator on this occasion, and what his pretensions are to establish an absolute standard in an article, which is far from being in a settled state among any class of people? It is well known, that there is a great diversity of pronunciation of the same words, not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are some adopted by the universities;

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sities; some prevail at the bar, and some in the senate-house. That the propriety of these several pronunciations is controverted by the several persons who have adopted them; and what right has this self-appointed judge to determine which is the best?

The Author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it necessary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

There was a time, and that at no very distant period, which may be called the Augustan age of England, I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when English was the language spoken at court; and when the same attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Versailles. This produced a uniformity in that article in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much ashamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as persons of a liberal education would now be of mis-spelling words. But on the accession of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many blessings conferred by that happy event, the English language suffered much by being banished the court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining; so that now the greatest improprieties in that point are to be found among people of fashion; many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground; and if something be not done to stop this growing evil, and fix a general standard at present, the English is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleases. It is to be wished, that such a standard had been established at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that English was then spoken in its highest state of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very state. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a master, who made that a material object of instruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and chosen companion of Swift; who had passed great part of his life in a familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his style, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactness of pronunciation in speaking. Nor could he bear to hear any mistakes committed by his friends in that respect, without correcting them. I had the happiness to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for several months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving still the benefit of his instruction. I have since had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many distinguished personages who were there initiated into life; among the number of which were the Duke of Dorset and the Earl of Chesterfield. And that very pronunciation is still the customary one among the descendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon investigating the principles on which the pronunciation of that time was formed, I found, that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a secret influence of analogy constantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their several classes, to itself as their center. And where there were any deviations from that analogy,

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analogy, the anomalies were founded upon the best principle by which speech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the most easy to the organs of speech, and consequently most agreeable to the ear. So far the Author has laid open his pretensions, upon a supposition that pronunciation depended only upon custom and fashion. But when he adds, that he is the first who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken, will not be considered as either vain or presumptuous.

When we reflect, that no evil so great can befall any language, as a perpetual fluctuation both in point of spelling and pronouncing, it is surely a thing to be wished, that a permanent and obvious standard to both should at some certain period be established; and if possible, that period should be fixed upon, when probably they were in the greatest degree of perfection. Dr. Johnson's spelling has been implicitly followed in the present Dictionary. It scarce deviates from that used by the writers in Queen Anne's reign; as he has judiciously rejected several innovations attempted since that time by vain and pragmatical writers, who, from an affectation of singularity, have attempted to introduce changes, upon principles which will by no means stand the test of examination; and it might indisputably be proved, that no alterations in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making a considerable addition to its characters; a point utterly impracticable.

With regard to pronunciation, the Author has laid his reasons before the public of his having followed that which was established at the same æra. Thus, in both these articles, has he in this one work endeavoured to fix two anchors to our floating language, in order to keep it steady against the gales of caprice, and current of fashion.

In the explanatory part he has chiefly followed Dr. Johnson; only sometimes making use of plainer words, more adapted to the capacity of English readers.

As the utmost accuracy was necessary in using the marks of pronunciation, he has exerted such industry in this respect, by reiterated examination of each proof sheet before it was printed off, that he hopes there is not an error of any consequence throughout the whole.

A
P R O S O D I A L G R A M M A R
O F T H E
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Calculated solely for the Purposes of teaching Propriety of
PRONUNCIATION, and Justness of DELIVERY, in that
Tongue, by the Organs of Speech.

[a]

[To follow the Preface.]

PROSODIC GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Collected for the purpose of teaching Prosody of
Pronunciation and Inflection of Voice in that
Tongue by the Organ of Speech

[A]

[Printed in London]

C O N T E N T S

O F T H E

G R A M M A R.

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Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds;
Scheme of the Alphabet;

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of Diffusion

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Of the manner of forming certain bones

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PROSODIAL GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Simple Sounds.

IN the English alphabet there appear twenty-six letters,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

But this alphabet is ill calculated to represent the simple sounds of the English tongue, as there are many of those sounds which have no letters to stand for their marks. Two of the consonants are superfluous; *c* and *q*: *c* having the sound either of *k* or *s*; and *q* that of *k* before a *u* when preceding another vowel in the same syllable. Two are marks of compound sounds; *j*, which stands for *dzh*; and *x* for *ks* or *gz*. And *h* is no letter, but merely a mark of aspiration. With regard to the vowels, two of them, *i* and *u*, as pronounced by us, are marks of diphthongs; and the only sounds we hear of real simple vowels are those of *a*, *e*, and *o*. Thus, deducting the five consonant marks above mentioned, and those of the two vowels, there remain but nineteen letters to represent all the simple sounds in our tongue, which in reality amount to twenty-eight; consequently to make a complete alphabet, in which every simple sound ought to have a mark peculiar to itself, there ought to be nine more characters or letters. The reason of this deficiency is, that after the revival of letters we adopted the Roman alphabet, which became of general use throughout Europe, though it was by no means suited to our tongue, on account of the great number of simple sounds con-

tained in it, which were not found in the ancient Latin. To make up for this deficiency in the adopted alphabet, there were in those days of ignorance so many clumsy contrivances used, and from that time to this such diversity and irregularity in marking the superabounding sounds, not upon settled principles, but according to the whim and fashion of the times, that it became a work of immense time and labour, even to the best educated natives, to give a right pronunciation to words in reading; and it is rendered wholly impossible for foreigners or provincials ever to acquire it, from any assistance hitherto given them by books.

To afford a clue through this intricate labyrinth, and to enable all, who will take the pains of becoming masters of the method here laid down, to acquire a just pronunciation of our tongue, is one of the main objects proposed in the following work.

In order to this it will be necessary in the first place to ascertain the number of simple sounds in our tongue. And first I shall begin with the vowels.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hătē	hăl.
e	bêt	bêar	bêr.
i	fît	fîght	fîeld.
o	nôt	nôte	nôose.
u	bût	bûth	blûc.
y	love-lý	lýe.	

b

Before

Before they proceed any farther, it will be necessary that all who would readily and clearly comprehend what is laid down in the following treatise with regard to the vowels, should get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line; as,

hăt	hâte	hăl.
bêt	bêar, &c.	

In this scheme * we see that each vowel stands for three different sounds; and I have classed them in this manner, because I shall have occasion to particularize them hereafter by the titles of First, Second, and Third sounds, according to the order in which they lie, and as they are marked by those figures.

At first view of this scheme, one would be apt to imagine that we have no less than seventeen sounds of vowels in our tongue; but, on a nearer examination, we shall find that there are several duplicates of the same sounds, only differently marked. Thus the second sounds of *a* and *e*, as in hâte, bêar, are the same. The third sounds in *e* and *i*, bêar, field, are also the same. The sound of *o* in nôt, is only the short sound of *ă* in hăl. The second sound of *u* in bûsh is only the short sound of *ô* in noose. The second sound of *i* in fight, and the third sound of *u* in cube, are not simple sounds, but diphthongs. And with regard to the two sounds of *y*, the first perceived in the last syllable of lovely, is only the short sound of *ê* in beer, and the second in lye is the same as *î* in fight.

So that subducting these eight duplicates, there remain only nine simple vocal sounds or vowels, which are as follow:

ă	â	ă	ê	ô	ô	ê	î	û
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	noose	bet	fit	but.

Number of Simple Sounds of Consonants.

These amount to nineteen, which are as follow:
eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth eth
esh ezh ing.

* Till they shall have got it by heart, the best way will be, that each reader should copy the above scheme, and hold it in his hand, in order to be sure that he does not mistake the marks.

From the number of characters which appear in the Roman alphabet as marks of simple sounds, five must be excluded as improper: two are superfluous, *c* and *q*; *c* having the same power only as a *k*, or an *s*; of a *k*, as in card; of an *s*, as in cease: and *q* that of *k* when it precedes a diphthong whose first vowel is *u*, as in quality. *H* is no letter, as it represents no articulate sound, and is merely an effort of the breath, or aspiration: and two are marks of compound, not simple sounds; *j* of *zh* preceded by a *d*, as *ezh*, *edzh*; james *dzhames*; and *x* of *ks*, or *gz*; *ks*, as in excel; *gz*, as in example.

The last five consonants of the English alphabet, as enumerated above, are marked each by two characters, and therefore have been considered by our grammarians as compound sounds, though in reality they are as simple as any of the rest. But the truth is, the Roman language was without those sounds, consequently they had no letters in their alphabet to mark them. The sound of *eth*, or the Greek theta, indeed, they had adopted together with some words from that language, such as theatrum, theologia, &c.; but not being able to introduce the Greek letter into their alphabet, they fell upon the expedient of marking it by a junction of their *h*, or mark of aspiration, with a *t*, and this expedient we have adopted from them in marking three of those sounds; of *th*, as in the word thin; *th*, as in then; and *sh*, as in shall. But we have as yet given no peculiar mark to the 4th sound, *ezh*, being sometimes represented by a single *z*, as in azure; sometimes by an *s*, as in osier. The simple sound *ing* is uniformly marked by a junction of *n* and *g*, as sing, ring, &c.

There are besides two letters in the Roman alphabet, *y* and *w*, whose nature and use have been utterly mistaken by our grammarians, as shall be shewn when we come to speak of diphthongs. The chief use of these characters is to stand as marks for the short sounds of *ee*, and *oo*, in the formation of diphthongs; by which names they should therefore be called.

The whole of the English alphabet, with regard both to sounds and letters, may be exhibited in one view by the following scheme.

Vowels.

Vowels.

^ā	^â	^ä	^ë	^ō	^ö	^ē	^ī	^ū
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	noose	bet	fit	but
		w				y		
		short ^ō o				short ^ē ee		

Consonants.

eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth * eth
esh ezh ing

h c j q x
ha ek or els edge qua eks or egz.

By founding these latter characters in this manner, their nature and powers will be expressed in their names. And I have placed a vowel before the other consonants, that they may be all founded in that manner, contrary to the usual practice, for a reason to be given hereafter.

SECTION II.

Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds.

FIRST, of the vowels; which may be divided into long and short. The first six are of the former kind; the three last, of the latter. In calling the first long vowels, I do not mean that they are necessarily long, but they are such whose sound may be prolonged *ad libitum*, though at the same time capable of being rendered short; and therefore, strictly speaking, they should be denominated doubtful.

Six long or doubtful Vowels.

hāll hāt hâte bēer nōte nōose.

In pronouncing them in that order, we perceive a just and regular scale, by which the voice proceeds in marking those sounds. ^ā is the fullest sound, made by the greatest aperture of the mouth, and the voice strikes upon that part of the palate which is nearest to the passage by which the voice issues: ^â is formed by a gradually less aperture, and the stroke of the voice more advanced: ^ä in like proportion still more so; and in founding ^ë the mouth

* Th has two sounds; one in the word *thin*, the other in *then*. To distinguish them, the former sound is marked by a stroke drawn across the upper part of the h.

is almost closed, and the stroke of the voice is near the teeth. These are the only long vowels formed within the mouth. After that, the seat of articulation is advanced to the lips; ^ō being formed by a small pushing out of the lips in a figure resembling the circular character which represents that sound; and ^ö by advancing the lips still more, and pushing the sound out through a chink or foramen more of the oblong kind. So that whoever will give but a slight attention in repeating the vowels in this order, will perceive a regular and gradual progression of the voice, from the first seat of articulation to the extreme; as, ^ā ^â ^ä ^ë ^ō ^ö. The three last vowels, founded in the words bēt, fīt, būt, are in their nature short, being incapable of prolongation; on which account it would be found difficult to pronounce them separately, and their true sounds can be pointed out only in syllables when they are united to subsequent consonants.

Of the Nature and Formation of Consonants.

Consonants may be divided into two classes, mutes and semivowels. The mutes, are those whose sounds cannot be prolonged; the semivowels, such whose sounds can be continued at pleasure; partaking of the nature of vowels, from which they derive their name. There are six mutes, eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et. And thirteen semivowels, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth, eth, esh, ezh, ing.

The mutes may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, are those whose sounds cannot be at all prolonged. These are, ek, ep, et. The impure, are those whose sounds may be continued, though for a very short space. These are, eb, ed, eg.

The semivowels may be subdivided into vocal and aspirated. The vocal, are those which are formed by the voice; the aspirated, those formed by the breath. There are nine vocal, and four aspirated. The vocal are, el, em, en, er, ev, ez, eth, ezh, ing. The aspirated, ef, es, eth, esh. The vocal semivowels may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, such as are formed entirely by the voice: the impure, such as have a mixture of breath with the voice. There are five pure—el, em, en, er, ing. Four impure—ev, ez, eth, ezh.

In order to know the manner of their formation, it will be proper to divide them into separate classes, according to the different seats where they are formed, whether the lips, teeth, palate, or nose; thence denominated, labial, dental, palatine, and nasal.

The labial are four, *eb ep ef ev*.

Dental eight, *ed et eth ez efs esh ezh*.

Palatine four, *eg ek el er*.

Nasal three, *em en ing*.

Eb and *ep* are formed exactly by the same action of the lips, which is, by closing them and intercepting the voice; and the only difference between them is, that in forming *eb*, the lips at first only gently touch each other, so as not wholly to prevent some sounds issuing, and are soon after closed till the voice be entirely intercepted: whereas in forming *ep*, the lips are at once so forcibly pressed together, as to prevent the issuing of any sound. These two are the only genuine labial consonants; that is, entirely formed by the lips: the other two, being partly labial, and partly dental; that is, they are formed by the application of the under lip to the upper teeth, as *ef*, *ev*. Here it is also to be observed, that these two letters are formed by the same position of the organs, and the only difference between them is, that *ev*, is formed by the voice and breath mixed; *ef*, by the breath only.

The next in order are the dental, as the seat of their formation is nearest to the lips. In forming *ed* and *et* the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, almost touching the teeth; and there is no other difference between them than what was before mentioned with regard to the labials *eb* and *ep*; that in the one, the sound can be continued; in the other, it can not. In forming *ed*, the tongue at first only gently touches the gum, and is gradually pressed closer till the sound is entirely obstructed; whereas in forming *et*, the tongue is at once so forcibly and closely pressed to the same part, that the sound is instantly intercepted.

Eth and *eth* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and pressing it against the upper teeth; and the only difference between them is, what was before observed with regard to *ev* and *ef*, that the one is formed by the breath only, the other by the breath and voice mixed.

Efs and *ez* are both formed in the same manner, by turning up the tip of the tongue towards the upper gums, but so as not to touch them; and thus the breath and voice being cut by the sharp point of the tongue, and passing through the narrow chink left between that and the gums, are modified into that hissing sound perceptible in the one, and buzzing noise in the other. Here also the only difference between them is, the same that was just mentioned with regard to *eth* and *eth*, that *ez* is formed by the voice and breath together, *efs* by the breath only.

Esh and *ezh* are formed by protruding the tongue towards the teeth, but so as not to touch them; and thus the voice and breath passing over it through a wider chink, and not being cut by it on account of its flat position, have not so sharp a sound as *efs* and *ez*. The same distinction is also to be observed here, they being both formed by the same position of the organs, only *ezh* is by the voice and breath, and *esh* by the breath only.

Of this class there are but two that in strict propriety can be called dental; and those are *eth* and *eth*, formed by the application of the tongue to the upper teeth, which are not directly concerned in producing any of the other sounds; but as the seat of their formation is close to the teeth, they have obtained the name of dental, to distinguish them from those whose seat is farther removed back towards the palate, and thence called palatine.

The first of this class are *el* and *er*, whose seat of formation lies a little behind that of *ed* and *et*. *El* is formed by a gentle application of the end of the tongue to the roof of the mouth a little behind the seat of *ed*. The pressure must be as soft as possible, so that the sound may not be intercepted; and in this position the voice glides gently over the sides of the tongue, which are in a horizontal posture, in a straight line through the mouth. *Er* is formed by a vibrating motion of the tip of the tongue between the upper and under jaw, without touching either, and at about the same distance from the teeth that *el* is formed.

Farther back towards the palate are formed *eg* and *ek*, by raising the middle of the tongue so as to touch the roof of the mouth; and the only difference of their formation is, that in *eg* the tongue is not so closely pressed at first but that the sound may continue for a little

little while ; and in *ek*, the voice is wholly intercepted, in the same manner as was before mentioned in forming *ed* and *et*.

The three consonants, *em*, *en*, *ing*, make up the last class, called nasal, on account of the sound's issuing through the nose. *Em* is formed by closing the lips much in the same manner and degree as in *eb*, with this difference, that the voice thus stopped at the lips, is permitted to pass through the nose.

En is formed much in the same seat, and by a like application of the organ as *el*; only there is more of the tongue, and more closely applied to the roof of the mouth, so as in a great measure to stop the voice from issuing through that passage, and to force the greater part of it back through the nose.

Behind this, much in the same seat, and same disposition of the organs as in forming the sound *eg*, is produced the sound *ing*, by raising the middle of the tongue to a gentle contact with the roof of the mouth, so as that part of the voice may issue through the mouth, and the remainder be forced back through the nose.

I shall now exhibit, at one view, a scheme of the whole alphabet, according to the method above laid down.

SCHEME OF THE ALPHABET.

Number of simple Sounds in our Tongue 28.

9 Vowels, ^ā ^â ^ä ^ë ^ö ^õ ^ê ^î ^û
hall hat hate beer note noose bet fit but
 w y
short oo short ee

19 *Consonants,* { eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es
et ev ez eth eth ezh ezh ing.

2 *Superfluous*, c , which has the power of ek or efs ;
 q , that of ek before u .

2 Compound, *j*, which stands for *edzh*.
x, for *ks* or *gz*.

1 *No letter,* *h*, merely a mark of aspiration.

Consonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 *Mutes*, eb ed eg ek ep et.

3 *Pure mutes.* ek ep et.

3 *Impure,* eb ed eg.

13 *Semivowels*, { ef el em en er efs ev ez eth eth
esh ezh ing.

9 *Vocal,* el em en er ev ez eth ezh ing.

4 Aspirated, ef efs etñ eñh.

The Vocal Semivowels subdivided into Pure and Impure :

Divided again into

5 *Pure,* el em en er ing.

4 *Impure*, ev ez eth ezh.

4 *Labial,* eb ep ev ef.

8 *Dental*, ed et eth eth̄ ez efs ezh efh.

4 *Palatine*, eg ek el er.

3 *Nasal*, em en ing.

SECTION III.

Of Diphthongs.

HAVING examined all the simple sounds in our tongue, I shall now proceed to the double sounds or diphthongs.

There are two of our diphthongs which have usually passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single characters, which are $\overset{2}{i}$ and $\overset{3}{u}$, as founded in the words $\overset{2}{f}ight$, $\overset{3}{b}lue$; the sounds given to those vowels in repeating our alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs. The sound $\overset{2}{i}$ is composed of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels, $\overset{3}{a}$ and $\overset{3}{e}$; the first made by the largest, and the latter by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound $\overset{3}{a}$; but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper in the same position as when the vowel $\overset{3}{e}$ is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound, different from both, which is the diphthong $\overset{2}{i}$.

The diphthong $\ddot{u}$ is composed of the sounds $\acute{e}$ and $\acute{o}$; the formerly so rapidly uttered, and falling so quickly into the sound $\acute{o}$, that its own distinct power is not heard; and thus a third sound or diphthong is formed by the junction of the two vowels.

The

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is formed by a union of the same vowels as that of *i*; that is *ā ē*; with this difference, that the first vowel *ā*, being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before its sound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel *ē*; as *oi*, noise.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is composed of the sounds *ā* and *ō*; and is formed much in the same manner as *i*; the mouth being at first in the position of sounding *ā*, but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding *ō*, the first sound *ā* is checked and blended with the latter *ō*, from which results the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of *ō* and *ē* marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding all the other vowels and combining with them: as thus;

<i>w</i> or short <i>ō</i> .	<i>y</i> or short <i>ē</i> .
<i>wāft</i> <i>wāge</i> <i>wāll</i> .	<i>yārd</i> <i>yāre</i> <i>yāwl</i> .
<i>wēd</i> <i>wēed</i> .	<i>yēt</i> <i>yield</i> .
<i>wīt</i> <i>wōe</i> <i>wōo</i> .	<i>yōn'</i> <i>yōke</i> <i>yōuth</i> .
<i>ū</i>	<i>yōung</i> .
word.	

SECTION IV.

Of the Manner of forming certain Sounds.

IT will be necessary for all who wish to pronounce English properly, to make themselves perfect in all the simple sounds and diphthongs enumerated and explained above, before they proceed any further. And more particularly foreigners should be constantly exercised in those sounds which are peculiar to the English, and are not found in their own tongues. For which purpose I shall point out such sounds as the French have not, that being a language generally spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels, and all our consonants, except *eth*, *eth̄* and *ing*. I have already described the mode of forming the two sounds of *eth̄* and *eth*; but as these are the peculiar sounds which scarce any Frenchman or foreigner can conquer, I shall be more full in my directions about them. It must be observed then, that in the French tongue all the ar-

ticulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless they are told to do it, they will never of themselves place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that when they are urged to pronounce that new sound; as in the word *then*, without having the mechanism of the organs pointed out to them, they naturally utter the sound that is nearest to it in their own tongue, and call it *den*; in like manner they pronounce *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth̄*, to a *t*. And this they continue to do all their lives in all words containing those sounds, for want of being informed of the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of shewing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable. Desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and somewhat beyond them; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without at all touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention to sound the word *then*, and draw back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth̄*, the organs must be exactly in the same position, but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of any voice, he must emit breath only, which will as certainly produce the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after sounding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth as before; and in sounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; whilst in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th̄* is formed by the breath only. In both cases it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time after the formation of the letter, at the same time prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till by practice the sounds become familiar.

The consonant marked by *ing*, is perhaps peculiar to the English language. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such

words as *dent* or *camp*, and in all their nasal vowels. The only difference between them is, that in forming the French sounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels; and in this way the French nasal vowel sounded in the word *dent* will be converted into the English consonant heard in the word *ding-dong*.

With regard to diphthongs, the English have several not to be found in the French tongue. Of this number are the first four enumerated above, viz. *i*, *u*, *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our *i*, to be found in such words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*. And the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the vowels *a* *i*, and ours of the vowels *a* *i*; so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce *a*, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check its progress by a sudden motion of the under-jaw towards the upper, stopping it in that situation in which the sound *e* is formed, and then instantly cutting off all sound. Thus as the sound of *a* is not completed, nor the sound of *e* continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

Our diphthong *u* has also a sound that resembles it in French, to be found in the words *Dieu*, *mieux*; but the difference will instantly be perceived by sounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is therefore found very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in *o*. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds *e* and *o*, the first sound not completed but rapidly running into the last; and he is to consider it as ending in the French *ou*, not *eu*.

Our pronoun *you* is an exact representation to a French eye of the sound of *u*.

To form the diphthong *oi* or *oy* it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of *a*, dwelling some time on the vowel, before the sound is intercepted by the motion of the under-jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound *e*, and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of *i* only in this, that the first vowel *a* is distinctly heard, before it unites with the latter vowel *e*. This diphthong is represented two ways, either by *oi* or *oy*, as in noise, boys.

To produce the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *out*, *owl*, it is necessary that there should be the greatest aperture of the mouth as if it were about to form the sound *a*; but before that sound is completed the organs are to change to the position of pronouncing *o*, by a rapid motion of the under-jaw towards the upper, and protruding the lips in the form of sounding *o*, at the same time stopping the voice short; and thus, as in the diphthong *i*, by having neither the sound of the former or latter vowel completed, there arises from the coalescence of the two, a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong *ou* or *ow*.

All the other diphthongs in our tongue are formed by the short sounds of *o* and *e*, represented by the characters *w* and *y*, and combined with all the other vowels when they precede them in the same syllable.

To instruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform them that our *w* answers exactly in sound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for instance, our pronoun *we* is individually the same sound as their affirmative *oui*; and the mistake which they constantly commit of sounding that letter like a *v*, has been owing to their not being informed of the true nature of the sound, and taking up their idea of it from the character which represents it, wherein two interwoven *ves w* are exhibited to view: but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter they will place their lips in the position of forming the French *ou*, or English *o*, they cannot fail of producing the proper sound.

In like manner, all diphthongs formed by our *y* are to be considered by them as answering to those formed either by their *i*, as in the words *mieux*, *viande*, *bien*;

or their *y*; as in the last syllables of the words *voyage*, *royaume*, *moyen*.

Beside those which I have enumerated and described, there is a vast variety of combinations of vowels in our tongue, which have been most absurdly called diphthongs by our grammarians, when in reality they are only so many different ways of representing the same simple sounds of our vowels. To distinguish such from the true diphthongs, which means double-sounding, I shall take the liberty of coining a new word, and shall call them *digraphs*, or double written.

SECTION V.

Of the Use and Abuse of Letters in Spelling or representing Words.

WHEN written words are considered as the types of sounds, in order to make them correspond to their archetypes, the four following rules should be strictly observed.

1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced.

2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it, for which it should uniformly stand.

3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds.

4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters, as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.

These rules were strictly observed in the two justly celebrated languages of old Greece and Rome, in so much that the knowledge of their alphabet alone, together with the manner of their joining letters so as to make syllables and words, enabled every one, without farther aid of rules or masters, to pronounce their words properly at sight in reading; and the practice of a few weeks only might render them adepts in the art. Whereas in the English all these rules are so frequently violated, or rather indeed so totally disregarded, that little or no assistance can be derived to pronunciation from books, and the art of reading properly requires the labour of many years.

Such indeed is the state of our written language, that the darkest hieroglyphics, or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all except a few well-educated natives. The original source of this lay in a defective alphabet, as has been before mentioned; but there were other causes which contributed to increase the confusion, that have been set forth in an express treatise for that purpose, to which the curious reader is referred*.

At present I shall content myself with exhibiting to view such specimens of irregularity in marking our sounds, as it is necessary the learner should be aware of, before he enters upon the rules which are to guide him through this labyrinth to a just pronunciation.

Same Sounds of Vowels marked in a Variety of different Ways.

ā	ā	ā
a far	a favour	all call
au laugh	ai pain	al talk
ai plaister	ay pray	au laud
ea heart	ea great	ough taught
all shall	e there	aw claw
i firrah	ei heir	oa broad
	eig feign	eo George
	ey grey	o form
		ough ought

ē	ō	ō
e he	o go	o who
ea sea	oa load	oo too
ei deceit	oe doe	ou you
ey key	ou foul	ough through
œ foetus	ough dough	oe shoe
ie field	ow blow	wo two
ee fee	eau beau	
eo people	ew few	
i machine	oo door	

* Vid. Lectures on Elocution. Dissertation, &c. p. 232.

i	u	u
i fit	u gun	u cube
a courage	o work	eu feud
ai captain	ou rough	ew new
ia marriage	oo blood	ue clue
e college	i fir	iew view
ee breeches	e her	eau beauty
ei forfeit		
eig foreign		
ie sieve		
o women		
u busy		

Different Sounds marked by the same Vowels.

there here	who go
grove prove love	door noon blood
bear hear head heart	fourth youth tough mouth.

With many other instances of irregularity in marking our vowels too tedious to enumerate. Nor shall we find the state of our consonants much better.

B is often mute, as in	-	debt, tomb.
C has three sounds,	-	k care, s cease, sh social.
F has its sound marked by two different combinations of letters,	-	ph Philip, gh laugh.
G has two sounds,	-	gold, gentle.
J has the same sound as that of 2d G,	-	joy.
S has four sounds,	-	s yes, z rose, sh passion, zh offer.
T also has four sounds,	-	t tell, s fatigues, sh nation, ch question.
X has three sounds,	-	gz example, ks vex, z Zerxes.
Th has two sounds,	-	then, thin.

Ch has three sounds,	-	k chorus, sh chaife, ch chair.
Gh has two sounds,	-	g ghost, f laugh;
and is often mute, as in	-	daughter.

From a view of such amazing disorder and confusion in our manner of marking sounds, it may be thought an impracticable task to attempt teaching a right pronunciation of our words by means of the written language; and yet I doubt not, if the learner will but take suitable pains, and commit to memory the rules hereafter to be laid down upon that head, but that he will compass the point in a much shorter space of time than could be well imagined. For this purpose, I shall first lay down rules relative to the consonants, as what regards the pronunciation of the vowels cannot be explained till I come to treat of words.

B

This consonant has always the same sound when pronounced, but it is often silent. It is always so when followed by a *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*; or preceded by an *m*, as *tomb*, *dumb*; as also in the word *subtle*.

C

C is a redundant character when standing by itself, supplying the place either of a *k* or an *s*. When it takes an *b* after it, it has its use, which shall be explained hereafter. It has the sound of *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; of *s* before *e* and *i*. So that sounding this letter in the following manner:

ca	ce	ci	co	cu
kā	sē	sī	kō	kū.

after the several vowels as marked above, will afford a certain rule for applying its different sounds properly; except when preceded by an *s* in the same syllable before an *e*, of which more hereafter.

It is utterly useless when followed by a *k* in the same syllable, as in *stick*, *sack*, *traffick*. It has also another sound, supplying the place of *sh*, when it precedes the termination *eous* or *ious*; as in *cetaceous*, *gracious*, pronounced *setashus*, *grashus*. It is sometimes silent, as in the words *muscle*, *indict*.

D

This letter has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they sound the *d* right in the positives *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration; and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound; and the way to cure it is easy, for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course. For the organ being left in the position of founding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handfel*.

F

F has always its own sound except in the particle *of*, where it has the power of a *v*, and is sounded *ov*, to distinguish it from the word *off* in sound as well as in spelling. Though it is constant to its sound when single, yet it is often marked by two *ff*'s, as in *chaff*, *scoff*; sometimes by *ph*, both in the beginning and ending of words, as in *philosophy*, *epitaph*; and sometimes by *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*: of which more in its proper place.

G

G has two sounds, one peculiar to itself, as in *gold*; the other in common with *j*, as in *gentle*. The first of these may be called hard, the other soft *g*. It has, like *c*, always its first or hard sound before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; in general its second or soft sound before *e* and *y*; but is very dubious before *i*, so as not to be reducible to any rule. However, its powers in general may be known by repeating the following syllables, *ga*, *je*, *jior* *gi*, *go*, *gu*, *jy*.

Before the vowel *e*, it has its soft sound in all words in common use, except *gear*, *geese*, *geld* and its derivatives; *get* and its derivatives; and its hard sound

is to be found only in some proper names derived from the Hebrew, or technical terms from the Greek.

This letter is frequently silent. 1st, When followed by an *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, By an *n*, as in *reign*, *condign*; 3dly, By an *h*, as in *light*, *sought*; except where *gh* assumes the power of an *f*, as in *laugh*, of which more hereafter.

H

This character is no mark of any articulate sound, but is a mere sign of aspiration, or effort of the breath. This is the only power it has when single, and all words beginning with that letter are to be preceded by an effort of the breath, except only the following: *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humour*, *humble*, *humbles*. But it is put to a variety of other uses wherever the defects of our alphabet are wanted to be supplied. United to *c*, *ch*, it stands for the compound sound *tsh*, as *charm*, pronounced *tsharm*. With *t*, it stands for two sounds, *then* and *thin*. With *s* for *esh*, as *shall*. *Ch* likewise stands for *k* in *chorus*; for *f* in *philosophy*; as does *gh* in *laugh*. In conjunction with *g* too, it serves to shew that it is silent, as in *thought*. With some others which shall be considered in treating of combined letters.

J

This letter is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and *zh*, or aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them first to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the position that it has when that letter is formed; then let them try to sound the French *j*, which is exactly the same sound as I have called the aspirated *z* or *ezh*, and the compound sound of *edzh* or *dzha*, will be produced. To facilitate this, it will be proper to present the first of these to the eye, spelt with the French *j*, as thus *edje*—and afterwards, in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than concluding with it, let them place the tongue in the position of founding *ed*, and without uttering the previous vowel let them run the sound of *d* into that of the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, as *djoy* [*joy*], *djoke* [*joke*]. This letter is never silent, and has always the same sound, which is also represented by soft *g*, as in *jest*, *gesture*.

K has

K

K has always the same sound, represented also by hard *c*, as *king*, *card*. It is always silent when it precedes an *n* in the same syllable, as *know*, *knot*; pronounced *no*, *not*; and is superfluous when annexed to a hard *c*, as in *lock*, *stick*.

L

L has always one uniform sound, and is never silent but when followed by an *m* in the same syllable, as *balm*, *psalm*. In one word only it is sounded as *r*, colonel—pronounced *curnel*.

M

M is also uniform in its sound, and is never silent.

N

N is likewise uniform, but is always mute after *m* in the same syllable, as in *hymn*, *condemn*. When it precedes *g* it represents another simple sound to be mentioned hereafter.

P

This letter has always one uniform sound except when joined to an *b*, and then it assumes the power of an *f*, as *philosophy*.

Q

Q has always the power of a *k*, for which letter it stands only when it precedes a *u* followed by some other vowel, as in the words *quarrel*, *question*, *antiquity*; where the two vowels are combined in a diphthong sound; or the words *pique*, *antique*, where the two latter vowels are silent, and the sound of the consonant *k* finishes the syllable.

This letter is always followed by a *u* in the French as well as in English; but the difference between their use of it and ours consists in this, that in the French the *u* is silent, and the *q* unites itself immediately with the following vowel, having the sound of *k*. With us the *u* forms a diphthong with the following vowel, in the same manner as in the word *quoi*, the only one in the French into which the diphthong sound is admitted. This will be sufficient to point out its true pronunciation to foreigners. It is never silent.

R

This letter has always the same sound, and is never silent.

S

S stands for four different sounds; 1st, Its own peculiar sound, as in *so*, *yes*; 2dly, *z*, as in *rose*; 3dly, *sh*, as in *passion*; 4thly, *zh*, as in *osier*.

It has its own proper sound of *s* always at the beginning of words. The same at the end of words, 1st, When they terminate in *as*, except in the monosyllable *as*, *has*, *was*, and the plurals of nouns ending in *ea*, such as *fleas*, *pleas*, &c. 2dly, In all words ending in double *ss*, as *faultless*, *depress*, &c. 3dly, All words ending in *is*, as *this*, *tennis*; except the verb *is*, and the pronoun *his*, where it has the sound of *z*. 4thly, All ending in *us* and *ous*; as *circus*, *genius*; *cutaneous*, *nauseous*. 5thly, When preceded in the same syllable by any of the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *th* and *f*; as *locks*, *caps*, *bats*, *baths*, *scoffs*.

It has the sound of *z*, 1st, When preceded in the same syllable by any other consonant beside the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*; and two of the aspirated semivowels, *th* and *f*; as *blabs*, *beds*, *begs*, *bells*, *dams*, &c. 2dly, It has the sound of *z* when finishing a word preceded by the vowel *e*, as *riches*, *series*; except when preceded by a pure mute in the same syllable, as *dates*, *cakes*, &c.

It has the sound of *sh* in all words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant; as in *emulsion*, *expansion*, *dispersion*, &c.

And of *zh* in *sion*, preceded by a vowel; as in *occasion*, *cohesion*, *incision*, *explosion*, *confusion*. As also in all words ending in *sier*, as *crozier*, *hosier*.

T

This letter has its own proper sound at the beginning of all words, and at the end of syllables.

It has the sound of *s* in the word *satiety*.

It has the sound of *sh* in all terminations in *tion*, as *nation*, *sanction*, *notion*, &c.; except when an *s* precedes, in which case it takes the sound of *tsh* usually marked by *ch*, as *question*, *bastion*, &c. In like manner *t* has the sound of *sh* in all terminations in *tial*, as *martial*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by an *s*, as in *bestial*, *celestial*, when it has also the sound of *ch*.

In pronouncing this letter the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they say *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*, and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d*, I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the same way.

V

V has always one uniform sound, and is never silent.

X

This character stands for two compound sounds, one which has the power of *ks*, the other of *gz*. At the end of words it has always the sound of *ks*, as in *vex*, *tax*.

1. When it is found in the first syllable of a word, and has the accent upon it, it has always the sound of *ks*—as *exercise*, *extricate*.

2. When it is followed in the next syllable by a consonant, or aspirated *b*, it has still the sound of *ks*, wherever the accent may lie, as in *exculpate*, *exhibition*, *exhilarate*.

3. When followed by a vowel, if the accent do not immediately lie upon that syllable, it is still pronounced *ks*, as in *executioner*.

4. But if the accent be immediately upon the following syllable beginning with a vowel, the sound of *x* is then changed to *gz*; as in *example*, *exalt*, *exert*, *exist*, *exonerate*, *exuberant*, &c. And thus a sure rule is provided for the right pronunciation of the letter *x* in all cases, as it is to have the sound of *ks* in every situation except when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel; to assist the memory in which it is only necessary to have recourse to two words, such as *execute*, *executor*. There is but one case in which there are exceptions to this general rule, and that is where the sound of *gz* is preserved in some words contrary to the maxim above laid down; which is only in a few derivatives from primitives that have the sound of *gz* in them, according to the last rule. Thus the words *exemplary* from *example*, and *exaltation* from *exalt*, must be founded egzemplary and egzaltation, though the accent be changed to the first syllable in the former, and to the third in the latter. And the same must be observed with regard to all words of this class.

Z

This letter is seen in very few words of English, as its power has been for the most part usurped by *s*. It represents two sounds; one its own, as in *razor*; the other *zh*, or French *j*, as in *azure*; and both of these are supplied by *s*, as in *reason*, *osier*.

Having done with all the consonants that appear in our alphabet, I shall now proceed to examine such simple sounds as have no peculiar characters to mark them, and are therefore represented by two letters.

Th, th

These are two different sounds marked by the same combination of *th*. Their nature and manner of formation have been already sufficiently explained; there remains now to point out the right application of this mark to its two different uses.

In the beginning of words *th* has always its aspirated sound, or is formed wholly by the breath, except *ist*, in the pronoun *thou*, and its derivatives, as *thee*, *them*, *thine*, *their*, &c.; and 2dly, in the following monosyllables, *than*, *that*, *the*, *their*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *this*, *thither*, *thou*, *thy*, *though*, *thus*; in all which it has its vocal sound. With *r* or *w* after it, it has always the sound of *th*; as *throw*, *thwart*.

At the end of words *th* has its aspirated sound, except in the following words; to *sheath*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *wreath*, to *seeth*, *booth*, *smooth*, to *sooth*. The particle *with* is sometimes aspirated, sometimes vocal; aspirated before a consonant, vocal before a vowel; as *withstand*, *without*. And the same is to be observed when it is not compounded, but in its detached state; as, *with* many more, *with* all my heart.

It has always its vocal sound when followed by a final mute *e* in the same syllable; as in *bathe*, *breathe*.

When followed by a *y* in the last syllable it has its aspirate sound, as *sympathy*, *healthy*; except in the words *wreathy* and *worthy*.

In all other situations of *th*, when in any middle syllables of words, the most general rule is, that it has the aspirate sound before consonants, and the vocal before vowels; except in derivative and compound words, which retain the sound of their primitives; thus *loathsome* retains the primitive sound of to *loath*, though preceding a consonant; and toothing the original aspirate of tooth though preceding a vowel.

In a few instances *th* is sounded as it always is in French, like a single *t*; and these are the words, *thill*, *thyme*, *Thames*, and *Thomas*.

Sh

This is the proper mark for the sound which I have called *esh*, to be found in *shell*, *wish*; and wherever it appears

appears it has invariably the same sound and is never silent. But the power of this combination is usurped in much the greater number of words, containing the sound of which it is the proper representative, by the letters *c*, *t*, and *s*. By *c* and *t* in all words ending in *cial* and *tial*, as *social*, *partial*; in *cion* and *tion*, as *suspicion*, *nation*; in *cious*, and *tious*, as *capricious*, *contentious*; in *ceous*, as *cetaceous*; and in *sion* by an *s* wherever preceded by another *s*, as *impression*. It is also represented by *ch* in words taken from the French, as *chevalier*, *machine*.

In order to pronounce properly this combination of letters, which is no where to be found in the French, it will be only necessary to inform foreigners that our *sh* has uniformly the same sound as the French *ch* in the words *charité*, *chère*, &c.

Zh

This sound which I have called *exh* in the list of letters, has hitherto got no peculiar mark to represent it; I have therefore added an *b* to *z* for its mark, as making it correspond to its correlative *sh*. It is sometimes, though but seldom, represented by a *z*, as in *azure*; but its general mark is an *s* in the termination *sion* preceded by any of the vowels, *asion*, *esion*, *ision*, *osion*, *usion*—as *occasion*, *cohesion*, *division*, *explosion*, *infusion*. This sound is exactly the same as that of the French *j*; and foreigners are to avoid pronouncing words of this structure in the French manner, as if they consisted of four syllables thus divided *oc-ca-si-on*; but to make only three syllables of them, reducing the two last into one, and pronouncing the word as if it were thus spelt *ocajun*, giving the sound of the French *j* to that consonant.

Ng

The sound of these combined letters is always uniform at the end of words, and is never silent. But as there are different sounds annexed to the same apparent combination, it will be necessary to shew wherein the difference consists. 1st, Whenever *ng* has a mute *e* after it, its sound is changed to a mixed one of *n* and *j*, or soft *g*, as in the words *range*, *strange*. 2dly, When a syllable is added to the primitives ending in *ng*, it generally flows into the next syllable with only its own sound, as in *hang*, *hanger*; *wrong*, *wronger*; yet sometimes it lends the sound of the last

g in its hard state to the next syllable, as *long*, *longer*; *strong*, *stronger*; which should be pronounced as if written *long-ger*, *strong-ger*. These two, with the word *younger*, pronounced *young-ger*, are the only exceptions to the first rule. To these may be added likewise some primitive words that also add the hard *g* to the last syllable: these are *anger*, *linger*, *finger*, *conger*, *monger*, with all derivatives, as *fishmonger*, &c.

3dly, All words ending in *nge* retain the primitive sound with the succeeding syllable when added to it, as *range*, *ranger*; *strange*, *stranger*; *challenge*, *challenger*. All other words ending in *ger*, preceded by an *n* closing the former syllable have the sound of soft *g* or *j*, as *messenger*, *harbinger*, &c.

Of Consonant Digraphs.

I have before shewn a large list of simple sounds marked by two vowels, which I call *Digraphs*; I shall now enumerate the instances of consonants where two are presented to the eye, and but one sounded, in the same syllable.

<i>bt</i>	debt	doubt	<i>b</i>	silent.
<i>ck</i>	crack	attack	<i>c</i>	
<i>gn</i>	sign	malign	<i>g</i>	
<i>gn</i>	gnat	gnaw	<i>g</i>	
<i>gm</i>	flegm	apothegm	<i>g</i>	
<i>kn</i>	knife	know	<i>k</i>	
<i>lm</i>	balm	psalm	<i>l</i>	
<i>mb</i>	lamb	limb	<i>b</i>	
<i>mn</i>	hymn	contemn	<i>n</i>	
<i>wr</i>	wry	wrong	<i>w</i>	

All the above are constantly silent when combined in the same syllable. Beside these, there are four other combinations applied to different purposes; and these are *sc*, *ch*, *gh*, and *wh*.

Sc

This combination is sometimes sounded as simple *s*, as in *scene*; sometimes as *sk*, as in *scoff*. The same rule which pointed out the true pronunciation of *c* before the different vowels, will serve in this case also, only prefixing an *s*,

<i>kā</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>kō</i>	<i>kū</i>
<i>fkā</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>fkō</i>	<i>fkū</i>

where *c* is silent before *e* and *i*, except only in the word *sceptic*, sounded *skeptic*, and its derivatives.

Ch

This combination is pronounced in three different ways, to be found in the words *charm*, *chorus*, *chivalry*. The 1st is the compound of *tsh*, the 2d has the sound of *k*, and the 3d of *sh*.

The 1st or compound sound of *tsh* is what prevails in all English words in common use, before all the vowels*.

The 2d in proper names and technical terms derived from the Greek.

The 3d in technical terms and a few other words adopted from the French.

The words in common use which differ from the usual pronunciation of *ch* are these that follow, with their derivatives:

<i>k</i>	<i>sh</i>
chamelion	chagrin
chamomile	chamois
chaos	champaign (wine)
character	champignon
chimera	chandelier
chirurgier	chevalier
choler	chicane
cholic	chivalry
chord	chaife
chorus	chamade
chyle	chancre.
chymistry	
chalybeate	
chambrel	
chamlet	
chart	
choir.	

All words terminating in *ch* have the general sound of *tsh*, except the following:

Ach and its derivatives, as *headach*, &c.

Lilach, *mastich*, *distich*, *hemistich*, *conch*, *anarch*, *monarch*, *hierarch*, *tetrarch*, *heresiarch*, *eunuch*,

* To facilitate the pronunciation of this sound to foreign organs, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as was before proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *ch*—as *etch*.

loch, *stomach*, sounded as *k*—and *yacht*, where *ch* is silent, pronounced *yot*.

Gh

This combination is sometimes sounded as hard *g*, sometimes as *f*, and is often silent; as in the words *ghost*, *laugh*, *light*.

It has the sound of hard *g* at the beginning of all words.

It is silent at the end of words and syllables, as in *high*, *neigh*, *daugh-ter*, except only in the following, where it assumes the power of *f*—

cough *chough* *enough* *laugh* *rough* *tough*;
sounded *cof* *chuf* *enuf* *laf* *ruf* *tuf*.

And in the following—

hiccough *shough* *lough* *bligh*;
sounded *hiccup* *shok* *lok* *blithe*.

The word *lough*, for lake, has a peculiar guttural sound in the Irish pronunciation not suited to English organs, by whom it is in general pronounced *lok*.

Wh

This combination is two ways employed; in the first, it has only the power of a simple *h*, as in *who*, sounded *hoo*, where the *w* is utterly useless.

In the second the *w* forms a diphthong with the vowel that follows the *h*, whose aspirate sound precedes the *w*, as in *when*, pronounced as if written *hōen*.

As in all sounds of this sort the aspirate precedes the vocal sound, it has been a great absurdity to place the *h* in writing after the *w*, instead of before, which error I have reformed in marking those sounds in the Dictionary. These different uses of *wh* may be pointed out by one simple rule, which is, that it never stands for the simple aspirate *h* except before the vowel *o*; when it precedes any of the other vowels, the *w* forms diphthongs in conjunction with them, preceded by the aspirates; as,

whale *wheel* *while* *why*,
hōāle *hōēl* *hōile* *hōy*;

while the *w* is silent before the vowel *o*, as in

who *whole* *whoop*;
hō *hōle* *hōp*.

SECTION VI.

*Rules for the Pronunciation of English Words.**Of Monosyllables.*

GENERAL RULE.

MONOSYLLABLES ending in single consonants, have their accent or stress on the consonant; and in that case the vowels, with very few exceptions, have their first sounds, as marked in the Scheme,

bat bet fit not but;

and this, whether the monosyllable consists of 2, 3, 4, or 5 letters; as,

am led spit strop struck.

But this rule refers only to such monosyllables as contain but one vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *r* the accent is on the vowel, which is thus made long, though it retains the same sound; as *cār, bār, fār*.

It has the sound of *ō* in *was, wad*; and of *ā* in *war*.

2. The vowels *e* and *i* before *r* change their sound to that of *ū*—as *her, fir, fir*; pronounced *hur, fur, fur*.

3. The vowel *e* has the sound of *i* in *yes, (yis)* *o* that of *u* in *son (sūn)*, and *u* has its 2d sound in *pūt*.

Of Monosyllables ending in more Consonants than one.

Here it is to be observed, in the first place, that where the same consonant is doubled at the end, as the two have only the sound of a single one, the preceding vowel is governed by the same laws as if there were but one: Ex. *add, staff, less*. Except the word *bas*, in music, where *ā* has its second sound. It is the same when two different consonants are presented to the eye, with but one sound, as in *back, stick*.

With regard to monosyllables ending in two or more consonants whose sounds are pronounced, some vowels follow the same laws as those terminated by single consonants; others are governed by different rules. The vowels which follow the same laws are *e*

and *u*. The other three differ from them. I shall now shew the rules in order by which they are governed.

A

A preceding more final consonants than one, follows in general the same laws as when before a single one; as in *cast, ant, gasp*.

Before *r* the same rule is observed of laying the accent on the vowel; as *bār, hār, mār*.

When preceded by a *w*, and followed by an *r*, it has its third long sound; as *wārd, wārm, thwārt*.

When preceded by a *w* and followed by any other consonants, it has the sound of *ō*; as *wash, watch*, pronounced *wōsh, wōth*.—To this the words *wāst* and *wāsp* are exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes 2 *l*'s it has always its third long sound; as *cāll, fāll, wāll*; except *shāll*, and *māll*.

2. When *a* precedes *l*, followed by different consonants, it has different powers.

Before *ld* and *lt* it has its third long sound; as *bāld, hālt*.

Before *lk* it has also its third sound, and the *l* is mute; as *tālk, wālk*.

Before *th* it has its first long sound in *bā'th, lā'th, pā'th*: its first short sound in *hā'th*; and third long sound in *wrā'th*.

E

E before two or more final consonants has always the first sound; as, *bēnd', hēlp', lēngth'*.

I

This vowel before two or more final consonants has sometimes its first, sometimes its second sound.

It has its first sound before all terminations, except *ld, nd, ght*; as, *sing, ink, dish, mist, witch, hint*; except *pint*.

It has its second sound before *ld*, as, *mild*; before *nd*, as, *mind*; and *ght*, as, *might*. In which latter case the *gh* is always silent.

When this vowel precedes *r* it never has its own sound, but is always changed to that of first *e*, or first *u*. To *ē* in the following words: *birth, firth, girt, girth,*

girth, gird, girl, mirth, skirt, squirt, quirk, chirp, firm, irk, smirk, dirge, whirl, twirl. To $\ddot{u}$ in dirt, flirt, shirt, spirt, first, third, bird.

O

The vowel o has all its three sounds, and is very irregular, as these different sounds are often before the same termination. It likewise changes its sound for that of $\ddot{u}$, and has often that of $\ddot{a}$. It has the sound of $\ddot{o}$ before

<i>ck</i> and <i>ff</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	mock, scoff.
<i>ft</i> ,	$\ddot{a}$	oft, soft; founded $\ddot{a}$ ft, $\ddot{a}$ ft.
<i>ld</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	bold, sold. Except gold.
<i>lk</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	folk; <i>l</i> mute.
<i>ll</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	droll, poll, roll, scroll, toll, troll, boll, joll, stroll.— $\ddot{o}$ loll, doll, noll.
<i>mb</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	bomb— $\ddot{o}$ comb— $\ddot{o}$ tomb, womb; <i>b</i> silent.
<i>ng</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	song, strong, &c. Except tong, founded t $\ddot{u}$ ng.
<i>nk</i> ,	$\ddot{u}$	monk, sponk—m $\ddot{u}$ nk, sp $\ddot{u}$ nk.
<i>nt</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	font, front— $\ddot{u}$ wont.
<i>rd</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	ford, sword— $\ddot{a}$ chord, cord, lord, — $\ddot{u}$ word.
<i>rk</i> ,	$\ddot{a}$	cork, fork, stork— $\ddot{o}$ pork— $\ddot{u}$ work.
<i>rn</i> ,	$\ddot{a}$	born, horn, corn, morn, &c.— $\ddot{o}$ borne [<i>signifying suffered</i>], torn, worn, sworn.
<i>rt</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	port, fort, sport— $\ddot{a}$ short, snort, fort — $\ddot{u}$ wort.
<i>ss</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	moſs, gloſs, &c. Except gr $\ddot{o}$ ſs.
<i>st</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	coſt, loſt, toſt, croſt, froſt— $\ddot{o}$ hoſt, gh $\ddot{o}$ ſt, moſt, poſt— $\ddot{u}$ doſt.
<i>th</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	Go $\ddot{t}$ h, mo $\ddot{t}$ h— $\ddot{o}$ bo $\ddot{t}$ h, fo $\ddot{t}$ h, quo $\ddot{t}$ h, flo $\ddot{t}$ h— $\ddot{a}$ bro $\ddot{t}$ h, clo $\ddot{t}$ h, fro $\ddot{t}$ h, tro $\ddot{t}$ h, wro $\ddot{t}$ h— $\ddot{u}$ do $\ddot{t}$ h, mo $\ddot{t}$ h, wo $\ddot{t}$ h.
<i>lt</i> ,	$\ddot{o}$	bolt, colt, dolt, &c.

U

This vowel has always its first sound as in the words *lull*, *pluck*, *hurl*, &c; except in the following words, where it has the sound of $\ddot{u}$; *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *buſh*, *puſh*.

Of Monosyllables ending in *e* mute.

The *e* mute in monosyllables, where there is but one consonant between the vowel and *e* final, marks that

the vowels *a* and *i* are to have their second sounds; *o* also in general, but there are exceptions. The vowel *e* is seldom followed in monosyllables of that sort by a mute *e*; and when it is, it has sometimes its second, sometimes its third sound. The vowel *u*, followed by a mute *e*, has always its third sound, except when preceded by an *r*, and then it has the sound of $\ddot{o}$.

EXAMPLES.

$\ddot{a}$	b $\ddot{a}$ be, f $\ddot{a}$ ce.	Exceptions: $\ddot{a}$ r'e, b $\ddot{a}$ d'e, [pret. of To bid,] g $\ddot{a}$ 'pe, h $\ddot{a}$ v'e.
$\ddot{i}$	tr $\ddot{i}$ be, d $\ddot{i}$ ce.	
$\ddot{o}$	h $\ddot{o}$ le, h $\ddot{o}$ me.	Exceptions: $\ddot{u}$ come, ſome, done, none; where the <i>o</i> is pronounced like $\ddot{u}$.— $\ddot{o}$ one [founded as if written w $\ddot{o}$ n], g $\ddot{o}$ n'e, ſh $\ddot{o}$ n'e.— $\ddot{o}$ loſe, wh $\ddot{o}$ ſe, m $\ddot{o}$ ve, pr $\ddot{o}$ ve. $\ddot{u}$ dove, glove, love, ſhove; in which the <i>o</i> is founded like $\ddot{u}$.
$\ddot{e}$	h $\ddot{e}$ re, m $\ddot{e}$ re.	Exceptions: $\ddot{e}$ th $\ddot{e}$ re, wh $\ddot{e}$ re.— $\ddot{e}$ w $\ddot{e}$ r'e.
$\ddot{u}$	p $\ddot{u}$ re, m $\ddot{u}$ le.	Exceptions: $\ddot{o}$ rude, rule, prude, and all preceded by an <i>r</i> , where the <i>u</i> has always the sound of $\ddot{o}$.

But when *e* final or mute is preceded by two consonants, the accent in that case not being on the vowel, but in general on the consonants, the vowel pronounced in such a syllable must have, according to the rule before laid down, not its second, but its first short sound.

Examples. Badge, (*a* before *r* still being lengthened, as, barge, farce; except scarce, where the *a* has the sound of $\ddot{e}$) chance, pence, edge, since, cringe, dodge, horse (except force and worse, $\ddot{u}$), curse, drudge, &c.

From this rule must be excepted words ending in *ange*, as range, change, strange; and those ending in *the*, as bathe, blithe, clothe, &c. where the vowels have their second sound; but in the last case, *th* ought to be considered only as a single letter, being but a simple sound marked by two letters.

Of Monosyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced.

No English monosyllable ends in *a* pronounced except the particle *a* itself. In such words as pea, tea, sea,

fea, plea, &c. it only marks that the vowel *e* which precedes it is to have its third sound.

The vowel *e*, when single, is never pronounced at the end of any monosyllable, except in the words *hê*, *shê*, *wê*, *mê*, *yê* and *bê*, where it has its third sound. The particle *thê*, when emphatic, has its third sound; at all other times its second, *thê*, sounded short.

The vowel *i* is never seen at the end of any English word, and is only to be found in some technical terms, and foreign words, having its place supplied by *y*, as in the words *try*, *frý*, *shý*, pronounced alway in monosyllables with the sound of *i*.

The vowel *o* ends no monosyllable but the following: *bô*, *gô*, *hô*, *lô*, *nô*, *sô*, *wô*, *thô*; *whô*, *twô*, *dô*; *tô* and *frô*, *prô* and *con*. The particle *to* has the sound of *û*, as if written *tû*.

U single never ends a monosyllable, except the word *lu* or *loo*, sometimes spelt in the former way, and pronounced *lô*.

But there are many monosyllables that end in two vowels, though there be but the sound of one of them uttered. These I shall call digraphs, to distinguish them from diphthongs.

Ay has always the sound of *â*; as *dây*, *prây*; except in the affirmative particle *ây*.

Aw has always the sound of *â*; as *dâw*, *sâw*.

Ea has the sound of *ê*; as *têa*, *sêa*.

Ee the same; as *see*, *thee*.

Ey has the sound of *ê*; as *they*, *grey*; except *ê*, *kêy* and *lêy*.

Ie of *i*, as *lie*, *dîe*.

Oe *ô*, as *dôe*, *fôe*; except *shôe*.

Oo *ô*, as *wôo*, *tôo*, *côo*.

Ou *ô*, *yôu*—diph. *thou*.

Ow *ô*, as *blôw*, *glôw*, *bôw* (to shoot with), and all other monosyllables, except the following, in which it is a diphthong; *bow* (an act of reverence), *cow*, *how*, *plow*, *now*, *brow*, *vow*.

Ue *û*, as *blue*, *clue*, &c; except *rue*, *true*, where it has the sound of *ô* after *r*, as was before mentioned. *Ue* after *g* serves only to show that the *g* is to have its hard sound instead of its soft one, as *rôgue*, *vôgue*; and after *q* the sound of *k*, as *pique*.

The number of double vowels, or digraphs, to be found at the beginning of monosyllables, is not much more considerable, as I shall shew in their order.

Ai *â* *âid*, *âir*, &c.; this has always the sound of the second *a*.

Au *â* in the word *âunt*, *â* in the word *âught*.

Aw *â* as in *âwe*, *âwl*.

Ea *ê* *êar*, *êat*, &c. Always *ê*, except when it precedes *r* followed by another consonant in the same syllable; as *êarn'*, *êarl'*, *êarth'*, according to a rule before laid down.

Ee *êel*, *ê'en* (for even), *ê'er* (for ever).

Ei *êight*.

Ey *êye*.

Oa *ô* *ôaf*, *ôak*, &c; always *ô*.

Oo *ô* *ôoze*.

Ow *ô* *ôwe*, *ôwn*. A diphthong only in *owl*.

Oi, *ou* are always true diphthongs at the beginning of monosyllables, as, *oil*, *out*.

But the number of digraphs in the middle of monosyllables is much greater, and their sounds are as follows:

Ai *â* *mâid*, *pâin*, *sâil*, &c. Always *â*, except *said*, sounded *sêd*.

Au *â* *câught*, *frâud*, *vâunt*. Except *hâunt*, *drâught*, *lâugh*, *jâunt*, *flâunt*, *flâunch*.

Aw *â* *bâwl*, *dâwn*, *lâwn*. Always *â*.

Ay *â* *dâys*, *prâys*, &c. Always *â*, except *says*, sounded *sêz*.

Ea *ê* *lêaf*, *spêak*, *mêan*, &c.; and in general when the syllable ends in a single consonant, except in the following words ending in

d, *dêad*, *hêad*, *lêad* (a metal), *rêad* (pret. of To read), *brêad*, *drêad*, *stêad*, *trêad*, *spêad*, which have the sound of *ê*. The others in *d*, as to *rêad*, *plêad*, &c. follow the general rule.

The following in

r, *bêar*, *pêar*, to *têar*, *wêar*, *swêar*, have the sound of *ê*. The rest in *r*, as *dêar*, *nêar*, *spêar*, &c. follow the general rule. In

t, *swêat*, *thréat*, and *grêat*, are exceptions; the two first having the sound of *ê*, and the last of *ê*. All others in *t* have the third sound. In

d

k, *stêak*,

k, *stēak*, *brēak*, have the sound of *ē*; all others that of *ĕ*.

But when *ea* is followed by two consonants, it has generally the sound of *ē*, according to the law established that the accent in that case is placed for the most part on the consonants; as, *rēalm*, *dēalt*, *sēarch*, &c. *Heārt* and *heārth* have the sound of *ā*. This rule has the following exceptions:

1st, Words ending in *ch*, as *tēach*, *prēach*, which all conform to the general rule.

2dly, In *ſt*, as *beāst*, *feāst*, &c.; except *brēast*.

3dly, In *th*, *hēath*, *shēath*, *wrēath*; and with *e* final, *brēathe*.

Ee always *ē*; as, *blēed*, *stēel*, *flēet*, &c.; except *been*, *founded bin*.

Ei always *ē*; as, *fēign*, *hēir*, &c.; except *height* and *ſleight*, *founded hite* and *flite*, *gb* silent.

Ew ū; *lewd*, *stew'd*, &c. Always *ū*, except *shew'd* and *shewn*, pronounced *shōd* and *shōn*, as *ō*.

Ie ē *griēf*, *fiēld*, *fiēnd*, &c. Exceptions: *friend*, *fiēce* (*founded fēce*), *piēce*, *tiēce*, and *siev'e*, pronounced *siv*.

The preterit of verbs ending in *ie*, as *die*, *lie*, makes *died*, *lied*.

Oa ō *bōat*, *lōad*, *grōan*, &c. Excep. *broad*, *groāt*; *ā*.

Oo ō *pōor*, *fōod*, *cōol*, &c. Excep. *hood*, *good*, *stōod*, *wood*, *look*, *took*, *foot*, *foot*, *wool*; all pronounced as *ū—dōor*, *flōor*; *ō—and* *blood*, *flood*, as *ū*.

Ou is generally a diphthong, as *loud*, *gout*, &c. Exceptions: *cough* (*cōf*), *rough* (*rūf*), *tough* (*tūf*), *ſcōurge*, *toūch*, *yōung*, *ū*;—*fōur*, *mōurn*, *mōuld*, *cōurt*, *thōugh*, *dōugh*, *fōource*, *mōuld*; all *ō—thōugh*, *yōur*, *yōuth*, *wōund*; *ō—cōuld*, *shōuld*, *wōuld*; *ū* (*l* silent)—*bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *nought*, *fought*, *thought*; *ā* (*gb* silent) pronounced *bāt*, *brāt*, &c.

Ow has the sound of *ō* in *bowl*, *rowl*, and in all the preterits and participles of monosyllabic verbs ending in *ow*, as *flow'd*, *flown*, *grown*, &c. except only the verbs,

to *cow*, *vow*, *plow*, where it is a diphthong; and is so on all other occasions, as *brown*, *fowl*, &c.

Ua in *guārd* is a digraph, the *u* being silent; but after *q* it is always a diphthong, as *ſquall*, *quart*, &c.

Ue is a digraph after *g*, as in *guēfs*, *guēst*; but a diphthong after *q*, as in *quēst*.

Ui a digraph in *buīld*, *buīlt*, *guīlt*, with the sound of *ī*. *Quīlt*, a diphthong. *Guīde*, *guīle*, as if written *gūide*, *gūile*, with diphthong sounds. *Juice*, *bruise*, *cruise*, *fruit*; digraphs with the sound of *ō*. *Suit*, as if written *syōt*, a diphthong.

W in the middle of a syllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in *ſwain*, *twice*; and is never found but after the consonants *s*, *t*, and *th*.

Y is never found in the middle of syllables with a vowel following it in the same syllable, as its place in forming diphthongs in that situation is always supplied by the vowel *i*.

Of Monosyllables formed by Diphthongs.

Two of the vowels before mentioned are in reality diphthongs, which are *ī* in *ſight* and *ū* in *blūe*. But as these sounds are in general represented by a single letter each, and have been treated of under the head of vowels, there is no occasion to say any thing more of them here. The other diphthongs are *oi*, *ou*, and such as are formed by *w* and *y*.

The diphthong *oi* is marked also by *oy*, and *ou* by *ow*; the *y* and *w* supplying the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, as it has been the custom in writing never to let those vowels appear in that situation in words purely English, for no other reason that appears but that of caprice. The only exceptions to this rule are the pronouns *I*, *thou*, and *you*.

Oi and *oy* are always diphthongs, and preserve always the same sound, as *broil*, *moist*, *boy*, *joys*.

Ou and *ow*, as *mouth*, *owl*, have also the same sound, and are always diphthongs, except in the words before enumerated in treating of digraphs. Neither of these sounds is ever represented by any other combination of letters.

Of Diphthongs formed by W.

Wa. When *w* precedes *ā*, that vowel has its first sound only in the following words: wāst, wāg, wān, wāsp, wāx.

In all other monosyllables terminated by consonants, it has either the short sound of *ā* (the same as *ō*), as wad, was, wat, wash, watch; or it has the full long sound, according to the rules before laid down for the vowel *a*; 1st, When it precedes *r*, as wār, wār̄n; or *l*, as wāl̄k, wāl̄l.

When the monosyllable ends in mute *e*, the vowel *a* united with *w* follows the rule before laid down for it in its simple state, and has always its second sound; as wage, wade, ware.

When *w* precedes a digraph commencing with *a*, the same rule is observed as was before laid down for such digraph; as way, wail, &c.

We. The diphthong *we* follows the laws of the simple vowel *e*; before single or double consonants it has always its first sound, as wēd, wēst. The only word in which this diphthong is followed by a consonant with a mute final *e* is *were*, which is pronounced short with the sound of first *e*, wēr.

It unites itself with the digraph *ea*, whose laws it follows, as its general sound is that of *ē*—Ex. wēak, wēan—before *r*, *ē*; as wēar, swēar—before two consonants, *ē*; wealth. It precedes *e* with the sound of *ē*, as week, weed. With an aspirate it precedes *ey* in the word whēy, ē.

Wi. This diphthong follows the laws of the simple vowel *i*.

Before single or double consonants it has the sound of *ī*, as wīt, wīng, wīsh, &c. except as before the terminations *ght*, *ld*, and *nd*; as, wīght, wīld, wīnd. The pronunciation of *wind* is controverted, as it is generally called wīnd, but this is against analogy.

With the final *e*, it has always its second sound, as wīfe, wīne, wīre.

It unites with no vowel but *e*, and that only in the word wīeld.

Wo. The *o* in this diphthong has its first sound in the antiquated word wōt. It is changed into *ū* in the word won (wūn), and in all words where *o* is followed by *r*; as, word, work, world, worfe, &c.; founded as first *u*, wūrd, wūr̄k, &c. Except the participles wōrn and swōrn, ō; as also the word wō and its derivatives; and all words ending in *e* mute, as wōke, wōre, &c.

It is *ō* in the word wōmb.

It unites with *a* only in the word wōad—with *o*, in wōo, wōof, ō—wood, wool, ū; founded wūd, wūl—with *u* in wōuld, wōund (a hurt), and wound, participle of To wind, where *ou* has its diphthong sound.

Some diphthongs formed by *w* are preceded by *t* or *th*, in which case they follow the rules of the simple diphthongs; as twāin, twāng, twēlve, twīg, twīn, twīne, twīrl (twēr̄l), thwārt. Two is no diphthong, founded tō.

Of Diphthongs formed by Y.

Ya. This diphthong has the sound of *ō* in yacht, pronounced yōt. It follows the rule of *a* before *r* in yārd, yārn; before *e* final in yāre; before *aw* in yāwn, yāwl.

Ye. Has the sound of *ē* in the pronoun yē; of *ē* in the affirmation yēa; of *ē* in yēan, yēar; of *ē* in yēarn, yēll, yēlk, yēst, yēt. It is founded as *ī* in yes, yīs; and has the sound of *ō* in yelk, pronounced yōke of an egg.

Yi. Yīeld.

Yo. Yōn. Before *u*, it has the sound of *ō*; as yōu, yōur, yōuth: except young, pronounced yūng—ō with *e* final, as yōke, yōre.

Y never forms a diphthong but when it begins a word followed by another vowel; in the middle of syllables or words its place is always supplied by an *i*.

SECTION VII.

Of Dissyllables.

AS the pronunciation of English words is chiefly regulated by accent, it will be necessary in the first place to have a precise idea of that term.

Accent with us means no more than a certain stress of the voice upon one letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from all the other letters in a word.

In monosyllables this may be called the accented letter; in words of more syllables than one, that which contains the letter so distinguished is called the accented syllable.

We have already seen in monosyllables the effect of accent, according as it is laid on vowels or consonants. When it is on the consonant, the vowels have uniformly their first sound, except only in the few instances where the sound of another vowel is substituted in the room of that presented to the eye.

When the accent is on a vowel, it has sometimes its second, sometimes its third sound, according to rules already laid down, but never its first, excepting only the vowel *a* in a few instances.

It is only necessary to observe, that the same laws of accent hold with regard to the accented syllables of all other words, as were before laid down with regard to monosyllables. In order to ascertain the pronunciation of those words, the first object therefore must be to point out the means of discovering which is the accented syllable in all words consisting of more syllables than one. And first with regard to dissyllables:

Almost all simple dissyllables have the accent on the first, and those which have it on the last are for the most part compound words, made by a prefix or preposition chiefly borrowed from the Latin; such as, *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *at*, *com*, *con*, *de*, *dis*, *em*, *en*, *e*, *ex*, *im*, *in*, *ob*, *op*, *per*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, *se*, *sub*, *sur*, *trans*, &c.—Examples: *abhor'*, *admit'*, *affirm'*, *commence*, *conduct'*, *dece'ive*, *disa'rm*, *emba'rk* (pronounced *im-ba'rk*), *enchant'* (*inchant'*), *exa'lt*, *impa'ir*, *inci'te*, *obscu're*, *oppo'se*, *per'mit'*, *propo'se*, *re'cant'*, *seclu'de*, *sub'mit'*, *surve'y*, *transfo'rm*, *una'rm*.

Beside these there are the following of English growth; *a*, *be*, *for*, *fore*, *mis*, *out*, *un*—Examples:

aba'se, *be'fore*, *fo'get'*, *fo'rewa'rn*, *misgiv'e*, *outdo'*, *una'rm*, &c. All words compounded of the latter have the accent for the most part on the last syllable; but there are exceptions with regard to the former or Roman prefixes.

1st, Where the verb and the noun are expressed by the same word, the nouns have frequently the accent on the first, and the verbs on the last syllable, as may be seen in the following list.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
<i>A or An</i> <i>ab'stract</i>	<i>To</i> <i>abstract'</i>
<i>ac'cent</i>	<i>accent'</i>
<i>af'fix</i>	<i>affix'</i>
<i>cem'ent</i>	<i>cement'</i>
<i>con'cert</i>	<i>concert'</i>
<i>con'duct</i>	<i>conduct'</i>
<i>con'fine</i>	<i>confine</i>
<i>con'sort</i>	<i>confort'</i>
<i>con'test</i>	<i>contest'</i>
<i>con'tract</i>	<i>contract'</i>
<i>con'vert</i>	<i>convert'</i>
<i>con'verse</i>	<i>conver'se</i>
<i>con'vict</i>	<i>convict'</i>
<i>col'lect</i>	<i>collect'</i>
<i>con'voy</i>	<i>convoy'</i>
<i>com'pound</i>	<i>compound'</i>
<i>des'ert</i>	<i>desert'</i>
<i>des'cant</i>	<i>descant'</i>
<i>dis'count</i>	<i>discount'</i>
<i>di'gest</i>	<i>digest'</i>
<i>ex'port</i>	<i>export'</i>
<i>ex'tract</i>	<i>extract'</i>
<i>ess'ay</i>	<i>essay'</i>
<i>fer'ment</i>	<i>ferment'</i>
<i>fre'quent</i>	<i>frequent'</i>
<i>im'port</i>	<i>import'</i>
<i>in'cense</i>	<i>incense</i>
<i>in'sult</i>	<i>insult'</i>
<i>ob'ject</i>	<i>object'</i>
<i>out'work</i>	<i>outwork'</i>
<i>per'fume</i>	<i>perfume</i>
<i>pres'ent</i>	<i>present'</i>
<i>prod'uce</i>	<i>produce</i>
<i>per'mit</i>	<i>permit'</i>
<i>proj'ect</i>	<i>project'</i>
<i>reb'el</i>	<i>rebel'</i>
<i>rec'ord</i>	<i>record'</i>

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
<i>A or An</i> ref'use	To refúse
sub'ject	subject'
sur'vey	survey'
tor'ment	torment'
trans'fer	transfer'
trans'port	transport'
únite	unite.

Except the above list, almost all other words in the same predicament, that is, where the verbs and nouns are one and the same word, have the accent the same; such as assault, affront, assent, attire, array, display, repose, &c.

2. The rule of placing the accent on the last of compound dissyllables, refers chiefly to verbs, and such nouns as have been just mentioned; in other nouns and other parts of speech, the general law of having the accent on the first syllable chiefly prevails; such as concord, conquer, dismal, distant, extant, &c. And even in the words formed with the English prefix *out*, the accent is placed on the last syllable of verbs only, and on the first of all other words; as to outdo', outbid', &c.; an out'cry, out'rage, &c. There are also some compound verbs which have the accent on the first syllable, such as, perjure, injure, conjure, and a few others to be learned by use.

Rules for finding out the Letter on which the Accent is laid in Dissyllables.

When two consonants are seen together in the middle of such words, the first of these is usually joined to the first vowel, and the last to the latter; in which case the accent is on the former consonant: Ex. ab'sent, am'ber, bab'ler, dis'cord, cheer'ful, &c. This is always the case when the consonant is doubled, as, ad'der, bas'sle, beg'gar, bet'ter, cher'ry, col'lege, &c. except in the case of verbs with prefixes, as before mentioned.

When there is but one consonant in the middle, the accent is in general on the preceding vowel, diphthong, or digraph; as, águe, áudit, bíble, boóty, cíder, crúel, dow'er, &c. Sometimes indeed the single consonant is taken into the first syllable, and accented; as, blem'-ish, cher'-ish, chol'-er, hab'-it, fam'-ish, pal'-ace, per'-il, pun'-ish, rad'-ish, sin'-ew, ten'-ant, &c.;

but the number of these is not great, and must be learned by use.

When the accent is on the last syllable, its seat may be known by observing the same rules as were laid down for monosyllables.

Of Polysyllables.

As the accent of polysyllables is chiefly determined by the final syllable, I shall enter into an examination of those final syllables which are most common in our language, and shew in what way the seat of the accent is referable to them. As I shall have occasion to distinguish the several syllables by names, I shall make use of the technical Latin terms for that purpose, and call the last syllable but one the penultima, and the last syllable but two the antepenultima, thus abridged; penult. antepenult. When the accent is still farther back, I shall call them fourth or fifth syllables from the last.

TERMINATIONS.

In ic.

In words terminating in *ic*, the accent is placed on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or consonant. Examp. prosa'ic, syllab'ic.

Exceptions: When two consonants precede the termination, the former belongs to the first, and has the accent; the latter to the last; as, lethar'gic, republic; except rúb'ric, where the two consonants are joined to the last.

In the following words the vowel terminates the first syllable; cubic, aulic, music.

The following throw the accent back on the antepenult. or last syllable but two; chol'eric, tur'meric, rhet'oric, lun'atic, splen'etic, her'etic, pol'itic, arith'metic.

In ed.

All our verbs have their preterits and passive participles terminated in *ed*; but that syllable is seldom pronounced separately, the vowel *e* being struck out by an elision, and the *d* joined to the preceding syllable. Examp. unman'ner'd, illnátur'd, impas'sion'd, &c.

Exceptions: When *ed* is preceded by a *d* or a *t*, the *e* is then sounded, and constitutes a syllable with those letters

letters—as, divided, intended; created, animated. In all cases the accent remains the same as in the primitive; as, estab'lish'd, deter'min'd, unboun'ded, cul'tivated.

In *ance*.

Poly syllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. ar'rogance, el'egance, signif'icance.

Exceptions: 1st, When the primitive has its accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, app'earance, ass'urance; from app'ear, ass'ure: or 2dly, When it is preceded by two consonants, as abun'dance, discor'dance. When *ance* is preceded by the vowel *i*, that vowel is taken into the last syllable, and forms a diphthong with it; as, rádiance, valiance; pronounced rá-dyance, val'-yance; except in nouns formed from verbs ending in *y* accented; as, def'iance, all'iance; from the verbs, defy', ally', which form three syllables.

In *ence*.

The accent in polysyllables in *ence* is in general on the antepenult. Examp. in'nocence, magnif'icence, benev'olence.

Exceptions: 1st, Derived words retain the accent of their primitives; as, pursúance, adh'érence, from pursúe, adhére.

2dly, When two consonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the former; as, efful'gence, emer'gence, efferv'escence.

When words end in *cence*, with an *s* preceding it, the accent is always on the *s*; as, quies'cence, excre'scence, intumes'cence; except only concúpiscence.

When *ence* is preceded by *i* it forms a diphthong: as, exp'érience, obédience. Except when it is preceded by *h* or *t*, and then it is pronounced as one syllable, with the sound of *shense*; as, defici'ence, pati'ence, pronounced *defishense*, *passhense*.

In *ble*.

The terminating *ble* is always accounted a syllable, though in strict propriety it is not so; for to constitute a syllable it is requisite that a vowel should be sounded in it, which is not the case here; for though there is one presented to the eye at the end, yet it is only *e* final mute, and the *bl* are taken into the articulation of the former syllable; but in pointing out the seat of the ac-

cent I shall consider it in the usual way as forming a syllable.

GENERAL RULE.

As the words terminating in *ble* are for the most part adjectives formed from verbs, in general they follow their primitives in their accent; as, repróveable, prop'agable, abol'ishable, disciplinable, discríminal; from repróve, prop'agate, &c. Except remédiab'le, irrep'arable, dis'putable; from rem'edy, repáir, dis'púte. In general the accent is thrown as far back in polysyllables as the fourth and fifth syllables; as am'icable, violable, mon'osyllable—and when the accent is no farther back than the antepenult. it is either when the word follows the primitive, as, advísable, derivable; or when two consonants come together in that situation, as, intrac'table, delect'able, refran'gible. To this ac'-cep-table, and its derivatives, are exceptions.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. except compounds by prefixes to dissyllables; as, unáble, unftáble.

In *cle*.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. Examp. mir'acle, or'acle, véhic'le. The other polysyllables have the accent farther back; as, tab'er'nacle, rec'eptacle, con'venticle, &c.

In *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*.

To all these terminations is to be applied the same observation that was made with regard to *ble*, that they do not really constitute syllables, but are united with the former only in their consonant sounds, without the intervention of any vowel.

There are few words of more than two syllables in any of the above terminations, and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding them, whether vowel or consonant; as, crád'le, sad'd'le, snaf'fle, eag'le, strug'gle, tac'kle, buc'kle, ap'ple, pur'ple, &c.

There are few polysyllables of the termination *ple* which have the accent on the antepenult.; and these are, man'iple, prin'iple, quad'ruple, sex'tuple, and all in *uple*. One has it upon the fourth syllable back, par'ticiple.

In *ure*.

In polysyllables terminating in *ure* the accent is on the antepenult. or farther back on the fourth; as, cy'no-sure, júdicature, leg'islature, ar'chitecture; except when

when they follow their primitives, as *enclo'sure*, *intermix'ture*.

In *ate*.

GENERAL RULE.

Words terminating in *ate* have for the most part the accent on the antepenult. Examp. *rep'robate*, *im'pre-cate*, *liq'uidate*, *multip'licate*, &c. except when two consonants precede the last syllable; as, *consum'mate*, *constel'late*.

When the vowel *i* precedes *ate*, whatever consonant may precede it, except *c* and *t*, it unites with the last syllable in a diphthong sound; as, to *irr'adiate*, *collé-giate*, *calum'niate*, &c. which are not pronounced as four syllables, according to the French mode, *ir-ra-di-ate*, *ca-lum-ni-ate*, but *irr'a-dyate*, *calum'-nyate*: but when the *i* before *ate* is preceded by a *c*, or *t*, those letters change their sound to that of *sh*, and the simple vowel, not diphthong, is pronounced; as, *affo-ciate* (*affoshate*); *negotiate* (*negoshate*).

The syllable *ate* at the end of verbs is pronounced *âte*, with the sound of *â*, though not dwelt upon. On other occasions it has the sound of *ê*; as, to *aggre-gâte*—an *aggregêt*; to *affociâte*—an *affociêt*; to *articulâte* (a verb), *articulêt* (an adjective).

In *ive*.

This termination in polysyllables is always sounded short with *i*, *iv*.

five.

Words in *five* have always the accent on the penult. and on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or consonant; as, *adhé-five*, *repul'sive*, *includive*, *submissive*.

tive.

But those in *tive* have the accent for the most part on the antepenult. or still farther back. Examples: *neg'ative*, *rel'ative*, *vindic'ative*, *signif'icative*, *com-municative*, &c.

Exceptions: 1st, When they follow primitives; as, *evâsive*, *decisive*, from *evade*, *decide*. 2dly, Where two consonants precede the final; as, *calefac'tive*, *atten'tive*, *presump'tive*, *asser'tive*, *digestive*; except substantive, which follows its primitive, *sub'stance*.

The accent is never on the last in *tive*, except only in the word *recitat'ive*.

In *ing*.

This being the termination of the active participle of all verbs, it is only necessary to say, that it always follows the accent of the primitive, and is never itself accented.

In *cal*.

All words ending in *cal* have the accent invariably on the antepenult.; as, *la'ical*, *syllab'ical*, *method'ical*, &c.

In *ial*.

This termination is always sounded as one syllable, uniting itself with the preceding consonant in a diphthong; as, *la-bial*, *cor-dial*, *congé-nial*, *ministe-rial*, with the sound *yal*. But when preceded by *c* or *t*, it is no longer a diphthong, but has the sound of *shal*, as, *judicial*, *artificial*, *substantial*, *reverential*—pronounced *judishal*, *substanshal*.

The accent of all words in these terminations is on the penult. immediately on the preceding letter if a vowel or single consonant, or on the former of two consonants; as, *connu'-bial*, *conviv'-ial*, *creden'-tial*.

It has the accent on *i*, and so forms two syllables, only in the words *deni'-al*, *decri'-al*—from the words *deny'*, *decry'*.

In *ful*.

This being a termination of adjectives formed from substantives, it is only necessary to observe, that all words so formed retain the accent of their primitives; as, *reveng'e-ful*, *won'der-ful*.

In *ian*.

This termination with the letter *c* before it is pronounced *shan*; as, *logic'ian*, *academic'ian*, sounded *logishan*, *academishan*, with the accent on the consonant. With *t* it has the same sound; as, *tertian*, *gentian*; except when preceded by an *s*, as, *christian*, *fustian*; where *t* has its own sound.

With a *d* or *g* preceding it, it has the sound of *j*; as, *comedian*, *collegian*.

With all other letters it forms a diphthong; as, *aca-démian*, *satur'nian*, *librarian*, *histórian*, *dilúvian*; and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the last syllable, whether vowel or consonant.

In *en*.

Words in this termination have in general an elision of the vowel *e*, so that the letter *n* is immediately joined to the preceding consonant; as, *lead'n*, *hid'd'n*, *sod'd'n*

(except sudden, fullen, and barren), chos'n, haft'n, glift'n, &c.

When preceded by *m* the vowel is pronounced, and therefore it forms a syllable; as, hymen, women, regimen, specimen. The same when preceded by *r*; as, firen, warren, brethren. And in all substantives with all the other consonants; as, garden (often ill pronounced, gard'n), burden, chicken, linnen: except tok'n, and all ending in *ven* and *zen*, as, heav'n, rav'n, doz'n, mizz'n.

When the *en* is pronounced as a syllable the sound is changed to *in*; as, burdin, women (pronounced wimmin), warrin, &c. except those in *men*; as, hymen, specimen, acu'men, &c.

In *ion*.

All words terminating in *ion* take the preceding consonant into the last syllable, with most of which the *ion* is pronounced as a diphthong. Examples: gabion, vermil'ion, mill'ion.—Here it is to be observed, that though the consonant that precedes be but single, it is doubled in pronouncing when the accent is upon it. Thus vermilion, though it has but one *l*, has exactly the same sound as million with two, and is pronounced as if written thus, vermilliun. It is the same with the other consonants; as, opin'ion, clar'ion, &c.

The seat of the accent is either on the single consonant, preceding *ion*, as in the above instances, or on the former of two or first of three consonants; as, in quater'nion, septen'trion;—or on the vowel immediately preceding the consonant; as, decúrion, occásion, commúnion.

TERMINATIONS in *sion*.

The sounds of the vowels before this termination are as follow:

ásion	} pronounced	occá'zhun
ésion		adhé'zhun
ísion		desí'zhun
ósion		expló'zhun
úsion		confú'zhun.

But when the accent is on any consonant preceding *sion*, the sound is no longer *zhun* but *shun*; as, emul'sion, expan'sion, submér'sion, compas'sion. Except only where the accent is on *s* preceded by the vowel *i*, and then it has still the sound *zhun*; as, incísion, derísion, pronounced as if written, inciz'zhun, deriz'zhun.

In *tion*.

This termination is always sounded *shun*, except when preceded by an *s*, and the sounds of the preceding vowels are as follow:

átion	} pronounced	approbá'shun
étion		replé'shun
ítion		posí'h'un
ótion		devó'shun
útion		revolu'shun.

When a consonant precedes *tion*, the accent is on that; as, satisfac'tion, imperfec'tion, injunc'tion, subscrip'tion, &c. still pronounced *shun*; and the only case where it is sounded *tshun*, is when it is preceded by an *s* or *x*; as, diges'tion, commix'tion—pronounced diges'tshun, commix'tshun, and this holds constant with regard to all words of that class.

The *o* in *ion* has always the sound of *ú*; and is not pronounced *yón*, but *yún*.

In *eer* and *ier*.

All polysyllables in *eer* have the accent on the last, as have also those in *ier* when pronounced in one syllable. As—musketé'er, domine'er,—cavalié'r, cordelié'r; sounded the same way, é'r.

In *er*.

Words terminating in *er*, being for the most part nouns formed from verbs, or adjectives in the comparative degree marked by the addition of that syllable, follow their primitives in their accent; as, rácer, roman'cer, wíser, sóberer.

In polysyllables not derived the accent is for the most part on the antepenult.; as, scav'enger, astrol'oger, geog'rapher. And in a few words on the fourth syllable; as, al'abaster, sal'amander.

The accent is never on the last but in compound verbs; as, refer', infer'; when it has the sound of *é*, *ér*. In all other cases *e* is changed into *ú*, and sounded *úr*; as, roman'sur, salamandur.

Ger preceded by a *g* in the former syllable always has its own hard sound; as, dag'ger, brag'ger. In most other cases its soft sound; as, manager, dowager, danger, manger;—except anger, finger, linger—pronounced ang-gur, fing-gur, ling-gur. Some retain the sound of their primitives in *ing*; as, flinger, finger, ringer.

—pronounced

—pronounced fling-ur, sing-ur, ring-ur. Conger, and monger, with its derivatives, are pronounced, cong-gur, mung-gur, fish-mung-gur, &c.

The terminating *er* is always sounded ūr.

In *or*.

When *or* is preceded by the vowel *i* it forms a diphthong with it, taking the preceding consonant into the syllable; as senior, inferior, &c.

Sor preceded by a consonant occasions the accent to be on that consonant, except confessor; when by a vowel, the accent is on the antepenult. While words in *tor*, being mostly nouns derived from verbs, follow the accent of their primitives; as dedicatōr, equivocatōr, translatōr, &c.

All terminations in *or* are pronounced ūr; as seniur, dedicatur. The same is to be observed in the termination *our*; as neighbor, behavior—spelt, neighbour, behaviour.

In *es*.

Poly syllables ending in *les* and *nes*, being for the most part substantives derived from adjectives or other substantives, retain the accent of their primitives; as ransomless, merciless, remediless—wickedness, inquisitiveness, despicableness, &c.

The last syllable has the accent only in dissyllable compound words; as depress', express', assess', &c. In others, as goddess, largess, duchess (except nobless'), the accent is on the penult.

Esi, when not accented, is sounded *ifs*; as wickedness, duchess, &c.

In *ous*.

When *ous* has the vowels *e* or *i* immediately preceding it, it forms a diphthong with them, and takes the consonant immediately before those vowels into the last syllable; as ceruleous, succedaneous, ethereous—abstemious, symphonious, nefarious, &c. pronounced as if written ceru-lyus, abste myus, &c.

But when *e* or *i* are preceded by a *c* or *t*, the last syllable is not a diphthong, but is pronounced as if written *shus*; as herbaceous, sagacious, ostentatious, sententious—pronounced as if written herba-shus, senten-shus, &c.

In all the terminations in *eous* or *ious*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the consonant, taken into the last syllable, except only where the

vowel *i* precedes that consonant, and then the accent is laid on that consonant; as hideous, pernicious, religious, propitious, &c.—pronounced hid'-yus, pernish'-us, &c.

On other occasions, the accent for the most part is on the antepenult.; as frivolous, globulous, miraculous, voluninous; except when two consonants interfere—as tremendous, concinnous, enormous.

The termination *ous* is always sounded *us*; and is never accented but in the French word *rendezvous*, pronounced rondevoó.

In *ant*.

Poly syllables in *ant* have the accent on the antepenult; as predicant, recreant, extravagant, luxuriant, &c. Except when two consonants meet in the middle—as appellat, triumphant, &c.—but protestant has the accent on the first. The accent is never laid on *ant* in poly syllables, except in the words confident, complaisant; nor on dissyllables, except in compound verbs, such as decant, recant, enchant; and two nouns—a gallant, the Levant.

In *ent*.

Poly syllables terminating in *bent*, *cent*, *dent*, or any consonant preceding *ent*, except *m*, forming *ment*, have the accent on the consonant preceding such termination; as incumbent, exert, dependent, &c. But words terminating in *ment*, being in general substantives derived from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives, without regard to this rule; as establishment, astonishment, embarrassment.

When the vowel *i* precedes any of these terminations, the accent is on the antepenult. either the single consonant preceding *i*, or the former of two, or three; as beneficent, compliment, &c.

When *i* precedes *ent* it forms a syllable with it; as obedient, lenient, dissilient, consentient, &c.

Words in *lent* have always the accent on the antepenult.; as benevolent, flatulent, purulent, &c.—except when two *ll*'s meet; as repellent, attolent; to which also the word excellent is an exception.

All words in *ment* too, that are not derived, have the accent on the antepenult.; as ligament, testament.

The last syllable is never accented but in dissyllables.

In *est*.

Words terminating in *est*, being for the most part adjectives in the superlative degree, retain the accents of their primitives.

In *ist*.

They are chiefly nouns, formed from other nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as *an'alist*, *rátionalist*, *mor'alist*, *loy'alist*.

In *y*.

There are more words in the English language terminating in this letter, than in any other; perhaps not less than an eighth part of the whole.

ay—In dissyllabic compound verbs and nouns the accent is on the last; as *delay'*, *display'*, *array'*, &c. Polysyllables have the accent on the antepenult.; as *yés'terday*, *sat'urday*, *cast'away*, &c.

ey—Words ending in *ey*, being in general substantives made out of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives; as *appli'ancy*, *bril'liancy*, *in'timacy*, *legit'imacy*, &c.

In words not thus derived the accent is thrown back to the fourth syllable; as *nec'romancy*, *chíromancy*—except where stopped by two consonants, as *aristoc'racy*, *democ'racy*, &c.

fy—Has always the accent on the antepenult.; as *rar'esy*, *ed'ify*, *secun'dify*, &c.: and even against the accent of the primitives in derived words; as *person'ify*, *diver'sify*,—from *per'son* and *díverse*.

The *y* in *fy* has always its second sound.

But when *fy* is represented by *phy*, *y* has its first sound; as *philos'ophy*, *at'rophy*; but still the accent is on the antepenult.

gy—Likewise has the accent on the antepenult.; as *prod'igy*, *geneal'ogy*, *etymol'ogy*, &c.

It has always the sound of soft *g*, except when preceded by another *g*; as *shaggy*, *foggy*, &c.

bly—Words in *bly*, being adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, always retain the accent of their primitives; as *prob'ably*, *desp'icably*, *inde-fat'igably*, &c.

ly—The same is to be observed in all words ending in *ly*; as *pol'itically*, *delib'erately*, *indef'inately*, *vol'un-tarily*, &c.

my—Has always the accent on the antepenult. either on the single consonant preceding the vowel, or on

the first of two; as *big'amy*, *in'famy*, *polyg'amy*, *physiog'onomy*, *Deuteron'omy*, &c.

They who pronounce *academy* instead of *acad'emy* go against analogy.

ny—In trissyllables, has the accent on the antepenult.; as *prog'eny*, *tyr'anny*, *cal'umny*, &c.: in polysyllables on the fourth; as *ig'nominy*, *cer'emony*, *mat'rimony*, and all in *mony*, except *anem'ony*. Except also those ending in *gony*; as *hexag'ony*, *cosmog'ony*; and *cacoph'ony*, *monot'ony*.

In *ry*.

ary—Takes the accent on the antepenult. in trissyllables; as *sug'ary*, *díary*, *sal'ary*, *rósemary*:—and in polysyllables on the fourth; as *sim'ilary*, *ex'emplary*, *epis'tolary*, *vocab'ulary*, *vul'nerary*, *ubiq'uitary*, &c.; except when prevented by two different consonants, as *caravan'ary*, *dispen'ary*, *anniver'sary* (yet to this *ad'versary* is an exception), *testamen'tary*, *parliamen'tary* (*com'mentary*, *mómentary*, *vol'un-tary*, exceptions). *Ac'cessary*, *nec'essary*, &c. being only a reduplication of the same letter *s*, follow the general rule.

ery—Has for the most part the accent on the antepenult. and it is only in the following words it is placed farther back; *del'etery*, *mon'astery*, *bap'tistery*, *pres-bytery*. This termination is always sounded érry.

ory—In trissyllables has the accent on the antepenult.; as *pleth'ory*, *pri'ory*, *mem'ory*, &c.

In polysyllables on the fourth, or farther back; as *próbatory*, *cúbatory*, *pis'catory*; *ded'icatory*, *júdicatory*, *pacif'icatory*, &c.

This rule holds except when two different consonants meet; as *compul'sory*, *calefac'tory*, *contradic'tory*;—and in this case the following are exceptions, *des'ultory*, *in'ventory*, *prom'ontory*, *rec'ep-tory*, *per'emptory*, *rep'ertory*, *con'sistory*.

This termination is always sounded as if written úrry.

In *sy*.

Words in *sy* have the accent on the antepenult.; as *fan'tasy*, *apost'asy*, *lep'rosy*, &c.: on the fourth, in *ep'ilepsy*, *con'troversy*.

In *ty*.

Polysyllables in *ty*, with the vowel's *e* or *i* before it, have uniformly the accent on the antepenult. and

and on the last letter of that syllable; as sobriety, society, improbity, acerbity, Déity, spontanéity, &c.

When the letter *c* precedes *ity*, it has the accent upon it, and is sounded as *s*; as verac'ity, felic'ity, feroc'ity—pronounced veras'ity, felis'ity, &c.

When a single consonant precedes *ity*, it has always the accent on it; as timid'ity, frugal'ity, extrem'ity, barbar'ity, curios'ity, &c.

When two consonants precede it, it is on the former; as scar'city, fecun'dity, absur'dity, infir'mity, &c.

This termination is always sounded *tý*, with the first sound of *y*.

Under the foregoing terminations are included almost all the words in the English language. The few that belong to the other terminations, are either not reducible to general rules, or with so many exceptions as to render them of little use. As they consist chiefly of monosyllables and dissyllables, the rules before laid down for them will in a great measure establish their pronunciation; and where they are silent, the Dictionary is to be consulted.

Having thus laboured through this chaos of spelling, and reduced the apparent confusion there to some degree of order, we shall now emerge into a more lightsome region, where we shall have fewer difficulties to retard our progress; I mean in treating of the art of reading, or the proper delivery of words when arranged in sentences.

As this subject has already been discussed by me in a course of lectures on the Art of Reading, and another on Elocution, I shall content myself at present, with extracting from them, some general principles, and some practical rules for the attainment of that art, without any comments upon them; referring those readers, who are desirous of entering into a more minute investigation of the subject, to the works themselves.

SECTION VII.

Of the Art of Delivery.

A Just delivery depends upon a due attention to the following articles:

Articulation: Accent: Pronunciation: Emphasis: Pauses or Stops: Tones: and Key or Pitch of the voice. Of each of these in their order. And first of

ARTICULATION.

A good articulation consists, in giving every letter in a syllable its due proportion of sound, according to the most approved custom of pronouncing it; and in making such a distinction between the syllables of which words are composed, that the ear shall without difficulty acknowledge their number; and perceive, at once, to which syllable each letter belongs. Where these points are not observed, the articulation is proportionally defective.

Distinctness of articulation depends, primarily, upon being able to form the simple elements or letters by the organs of speech, in the manner before described in treating on that subject; and in the next place, in distinguishing properly the syllables of which words are composed from each other; which can only be done by a just pronunciation.

The chief source of indistinctness, is too great a precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the most effectual method will be, to lay aside an hour every day, to be employed in the practice of reading aloud, in a manner much slower than is necessary. This should be done in the hearing of some person, whose office it should be to remind the reader, if at any time he should perceive him mending his pace, and falling into his old habit.

There is one cause of indistinct articulation, which operates very generally, and which arises from the very genius of our tongue; so that, unless great care be taken, it is scarcely possible to escape being affected by it. Every word in our language, composed of more syllables than one, has one syllable accented, and thus peculiarly distinguished from the rest; and if this accented syllable be properly articulated, the word will be sufficiently known, even though the others are sounded very confusedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other syllables; which, though it may not render the sense obscure, yet destroys all measure and proportion, and consequently all harmony in delivery.

delivery. This fault is so general, that I would recommend it to all who are affected by it, to pronounce the unaccented syllables more fully than is necessary, till they are cured of it.

Of ACCENT.

Accent, in the English language, means, a certain stress of the voice upon a particular letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from the rest, and, at the same time, distinguishes the syllable itself to which it belongs, from the others which compose the word.

Thus in the word *hab'it*, the accent upon the *b*, distinguishes that letter from the others, and the first syllable from the last. Add more syllables to it, and it will do the same; as *hab'itable*. In the word *rep'ute*, the *u* is the distinguished letter, and the syllable which contains it, the distinguished syllable. But if we add more syllables to it, as in the word *rep'utable*, the seat of the accent is changed to the first syllable, and *p* becomes the distinguished letter.

Every word in our language, of more syllables than one, has one of the syllables distinguished from the rest in this manner; and every monosyllable has a letter. Thus, in the word *bat* the *t* is accented; in *ha'te*, the vowel *a*. In *cub*, the *b*; in *cu'be* the *u*. Hence every word in the language, which may properly be called so, has an accent; for the particles, such as *a*, *the*, *to*, *in*, &c. which are unaccented, can scarcely be called words, which seems to be implied in the name given to them, that of *particles*; and in that state they are the fitter to discharge their office, by this difference made between them and words. So that as articulation is the essence of syllables, accent is the essence of words; which, without it, would be nothing more than a mere succession of syllables. Thus simple as is the state of the English accent, there is no article of speech which has occasioned more perplexity in those who have treated of it, merely by confounding it with the accents of the ancients, which were quite different things. As this point has been amply discussed in the Lectures on Elocution, and the Art of

Reading, the curious reader is referred to those works, under the head Accent.

The great distinction of our accent depends upon its seat; which may be either upon a vowel, or a consonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words, *glóry*, *fáther*, *hóly*. Upon a consonant, as in the words, *hab'it*, *bor'row*, *bat'tle*. When the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; because the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the consonant, the syllable is short; because the accent is made by passing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a smart stroke of the voice to the following consonant. Thus the words *add'*, *led'*, *bid'*, *rod'*, *cub'*, are all short, the voice passing quickly over the vowel to the consonant: but for a contrary reason, the words *áll*, *láid*, *bíde*, *róad*, *cúbe*, are long; the accent being on the vowels, on which the voice dwells some time, before it takes in the sound of the consonant. Obvious as this point is, it has wholly escaped the observation of all our grammarians, and compilers of dictionaries; who, instead of examining the peculiar genius of our tongue, implicitly and pedantically have followed the Greek method, of always placing the accentual mark over a vowel. Now the reason of this practice among the Greeks, was, that as their accents consisted in change of notes, they could not be distinctly expressed but by the vowels; in uttering which, the passage is entirely clear for the voice to issue, and not interrupted or stopped by the different positions of the organs in forming the consonants. But as our accent consists in stress only, it can just as well be placed on a consonant as a vowel. By this method of marking the accented syllable, our compilers of dictionaries, vocabularies, and spelling-books, must mislead provincials and foreigners in the pronunciation of perhaps one half of the words in our language. For instance; if they should look for the word *endeavour*, finding the accent over the vowel *e*, they will of course sound it *endéavour*. In the same manner *ded'icate* will be called *dédicate*; *precip'itate*, *precí-pitate*; *phenom'enon*, *phenó-menon*; and so on through all words of the same class. And in fact, we find the Scots do pronounce all such words in that manner; nor do they ever lay the accent upon the consonant in any word in the whole language;

language; in which, the diversity of their pronunciation from that of the people of England chiefly consists. It is a pity that our compilers of dictionaries should have fallen into so gross an error, as the marking of the accents in the right way would have afforded one of the most general and certain guides to true pronunciation, that is to be found with respect to our tongue; for it is a constant rule throughout the whole, that whenever the accent is on the consonant, each preceding vowel has its first short sound, as set forth in the scheme of vowels, and exemplified in the words, *hăt, bêt, fît, nôt, bût*; to which there is no exception in the whole language, except in the few instances where one vowel usurps the power of another.

It has been said above, that every word in our language has one accented syllable; but it is to be observed, that in some of our longer polysyllables there are two accents to be perceived; one stronger, the other fainter. Thus, in the word *expos''tulatur'y*, the stronger accent is on the syllable *pos''*; but there is a fainter one on the last syllable *bût* one, founded *tur'*, *expos''tulatur'-ry*: but this makes no difference with regard to the rule, as the primary accent is so much more forcible than the secondary one, as evidently to shew that it is but one word which contains both.

To such as have the right use of accent in common discourse, I shall only lay down one rule with regard to it, in reading and speaking in public: which is, that they should always take care to lay it upon the same letter of the syllable in reading, as they are accustomed to do in conversation; and never to lay any stress upon any other syllable. For there are few who either read aloud, or speak in public, that do not transgress this law of accent, by dwelling equally upon different syllables in the same word: such as *fo'r-tu'ne*, *na tu're*, *en'cro'achment*, *con'-jec tu're*, *pa'-tien'ce*, &c. But this is not uttering words, but syllables; which properly pronounced are always tied together by an accent; as *fo'tune*, *na'ture*, *encro'achment*, *con-je'cture*, *pa'tience*. Any habit of this sort gives an unnatural constrained air to speech, and should therefore be carefully avoided by all who deliver themselves in public.

Of PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation may be considered in a twofold light; first, with regard to propriety; secondly, with regard to elegance. With regard to propriety, it is necessary that each word should have its due accent, and each letter in it its proper sound. This is all that is required in the pronunciation of words separately considered; and is the chief point treated of in the former part of this Grammar. With respect to elegance, beside propriety, proportion of sound also is to be taken in; and this regards the delivery of words as arranged in sentences; and this is the point which I shall now chiefly consider.

As there has been no method hitherto laid open of attaining even the first part, I mean the mere propriety of pronouncing words, it is no wonder that the second, or ornamental part, has been entirely neglected. That which gives delight to the ear in the utterance of articulate sounds, is founded upon the same principle as that which pleases in musical composition, I mean proportion; and this has a twofold reference, to time, and to sound. To the former of these I shall give the prosodian name of Quantity, to the latter that of Quality. At present I shall consider quantity only, referring the other article to another head.

Our early notions of quantity are all imbibed from the Latin prosody; in which, the difference between long and short syllables is established by rules that have no reference to the ear, the sole competent judge in this case; insomuch that syllables are called long, which are the shortest that can be uttered by the organs of speech; and others are called short, which take up much longer time in pronouncing than the former. The mind thus taking a bias under the prejudice of false rules, never after arrives at a knowledge of the true nature of quantity: and accordingly we find that all attempts hitherto to settle the prosody of our language, have been vain and fruitless.

In treating of the simple elements or letters, I have shewn that some, both vowels and consonants, are naturally short; that is, whose sounds cannot possibly be prolonged; and these are the sounds of *ê, î, and û*, of vocal sounds, and three pure mutes, *k, p, t*,

k, p, t, of the consonant; as in the words *bēck*, *līp*, *cūt*.

I have shewn also, that the sounds of all the other vowels, and of the consonant semivowels, may be prolonged to what degree we please; but at the same time it is to be observed, that all these may also be reduced to a short quantity, and are capable of being uttered in as short a space of time, as those which are naturally short. So that they who speak of syllables as absolutely and in their own nature long, the common cant of prosodians, speak of a non-entity: for though, as I have shewn above, there are syllables absolutely short, which cannot possibly be prolonged by any effort of the speaker; yet it is in his power to shorten or prolong the others to what degree he pleases.

I have said that in pronouncing words, when the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; when on the consonant, short; by which I mean, that the Reader should dwell on the vowel when accented, in order to make it long; and pass rapidly over it, giving a smart stroke to the following consonant, when the accent is on that. But this rule is so far from being attended to, that for the most part the accented vocal syllables are pronounced in as short a space of time, as the accented consonant; by which means all proportional quantity in our tongue is utterly destroyed, and the whole appears a rapid gabble of short syllables.

To obviate this, I would recommend it to every one to pay a particular attention to every vocal accented syllable, and to dwell upon it so long as to make it double the quantity of the short ones. Without this, speech must be deprived of all smoothness and harmony.

It has been said above, that when the accent is on the consonant the syllable should be sounded short, and this rule in general holds good. Yet there are cases in which the sound of the consonant may be dwelt upon, and the syllable thus rendered long; of which I shall speak more at large under the next head, that of Emphasis. In the mean time, I shall point out the consonants, which, in certain circumstances, will admit of such prolongation, and lay down some rules for the proper pronunciation of all.

The reader is here desired to recollect the division, made in the beginning, of the consonants into mutes

and semivowels, and their subdivision into pure and impure. It was there shewn, that the sound of the pure mutes cannot be at all prolonged; that of the impure, for a little time; and that of the semivowels, during pleasure. As the question now is about prolonging the sound of consonants, what I have to say on that head must chiefly refer to the semivowels.

Of these the sound of some is disagreeable when continued; of others pleasing to the ear. Of the former kind are, *m*, *r*, *s*, *f*, *esh*, *ezh*, *eth*, *eth*: of the latter *l*, *n*, *v*, *z*, *ing*. *M*, having its sound entirely through the nose, is disagreeable if it continues any length of time after its formation; as it resembles more the lowing of oxen, than an articulate sound. *R*, when continued, is also a harsh sound, like the snarling of curs. *S* is only a hiss, like that of serpents. *F*, prolonged, resembles the blowing of wind through a chink, and like *s*, retains no mark of an articulate sound, after it is once formed. *Ezh*, *esh*, *eth*, *eth*, have too much of the breath mixed in forming them, to make their sound agreeable when continued. The only sounds therefore which can be prolonged with pleasure to the ear, are the semivowels *l*, *n*, *ev*, *ez*, *ing*. Not but all the others will admit of prolongation on certain occasions, which shall be explained hereafter.

Rules to be observed in sounding the Consonants.

I. None of them are to be prolonged except when the accent is upon them; which can only happen when they are preceded by a short sounding vowel: as *tell*, *can*, *love*. When a long sound precedes, the voice must dwell upon the vowel, and take the consonant into the syllable in its shortest sound; otherwise, were they both dwelt upon, the syllable would take up the time of two long sounds, and would therefore seem to be two; as *vā-lē*, *rāi-n*, *brā-ve*, *dāy-s*. This is an article very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, who are apt to prolong the sound of a semivowel after a long vowel. On the other hand, the people of England are to be cautioned against running the sound of the vowel too quickly into the following consonant, which is too generally the practice, to the great diminution of the number of our long syllables.

2. Their sound is never to be prolonged, except in monosyllables, or final syllables of other words; as

Swēll the bold note—

Fulfil your purpose—

But we must not say,

The swēl-ling note—

Fulfil-ling all—

The cān-nons roar—

for this would be to transgress one of the fundamental laws of accent, by separating syllables from words to which they belong, and transferring them to the next.

3. Neither consonant, nor vowel, are to be dwelt upon beyond their common quantity, when they close a sentence. Thus in the following line—

And if I lose thy love—I lose my all—

the sound of the word *love* may be prolonged, as the sense is not completed; but that of *all*, though equally emphatical, must not be continued beyond its common time, as it closes the sense. If we transpose the members of the line, the thing will be reversed; as thus—

I lose my all—if I should lose thy love.

Here the time is increased in the word *all*, and that of *love* reduced to its common quantity.

This rule is also very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, as the dwelling upon the last words of sentences, constitutes one material difference between the English speech and their's.

4. When consonants begin a word, or a syllable, they must be sounded short; and great care must be taken, that before their union with the following letter, they be not preceded by any confused sound of their own. This is very disagreeable to the ear, and yet is no uncommon fault. The not attending to this in pronouncing the letter *s*, has been the chief cause of our language being called by foreigners the Hissing language; though in reality it does not abound so much in that letter as either the Greek or Roman; the final *s* having, for the most part, with us, the sound of *z*. But if care be not taken early in forming the pronunciation, people are apt to contract a habit of hissing before they utter the sound of *s*, as well as of continuing it at the end. This confused sound at the

beginning of words is equally disagreeable in all the semivowels.

Of EMPHASIS.

Emphasis discharges, in sentences, the same kind of office that accent does in words. As accent is the link which ties syllables together, and forms them into words; so emphasis unites words together, and forms them into sentences, or members of sentences. As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest; so emphasis ennobles the word to which it belongs, and presents it in a stronger light to the understanding. Accent is the mark which distinguishes words from each other, as simple types of our ideas, without reference to the mutual relation in which they stand to each other. Emphasis is the mark which points out their several degrees of relationship, in their various combinations, and the rank which they hold in the mind. Were there no accents, words would be resolved into their original syllables: were there no emphasis, sentences would be resolved into their original words; and in this case, the hearer must be at the pains himself, first, of making out the words, and afterwards their meaning. Whereas, by the use of accent and emphasis, words, and their meaning, being pointed out by certain marks, at the same time that they are uttered, the hearer has all the trouble saved, but that of listening; and can accompany the speaker at the same pace that he goes with as clear a comprehension of the matter offered to his consideration, as the speaker himself has, if he delivers himself well.

From this account it might appear, that emphasis is only a more forcible accent than ordinary, laid upon the word to which it belongs, and that it is exactly of the same nature, differing only in degree of strength: an opinion, which, to the great prejudice of elocution, has too generally prevailed. But there is an absolute and constitutional difference between accent and emphasis, as there certainly ought to be, which consists in this; that every emphatic syllable, besides a greater stress, is marked also by a change of note in the voice. To shew the necessity of this, we need only observe, that the mind, in communicating its ideas, is in a continual state of activity, emotion, or agitation, from the different effects which those ideas produce on the mind

mind of the speaker. Now, as the end of such communication is not merely to lay open the ideas, but also all the different feelings which they excite in him who utters them, there must be some other marks, beside words, to manifest these; as words uttered in a monotonous state, can only represent a similar state of mind, perfectly free from all activity or emotion.

All that passes in the mind of man may be reduced to two classes, which I shall call, Ideas and Emotions. By ideas, I mean, all thoughts which rise and pass in succession in the mind of man: by emotions, all exertions of the mind in arranging, combining, and separating its ideas; as well as all the effects produced on the mind itself, by those ideas, from the more violent agitation of the passions, to the calmer feelings, produced by the operation of the intellect and fancy. In short, thought is the object of the one; internal feeling, of the other. That which serves to express the former, I call the language of ideas; and the latter, the language of emotions. Words are the signs of the one; tones, of the other. But there is an essential difference between the two, which merits our utmost attention. The language of ideas is wholly arbitrary; that is, words, which are the signs of our ideas, have no natural connexion with them, but depend purely upon convention, in the different societies of men, where they are employed; which is sufficiently proved by the diversity of languages spoken by the different nations of the world. But it is not so with regard to the language of emotions. For as the communication of these internal feelings, was a matter of much more consequence in our social intercourse, than the mere conveying of ideas; so, the Author of our being did not leave the invention of this language, as in the other case, to man; but stamped it himself upon our nature, in the same manner as he has done with regard to the rest of the animal world, who all express their various feelings by various tones. Only ours, from the superior rank that we hold, is infinitely more comprehensive; as there is not an act of the mind, an exertion of the fancy, or emotion of the heart, which have not annexed to them their peculiar tone and notes of the voice, by which they are to be expressed; and which, when properly used, excite in the minds of others, tuned invariably by the hand of nature in unison to those notes, analogous emotions. Whenever

therefore man interferes, by substituting any other notes in the room of those which nature has annexed to the acts and feelings of the mind, so far the language of emotions is corrupted, and fails of its end. For the chords of the human heart, thus tuned in unison to the natural notes only, will never vibrate in correspondence to those of the artificial kind.

The means by which this expressive language of nature has been corrupted in the different nations of the world, have been set forth at large in the second lecture on the Art of Reading; at present I shall content myself with laying open the cause of its having been in a great measure lost to us in this country. Which is nothing else than the very defective and erroneous method in which all are trained in the art of reading; whereby all the various, natural, expressive tones of speech are suppressed; and a few artificial, unmeaning, reading notes are substituted in their room. Nothing can more clearly confirm the truth of this position, than the following observation—That there are few people, who speak English without a provincial tone, that have not the most accurate use of emphasis, when they utter their sentiments in common discourse; and the reason that they have not the same use of it, in reading aloud the sentiments of others, or delivering their own in public, is, that they are apt to substitute the artificial tones and cant of reading, to which they have been habituated from their childhood, in the room of those of the natural kind.

From this view of the cause of the disorder, the remedy of course suggests itself. The first necessary step is, to get rid of the artificial notes superinduced by the bad habit of reading; and to supply their places with those of the natural kind. If it be asked, how we are to acquire the use of the proper notes in reading, after we have got rid of the others; my answer is, that we have them all prepared within ourselves, ready to start forth if properly sought for. In order to this, it is necessary that each reader should not only understand, but feel the sentiments of the Author; and if he enters into the spirit of the Author's sentiments, as well as into the meaning of his words, he will not fail to deliver the words in properly varied tones. But I shall defer speaking of the method to be used in order to accomplish this point, till I have treated of the next article, that of

PAUSES

PAUSES or STOPS.

Stopping, like spelling, has, at different periods of time, and by different persons, been considered, in a great measure, as arbitrary, and has had its different fashions; nor are there at this day any sure general rules established for the practice of that art. The truth is, the modern art of punctuation was not taken from the art of speaking, which certainly ought to have been its archetype, and probably would, had that art been studied and brought to perfection by the moderns; but was in a great measure regulated by the rules of grammar, which they had studied; that is, certain parts of speech are kept together, and others divided by stops, according to their grammatical construction, often without reference to the pauses used in discourse. And the only general rule, by which pauses can be regulated properly, has been either unknown, or unattended to; which is, that pauses, for the most part, depend on emphasis. I have already shewn, that words are sufficiently distinguished from each other, by accent; but to point out their meaning when united in sentences, emphasis and pauses are necessary. As emphasis is the link which connects words together, and forms them into sentences, or into members of sentences; when in the same sentence there are more than one member, and more than one emphatic word, that there may be no mistake with regard to the number of words belonging to each emphasis, at the end of every such member of a sentence, there ought to be a perceptible pause. If it be asked, why a pause should any more be necessary to emphasis than to accent? or why emphasis alone, will not sufficiently distinguish the members of sentences from each other, without pauses, as accent does words? the answer is obvious; that we are pre-acquainted with the sound of words, and cannot mistake them when distinctly pronounced, however rapidly: but we are not pre-acquainted with the meaning of sentences, which must be pointed out to us by the reader or speaker; and as this can only be done, by evidently shewing what words appertain to each emphatic one; unless a pause be made at the end of the last word belonging to the former emphatic one, we shall not be able to know at all times, to which of the two emphases the inter-

mediate words are to be referred; and this must often breed confusion in the sense.

Thus unfit as the state of punctuation is to answer even its own end, the teachers of the art of reading have annexed another office to it, quite foreign to its nature, which has been attended with the worst consequences with regard to delivery; and that is by associating certain artificial notes of the voice to these stops. How little fitted they are to answer this end, we may judge, by considering that the notes preceding pauses and rests in discourse, are exceedingly numerous and various, according to the sense of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; and cannot possibly be represented by so small a number as four or five marks, which are used as stops: yet all this immense variety are swallowed up and lost in the reading notes, which usually consist only of two; one annexed to the stops which mark members of sentences, as comma, semicolon, and colon; the other to the full stop, when the sentence is complete. By some, the pupils are taught to elevate their voice in the former case, and to depress it in the latter. By others, the depressed note is used in both cases, only differing in degree.

Here then is to be found the true source of the bad manner of reading and speaking in public, that so generally prevails: which is, that we are taught to read in a different way, with different tones and cadences, from those which we use in speaking; and this artificial manner, being used instead of the natural one, in all recitals and repetitions at school, as well as in reading, generally infects the delivery of all who afterwards speak in public. For they are apt to consider this species of delivery, which they have been taught, as superior to that kind which comes of course, without any pains; and therefore judge it the most proper to be used on all public occasions. But as there is something in this monotonous manner of reading, against which nature herself revolts; when they are to deliver their own sentiments in speaking, each individual, not having been instructed in the proper use of suitably varied and expressive tones, falls into a certain cant or tune, by certain elevations and depressions of the voice, to which all sentences are set alike; and this tune, being void both of harmony and expression, is at once discordant to the ear, and disgusting to the

understanding. Thus has this unnatural mode of utterance, spread itself in the senate-house, the pulpit, the bar, and every place where public declamation is used; insomuch that the instances of a just and natural elocution are very rare: the want of which is most generally and sensibly felt in our churches.

Having shewn the many abuses committed in the two most important articles of delivery, emphasis and stops, it now remains to point out the remedy.

The source of these abuses may be farther traced, by attentively weighing the following observation—That no illiterate man ever uses false emphases, tones, or stops, in speaking: it is only the literate, those that have learned to read, that can fall into errors of that sort. For, as our ideas pass in train in our minds, and are there connected or divided, the illiterate man, without rule or thought, exhibits them exactly as they pass in his mind. To the idea that makes the most forcible impression there, he gives the greatest force of expression in utterance; and therefore the strongest emphasis to the word which stands as its mark. And whatever emotions are excited in him by those ideas, he cannot help manifesting by suitable tones, looks, and gestures; as these necessarily proceed from an original law of his constitution, and without pains cannot be suppressed. Whereas the man who has learned to read, has been taught to connect or separate his words, by arbitrary rules of stopping, which are not taken from the natural train of our ideas. He has no mark to point out the most important word, which is therefore often neglected, or the emphasis transferred to another of less consequence. He is not taught to annex to his words, any part of the language of emotions, tones, looks, and gestures; which are therefore wholly omitted, or absurdly applied. In short, as in the whole written language there is nothing offered to the eye but letters and stops; the teacher of the art of reading thinks he has done his duty, when he has instructed you in the manner of spelling those letters properly, so as to form them into words; and in the use of the stops to separate sentences, and members of sentences from each other. It is here therefore the remedy is to be sought for, by supplying and correcting what is erroneous and defective in the art of reading. For it is manifest from what has been said before, that if reading could be brought to be exactly the same

thing as speaking, a just and forcible delivery would of course follow, though more might be required to make it graceful and pleasing to the ear. However easy it may appear at first sight to put this in practice, yet upon trial it would be found more difficult than is imagined. Confirmed bad habits in a thing which we daily practise, can be removed only by a right method, and daily practice according to that method.

Such a method is what I am now about to lay down; and I dare promise that whoever will pursue it, will find effects from it, suitable to the pains that he shall take.

The chief error in writing, is the manner of stopping, different from the natural train of our ideas: and the chief defect, the want of some mark for each emphatic word; which is the cause of neglecting, or misapplying emphasis. To get the better of bad habits arising from these, I would propose the following method.

If a person has a mind to read any passage correctly, let him first write it out without stops. Let him then consider the general meaning and purport of the words, and enter into the spirit of the sentiment. Let him ask himself—How should I deliver this, supposing it to be the immediate effusion of my own mind? Let him try to do this. He will not at first be able to hit the mark, for his habitual reading tones will force themselves upon him for some time; but at every trial, with that point in view, he will gain ground. It will be of great assistance to him, if he can get a friend to hear him sentence by sentence, still asking him—Is that the way in which I should utter that sentence, supposing it to proceed from the immediate sentiments of my mind? For in that case he may be often informed of his using those artificial tones of reading, which, from habit, may not strike his own ear, though they will immediately be perceived by another's. After this let him stop it, according to the method which he has settled of speaking it: but let him not use the common stops of writing, the sight of which, would revive the use of their associated tones; instead of these let him employ small inclined lines, to be placed at the top of the line behind the word, and not at the bottom; in order as little as possible to revive the idea of the usual stops. To answer this end four marks will be sufficient, as thus—

For

For the shortest pause a small inclined line, thus ' /

For the second, double the time of the former, two " /

And for the third, or full stop, three " /

To mark a pause longer than any belonging to the usual stops, two horizontal lines, as thus =

The manner of reducing this to practice, may be made clear by the following example :

Dearly beloved brethren = The scripture moveth us ' in sundry places ' to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness " and that we should not dissemble ' nor cloke them ' before the face of Almighty God ' our Heavenly Father " but confess them ' with an humble ' lowly ' penitent ' and obedient heart ' to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same ' by his ' infinite goodness and mercy "'

Having settled the stops, let him afterwards mark each emphatic word, by placing a sloping line inclining to the right, over the accented letter of such word, as is done in the above example. To this accented syllable let him constantly endeavour to give the peculiar note which nature herself has annexed to the sentiment, and this will serve as a key-note or regulator of the others. I would recommend it to him not to proceed to another passage, till, by frequent trials, he has made himself master of one ; and his best way of knowing this, will be, to read it to different persons, at different times, still asking them the question before mentioned ; and he may be pretty sure, when they are agreed in opinion, that he has accomplished the point. From this passage let him proceed to another ; and so on, still making choice of diversity of style and matter ; and it is inconceivable, when once he shall have made himself master of a few passages in that way, how quick his progress will be afterwards. But still he must not indulge himself for some time, in reading any thing, but with this particular view, otherwise his old habit will counteract his progress in the new way.

But it may be said, that though his manner may be changed, in reading those passages that are marked in the proposed way, his old habit will prevail when he reads such as are written in the customary manner. To prevent this, I would advise him, after he has marked any passage, and made himself master of it,

to read the same passage aloud as usually written or printed ; and if this should occasion any difference in him, from the manner he had before settled, let him read it over and over till he has brought it to be the same. This will make him attentive to the errors and defects in the graphic art, and he will come gradually to neglect those false guides, the stops ; and learn to be attentive only to the main drift and scope of each sentence. But as it will require long practice, before he will be able to do this at sight, I would recommend it to him not to read any thing aloud, for some time at least, till he has cast his eye over it, and taken in the general sense of the passage. And I would also advise him not to deliver any thing from notes in public, without using the marks before mentioned, till habit shall have settled him in the right way.

This method, simple as it is, I can vouch from experience, will, if properly followed, change the artificial and unaffected, to the natural and forcible manner of utterance. And whoever can accomplish that point, will certainly obtain the chief end of delivery, that of gaining attention, and making an impression on his auditory.

There is one article relative to the intonation of the stops, which, though of the utmost importance to a just and graceful delivery, has never yet been pointed out, and which, as demanding the utmost attention, I have reserved for the last place. In the usual method of managing the voice with respect to the stops, we are only taught either to raise or lower it, according to the nature of the stops ; but there is a third thing to be done of more frequent use, and as essentially necessary, which is, suspending the voice before certain pauses, without any change of note. The method of pointing out to the ear the close of a sentence, or a full completion of the sense, is by a depressed note. That of marking the members of sentences, or incomplete senses, is either by an elevated or suspended note. The elevated notes should be chiefly appropriated to the emphatic syllables, and should hardly ever otherwise precede pauses, except in notes of admiration, interrogation, or impassioned discourse : the incomplete members of all other sentences should be marked only by a

suspension of the voice, in the same individual note, as if it had proceeded without interruption to the next member of the sentence. They who do otherwise, if they elevate the voice at the close of the smaller members, fall into a tune or cant running through all sentences alike. If they depress it, they make the members appear so many detached sentences, and destroy that concatenation of the parts, without which the complete sense of the whole can never clearly be manifested. They who have been accustomed to make some change of note before all stops, will find it very difficult at first to suspend their voice without such change; and their best method to attain it in reading will be, at first, to run the words of the former member, into the first of the latter, without any pause, attending to the note which they use in that case; then let them try to stop at that word in the same note, which will be then just fresh on the ear. But they will have a still more certain method, by having recourse to the general rule before laid down, and asking themselves how they would utter those words, if they were speaking, not reading them.

Having said all that is necessary on the intonation of the pauses, it now remains to say something on the time of their duration. In this respect, the great fault almost universally committed, is that of making them too short. As every member of a sentence contains some idea of more or less importance to the drift of the whole, there ought to be a sufficient pause at the end of each member, to give time for each idea to make its due impression on the mind, and the proportion of time in the pause should be regulated, by the importance of each idea; or by the closer, or more remote connection which it has with the main object of the sentence. Pauses in discourse answer the same end that shades do in pictures; by the proper use of which, the objects stand out distinctly to the eye; and without which, were the colours to run into one another, it would be difficult to discriminate the several figures of the composition. In order to get the better of this bad habit of running sentences, and their members, too quickly into one another, I would recommend it to every reader to make all his pauses longer than is

necessary, till by degrees he brings them to their due proportion.

Of the PITCH and MANAGEMENT of the VOICE.

These are articles of the utmost importance, to give due force and proportion to all the others. In order to be heard with satisfaction, it is necessary that the speaker should deliver himself with ease. But if he does not know how to pitch his voice properly, he can never have the due management of it; and his utterance will be painful to himself, and irksome to his hearers.

Every speaker, who is not corrupted by bad habits, has three pitches in his voice; the high, low, and middle pitch. The middle, is that which is used in common discourse; from which he either rises or falls, according as the matter of his discourse, or emotions of his mind require. This middle pitch, therefore, is what ought to be generally used, for two reasons; first, because the organs of the voice are stronger, and more pliable in this pitch, from constant use: and secondly, because it is more easy to rise or fall from that pitch, to high or low, with regular proportion.

Most persons, through want of skill and practice, when they read or speak in public, fall into one of the extremes. Either through timidity and diffidence, they use the low pitch, in which they are not heard at all, or with so much trouble to the listener, as soon to weary attention: or, if they aim at avoiding this fault, they run into the high pitch; which is productive of consequences equally bad. The organs of the voice in this unusual pitch, are soon wearied; and languor and hoarseness ensue. And as the reason for continuing it, will be equally strong during the whole discourse, as for the first setting out in it, the speaker must lose all the benefits which arise from variety, and fall into a disgusting monotony.

The prevalence of this practice arises from a common mistake in those who speak, for the first time, in a large room, and before a numerous auditory. They conclude it impossible that they should be heard

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in their common pitch of voice, and therefore change it to a higher. Thus they confound two very distinct things, making high and low, the same with loud and soft. Loud and soft in speaking, is like the *fortè* and *piano* in music; it only refers to the different degrees of force used in the same key: whereas high and low, imply a change of key. So that the business of every speaker is, to proportion the force or loudness of voice to the size of the room, and number of his auditors, in its usual pitch. If it be larger than ordinary, he is to speak louder, not higher, in his usual key, not in a new one. And whoever neglects this, will never be able to manage his voice with ease to himself, or satisfaction to his hearers. He who delivers himself in a moderate pitch, whenever his subject demands that he should rise to a higher, or sink to a lower, does it with ease, and in due proportion; and produces the effects which are to be expected from such change, and agreeable variety. While he who takes a high pitch, cannot rise upon occasion, without running into discord; nor sink, with any rule of proportion to guide him. They who, to avoid this fault, run into the opposite extreme, and begin in a lower pitch than is natural to them, err indeed on the safer side, but are equally distant from the point of truth. It is true, it is more easy to rise gradually and proportionally, than to descend; but while they remain in that key, it will appear equally unnatural, and more languid than the other; and they will be very apt, through the body of their discourse, to run chiefly into that key in which they had set out.

With regard to the degree of loudness to be used, the best rule for a speaker to observe is, never to utter a greater quantity of voice, than he can afford without pain to himself, or any extraordinary effort. While he does this, the other organs of speech will be at liberty to discharge their several offices with ease; and he will always have his voice under command. But whenever he transgresses these bounds, he gives up the reins, and has no longer any management of it. And it will ever be the safest way too, to keep within his compass, rather than go at any time to the utmost extent of it; which is a dangerous experiment, and never justifiable but upon

some extraordinary emotion. For even in that case, the transgressing of the limits in the least, will scarce be pardoned: for, as the judicious Shakespear has well observed in his instruction to the player, *In the very torrent, tempest, and as I may say whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness.*

In order to have a full power and command over the voice, it is necessary that the speaker should understand the right management of the breath; an article of the utmost importance to the whole of delivery, and yet which is as little known as any of the rest. The false rule, by which people in general are instructed in learning to read, that the breath is never to be drawn, but when there is a full stop, or close of the sense, has made it exceedingly difficult to utter long sentences, especially to those who are short-winded. They are therefore apt to run themselves entirely out of breath, and not to stop till the failure of that obliges them to it, which is therefore likely to happen in improper places; or else they subdivide the long sentence, into as many distinct sentences, as they take times of breathing; to the utter confusion of the sense. For, as they have been taught not to take breath, but when they make a full stop, they habitually use the tone of a full stop, whenever they take breath.

It is of as much importance to a speaker, that he should have at all times a sufficient command of breath, as that an organ should be supplied with a proper quantity of air. In order to this, he should take care always to get a fresh supply, before he feels any want of it; for while he has some to spare, he recruits it with such ease, that his hearers are not at all sensible of his doing it. Whereas if he waits till he is put in mind of it, by some degree of uneasiness, he not only does it with more difficulty himself, but he may depend upon it that his hearers have also felt his uneasiness, and been sensible of his difficulty. For, so strong is the sympathy between the organs of speech and those of hearing, that the least uneasiness in the one, is immediately perceived by the other.

To enable a reader or speaker to accomplish this point, it is only necessary to observe, that he may at all times supply himself with any quantity of breath he

he pleases, even at the smallest stop, only observing the rule laid down, that of giving the true tone which should precede such stop. For the note of the voice, in that case, sufficiently marks the nature of the pause, without any reference to time, which he is at liberty to prolong at pleasure, without prejudice to the sense; as the connection of the sense does not at all depend upon the length of time in the stops, as is absurdly imagined, but upon the tone of voice accompanying them. This circumstance gives the speaker such power over the pauses, as, judiciously used, may contribute much to the main point in view, that of strongly inculcating his meaning. For, by this means, he may always proportion his pauses to the importance of the sense; and not merely to the grammatical structure of words in sentences, making like pauses to all of like structure, without distinction. For instance, if there be any proposition or sentiment which he would enforce more strongly than the rest, he may either precede it by a longer pause than usual, which will rouse attention, and give it the more weight when it is delivered; or he may make a longer pause after it is closed, which will give time to the mind to ruminate upon it, and let it sink deeper into it by reflection; or, according to the importance of the point, he may do both. He may go still farther, and make a pause before some very emphatical word, where neither the sense, nor common usage would admit of any; and this on proper occasions may produce a very powerful effect.

Of TONES.

Thus far I have considered the several points, that are fundamentally and essentially necessary to every public speaker; without which, he will be so far from making any impression on his hearers, that he will not be able to command their attention, nor, in many cases, even make himself understood. Yet so low is the state of elocution among us, that a man who is master even of these rudiments of rhetoric, is comparatively considered as one of an excellent delivery. This very circumstance, therefore, is a sufficient inducement to apply closely, at least to the mastery of these points.

But to such as should be desirous to extend their views so far as to attain the nobler ends of oratory, I mean a power of commanding the tempers, dispositions,

and passions of mankind, there are other points to be considered; to master which will require the closest attention, and infinite pains. The first, and principal of these, is the article of tones; upon the proper use and management of which, all that is pleasurable, or affecting in elocution, chiefly depends.

What I have hitherto said on this subject, refers only to particular notes of the voice, appertaining to emphasis and stops, in sentences. Here I mean to speak of that general intonation, which pervades whole periods, and parts of a discourse.

Tones may be divided into two kinds; natural and instituted. The natural, are such as belong to the passions of man in his animal state; which are implanted in his frame, by the hand of nature; and which spontaneously break forth, whenever he is under the influence of any of those passions. These form a universal language, equally used by all the different nations of the world, and equally understood and felt by all. Thus, the tones expressive of sorrow, lamentation, mirth, joy, hatred, anger, love, pity, &c. are the same in all countries, and excite emotions in us analogous to those passions, when accompanying words which we do not understand.

The instituted tones, are those which are settled by compact, to mark the different operations, exertions, and emotions of the intellect and fancy, in producing their ideas; and these in a great measure differ, in different countries, as the languages do.

The former of these, it is evident, neither require study nor pains, when we are ourselves under the influence of any of those passions, as they are necessarily produced by them: but in attempting to produce them, either in delivering the impassioned speeches of writers; or in assuming them in our own discourses; we shall fail of the point, so far as we fail of feeling, for the time, the very passions we would express. We may indeed mimic the tones of those passions, but the cheat will be manifest, and not reach the hearts of the hearers. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum tibi ipsi*, is a well known maxim, and will hold good with regard to all the other passions.

With respect to the latter, it will require great pains and much observation, to become master of them.

When we consider that all these tones are to be accompanied by suitable looks and gestures; not only
adapted

adapted in the justest proportion to give due force to the sentiment, but regulated also in such a way as to appear graceful, we need not wonder that this species of oratory is scarce known among us, who have never studied even the principles of the art. Nor is it hardly ever attempted to be put in practice, except on the stage; where indeed some degree of it is essentially necessary. And the extreme difficulty of arriving at any degree of perfection in it cannot be more clearly shewn, than by recollecting how few the instances are, of those who have succeeded even tolerably there, though it be the main object and business of their lives. All this is the necessary consequence of our having devoted our whole time and attention to the cultivation of the written language, and leaving that of speech entirely to chance.

When we reflect, that not only every thing which is pleasurable, every thing which is forcible and affecting in elocution, but also the most material points necessary to a full and distinct comprehension, even of the sense of what is uttered, depend upon the proper use of tones, and their accompaniments; it may well astonish us to think, that such essential parts of language should in a civilized country, and a country of freedom too, be wholly neglected. Nay worse—that our youth should not only be instructed in the true use of these, but in the little art that is used, they should be early perverted by false rules, utterly repugnant to those which nature has clearly pointed out to us. And how can it be otherwise, when we have given up the vivifying energetic language, stamped by God himself upon our natures, for that which is the cold, lifeless work of art, and invention of man; and bartered that, which can penetrate the inmost recesses of the soul, for one which dies in the ear, or fades upon the sight?

Such is our present state, and such it must ever continue, till the object be changed; till the living language be restored to its due rank, and schools of rhetoric established, as in old Greece and Rome, for teaching the noblest, most useful, and ornamental art, that ever improved and dignified human nature.

Of the RECITATION of POETIC NUMBERS.

In order to know the different manner to be used in the recitation of verse, from that of prose, it will be

necessary to examine, in the first place, wherein the difference between prose and verse consists.

Poetic numbers are founded upon the same principles with those of the musical, and are governed by similar laws. Proportion and order are the sources of the pleasure we receive from both, and the beauty of each depends upon a due observation of the laws of measure, and movement. The essential difference between them is, that the matter of the one consists of articulate, of the other, inarticulate sounds: but syllables in the one correspond to notes in the other; poetic feet, to musical bars; and verses, to strains: they have all like properties, and are governed by similar laws.

The constituent parts of verse are, feet, and pauses; from the due distribution of which, result measure, and movement. Feet consist of a certain number of syllables united together, like notes in bars; and a certain number of those feet, when completed, according to the rules of the different species of versification, form verses or strains. They are called feet, because it is by their aid that the voice as it were steps along through the verse, in a measured pace; and it is therefore necessary that the syllables which mark this regular movement of the voice, should in some manner be distinguished from the others. This distinction was made among the ancient Romans, by dividing their syllables into long and short, and ascertaining their quantity, by an exact proportion in sounding them; the long, being to the short, as two to one; and the long syllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In English, syllables are divided into accented and unaccented: and the accented syllables, being as strongly distinguished from the unaccented, by the peculiar stress of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long syllables were, by their quantity, among the Romans.

From not having examined the peculiar genius of our tongue, our Prosodians have fallen into a variety of errors: some having adopted the rules of our neighbours, the French; and others having had recourse to those of the ancients; though neither of them, in reality, would square with our tongue, on account of an essential difference between them. With regard to the French, they measured verses by the number of syllables.

syllables whereof they were composed, on account of a constitutional defect in their tongue, which rendered it incapable of numbers formed by poetic feet. For it has neither accent, nor quantity, suited to the purpose; the syllables of their words being for the most part equally accented; and the number of long syllables being out of all proportion greater than that of the short. Hence for a long time it was supposed, as it is by most people at present, that our verses were composed, not of feet, but syllables; and accordingly they are denominated verses of ten, eight, six, or four syllables, even to this day. Thus have we lost sight of the great advantage which our language has given us over the French, in point of poetic numbers, by its being capable of a geometrical proportion, on which the harmony of versification depends; and blindly reduced ourselves to that of the arithmetical kind, which contains no natural power of pleasing the ear. And hence, like the French, our chief pleasure in verse, arises from the poor ornament of rhyme.

Some few of our Prosodians finding this to be an error, and that our verses were really composed of feet, not syllables, without farther examination, boldly applied all the rules of the Latin prosody to our versification; though scarce any of them answered exactly, and some of them were utterly incompatible with the genius of our tongue. Thus because the Roman feet were formed by quantity, they asserted the same of ours, denominating all the accented syllables long; whereas I have formerly shewn, that the accent, in some cases, as certainly makes the syllable on which it is laid, short, as in others it makes it long. And their whole theory of quantity, borrowed from the Roman, in which they endeavour to establish the proportion of long and short, as immutably fixed to the syllables of words constructed in a certain way, at once falls to the ground; when it is shewn, that the quantity of our syllables is perpetually varying with the sense, and is for the most part regulated by emphasis: which has been fully proved in the course of Lectures on the Art of Reading Verse; where it has been also shewn, that this very circumstance has given us an amazing advantage over the ancients, in point of poetic numbers.

The other constituent part of verse, consists in pauses, peculiarly belonging to verse, and differing

from the prosaic. Of the poetic pauses, there are two sorts; one denominated Cefural, the other I shall call the Final. The cefural, divides the verse into equal, or unequal parts; the final, closes it. The cefural pause is known to all who have any acquaintance with the nature of verse; but the final has hitherto escaped the observation of all the writers upon that subject. It is for that very reason, that there has not hitherto been given an adequate idea of verse, in contradistinction to prose, since it is the use of this final pause, which, on many occasions, alone marks the difference between the two. It is the line drawn between their boundaries, which can never be mistaken, whilst it remains; remove it, and it is impossible, in many cases, to distinguish the one from the other.

Do we not observe, that verse is written in a different way from prose? Do we not find that in each species of versification, every line is bounded by the measure? that is, must terminate, when the number of feet which belongs to the kind of metre, is completed. Is not this done to mark the metre distinctly? And is it to the eye only that the metre is to be marked? the eye, which, of itself, can form no judgment of measure in sounds, nor take any pleasure in such arrangement of words; and shall the ear, the sole judge of numbers, to which nature herself has annexed a delight, in the perception of metre, be left without any mark, to point out the completion of the measure? If it were indeed a law of our versification, that every line should terminate with a stop in the sense, the boundaries of the measure would then be fixed, and could not be mistaken. But when we know, that one of the greatest perfections in our blank heroic verse, is that of drawing out the sense from one line to another, I am afraid, in that case, if there be no mark to shew where the measure ends, it will be often carried away by the sense, and, confounded with it, be changed to pure prose. Nothing has puzzled the bulk of readers, or divided their opinions more, than the manner in which those verses ought to be recited, where the sense does not close with the line; and whose last words have a necessary connection with those that begin the subsequent verse. Some, who see the necessity of pointing out the metre, make a pause at the end of such lines; but never having been taught any other pause, but those of the sentential kind, they

use

use one of them, and pronounce the last word in such a note, as usually marks a member of a sentence. Now this is certainly improper; because they make that appear to be a complete member of a sentence, which is an incomplete one; and by thus disjoining the sense, as well as the words, often confound the meaning. Others of a more enthusiastic kind, elevate their voices, at the end of all verses, to a higher note than is ever used in any of the sentential stops; but such a continual repetition of the same high note, at the close of every verse, though it marks the metre distinctly, becomes disgusting by its monotony; and gives an air of chanting to such recitation, extremely disagreeable to every ear, except that of the reciter himself; who, in general, seems highly delighted with his own tune, and imagines it gives equal pleasure to others. It was to a reader of this sort, that Cæsar said, 'If you read, you sing; and if you sing, you sing very ill.'

To avoid these several faults, the bulk of readers have chosen what they think a safer course, which is, that of running the lines one into another, without the least pause, where they find none in the sense; in the same manner as they would do in sentences of prose, were they to find the same words there so disposed; by which means they reduce verse to a hobbling kind of metre, neither verse nor prose. In vain, to such readers, has Milton laboured the best proportioned numbers in blank verse; his order is turned into confusion; his melody, into discord. In vain have Prior and Dryden, in the couplet, sought out the richest rhyme; the last word, hurried precipitately from its post, into the next line, leaves no impression on the ear; and lost in a cluster of words, marks not the relation between it and its correlative, which their distinguished similar posts in the two verses had given them; by which means the whole effect of the rhyme, as well as the metre, is lost. We need not wonder, however, that the majority of readers should readily fall into this last method, because they have all learned to read prose, and it costs them no trouble to read verse like prose.

But it will be asked, if this final pause is neither marked by an elevation, or depression of the voice, how is it possible to mark it at all? To this the answer is obvious; by making no change at all in the

voice, but suspending it in the same individual note that would be used, were it to be connected instantly with the following word. This stop is what I have before described under the name of the pause of suspension; which, though essentially necessary to the just recitation of verse, has never once been thought of; nor is the management of it to be acquired but by great attention and practice, according to the method before proposed. By the use of this pause, the melody of verse may at all times be preserved without interfering with the sense. For the pause itself, perfectly marks the bounds of the metre; and being made only by a suspension, not change of note in the voice, the concatenation of the meaning is as distinctly perceived by every auditor, as if the words had been uttered in the closest connection.

Nor is this the only advantage gained to numbers, by this stop of suspension; it also prevents that monotone at the end of lines, before described, which, however pleasing to a rude, is disgusting to a delicate ear. For, as this stop of suspension has no peculiar note of its own, but always takes that which belongs to the preceding word, it changes continually with the matter, and is as various as the sense.

Having said all that is necessary of the final, I shall now examine the cesural pause.

The cesural pause is that which divides the verse into equal or unequal portions; upon the right management of which, the melody and harmony of versification in a great measure depend. The seats of the cesura most pleasing to the ear, are either at the end of the second foot, in the middle of the third, or at the end of the third foot; but it may occasionally take place in all parts of the line. The cesura is by no means essential to verse, as the shorter kinds of measure are without it; and many heroic lines, in which it is not to be found, are still good verses. It is true it improves, and diversifies the melody, by a judicious management in varying its situation, and so becomes a great ornament to verse; but still this is not the most important office which it discharges; for beside improving the melody of single lines, there is a new source of delight, opened by it in poetic numbers, correspondent, in some sort, to harmony in music; that takes its rise from that act of the mind, which compares the relative proportions, that the members

of each verse bear to each other, as well as to those in the adjoining lines. The cesural, like the final pause, sometimes coincides with the sentential, sometimes has an independent state; that is, exists where there is no stop in the sense. In that case, it is exactly of the same nature with the final pause of suspension before described, and is governed by the same laws.

The seat of the final pause points itself out; but with regard to the cesural, whose seat is variable, and may be in all the different parts of the verse, consequently not so easily to be found, there requires more to be said. In order to find out the seat of the cesura, we are to reflect, that there are some parts of speech so necessarily connected in sentences, that they will not admit of any disjunction, by the smallest pause of the voice. Between such, therefore, the cesura can never fall. Its usual seat is, in that place of the line, where the voice can first rest, after a word, not so necessarily connected with the following one. I say, not so necessarily, because the cesura may find place, where there would be no sentential stop, after a word which leaves any idea for the mind to rest, though it may have a close connection with what follows. For instance—

Of Eve, whose eye " darted contagious fire.

Now in prose, there could not properly be a comma after the word *eye*, from its close connection with the following verb; but in verse, remove the cesural pause, and the metre is utterly destroyed. Of the same nature is another line of Milton's, relative to the same person—

And from about her " shot darts of desire—

pronounced in that manner, with the pause in the middle of the line, it ceases to be verse; but by placing the cesura after the word *shot*, as thus—

And from about her shot " darts of desire—

the metre is not only preserved, but the expression much enforced, by the unexpected trochee following the pause, which, as it were, shoots out the darts with uncommon force.

The following line of Pope's, read thus—

Ambition first sprung " from your blest abodes—

is no verse, but hobbling prose. But let the cesura be placed after the word *first*, as thus—

Ambition first " sprung from your blest abodes—
and the metre is restored.

Of the same kind, are two lines of Waller's, which I have seen stopped in the following manner—

We've lost in him arts, that not yet are found,
The Muses still love, their own native place.

By which pointing, the metre is destroyed. They should be thus divided :

We've lost in him " arts that not yet are found.
The Muses still " love their own native place.

Unless a reader be much upon his guard, he will be apt to pause, however improperly, at those seats of the cesura, which have been set down as producing the finest melody. There would be great temptation, on that account, in the following lines, and all of similar structure, to place the cesura wrong; as thus—

The sprites of fiery " termagants inflame—
Back to my native " moderation slide—
And place on good " security his gold—
Your own resistless " eloquence employ—
Or cross to plunder " provinces the main—

But such unnatural disjunction of words which necessarily require an immediate union with each other, whatever pleasure it might give the ear, must hurt the understanding. Lines of this structure do not in reality contain any perfect cesura; whose place is supplied by two semi-pauses, or demi-cesuras; as thus—

The sprites ' of fiery termagants ' inflame—
Back ' to my native moderation ' slide—
And place ' on good security ' his gold—
Your own ' resistless eloquence ' employ—
Or cross ' to plunder provinces ' the main—

In all cases of this sort, every man's own understanding will point out to him, what words are necessarily to be kept together, and what may be separated without prejudice to the sense.

To recite verse with propriety, it will be only necessary to observe the few following short rules :

1. All the words should be pronounced exactly in the same way as in prose.

2. The

2. The movement of the voice should be from accent to accent, laying no stress on the intermediate syllables.

3. There should be the same observation of emphasis, and the same change of notes on the emphatic syllables, as in prose.

4. The pauses relative to the sense only, which I call sentential, are to be observed in the same manner as in prose; but particular attention must be given to those two peculiar to verse, the cesural and final, as before described, which I call musical pauses.

The usual fault of introducing sing-song notes, or a species of chanting into poetical numbers, is disagreeable to every ear, but that of the chanter himself. Such readers, indeed, seem generally in high raptures with their own music, for, according to the old observation, *haud cuiquam injucunda quæ cantat ipse*: 'No man's tune is unpleasing to himself.' But they ought to consider, that they are doing great injustice to the poet's music, when they substitute their own

in its room. The tune of the poet can then only be heard, when his verses are recited with such notes of the voice as result from the sentiments; and a due proportion of time observed, in the feet and pauses, the constituent parts of verse.

Thus far I have laid open all that is necessary, to prevent the reader's falling into the usual errors committed in reciting verse, and to point out the means of attaining a just and proper manner. But with regard to the grace and elegance of delivery, consisting in the nicer proportions both of time and tone in the several feet and pauses, and the exact general intonation of the voice suited to the sentiments and passions, it is obvious that little can be done, by precept alone. Nor can we ever expect to have this part brought to perfection, till rhetorical schools are instituted, to teach the whole art of elocution, in the same manner as all other arts are taught, by *Precept, Example, and Practice*.

A P P E N D I X.

IN the preceding Grammar, the true principle upon which the pronunciation of polysyllables is founded, is for the first time laid open; and will serve to solve all difficulties in dubious cases, and put an end to numberless disputes daily held upon that subject, by the different partisans of the different modes of founding words. Some have recourse to authority; but at present, for reasons mentioned in the Preface, that neither is, nor ought to be of any force; and when, as it often happens, one authority is balanced against another, who shall determine which shall preponderate? Some have recourse to derivation; but not knowing on what occasions that operates, and when it has no influence, they fall into continual errors: and others refer to analogy, which, without being well acquainted with its laws, and the many deviations from them, is but a very uncertain director.

The only sure guide on this occasion is the terminating syllable, which governs all others in the word, as the rudder does the ship.

To explain this by examples.

It has been much disputed, whether the word should be pronounced con'cordance, or concor'dance. The advocates for the former pronunciation proceed upon a latent principle of analogy, which generally operates in words of that termination, as may be seen by having recourse to the Grammar, p. xxx. where examining the termination in *ance*, you will find it said—Polysyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. Arrogance, elegance, significance.

Exceptions. 1st, When the primitive has its accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult. as appe'arance, assu'rance; from appe'ar, assu're: or,

2^{dly}, when it is preceded by two consonants, as abun'dance, discor'dance.

Now by following the general, and not attending to the 2^d, rule of exceptions mentioned above, they have fallen into this error. And yet, ignorant as they might be of any rule, one would imagine that analogy itself might have set them right in this case, as upon the same ground they might pronounce the word dis'cordance, with the accent on the first syllable, as well as con'cordance, which no one ever attempted.

The same observation will hold good with regard to the word ref'ractory, or refrac'tory.

Ac'ademy, or acad'emy, is another word which has occasioned much dispute; you will find it adjusted by looking for the termination *my*, p. xxxiv.

In all disputable cases, preference has been given to that pronunciation which is most conformable to rule; as certainly the lessening as much as possible the anomalies of any language will be a great advantage to it, as it will render the attainment of it more easy. Thus in the dispute about the pronunciation of the word wind, whether it should be wi'nd or wind', the former has been adopted, upon this principle, that there is no monosyllable in the English language, terminating in *ind* in which the vowel *i* is not pronounced long; as blind, rind, kind, &c. I have often heard Dr. Swift say to those who pronounced it short, in a jeering tone, 'I have a great mind to find why you call it wind.'

Observations of this kind might be extended to a considerable length; but it would be an unnecessary trouble, as the Reader will find every thing relative to that matter adjusted in the Grammar.

*Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND
in order to attain a just Pronunciation of English.*

The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded *â* by the Irish, as in the word *bâr*, in most words where it is pronounced *â*, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, *pâtron*, *mâtron*, the vowel *â*, having the same sound as in the word *fâther*; while the English pronounce them as if written, *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced *â* [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words *fâther*, *papâ*, *mamâ*. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, *râ-ther*, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable; as thus, *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its first sound, as *hât'*, *mân'*; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as *fâ'r*, *bâ'r*, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as *bâ'lm*, *psâ'lm*. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *bawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all*, in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The second vowel *e* is, for the most part, sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of second *â*, as in *hate*. This sound of *ê* [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as *meet*,

seem, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *ê*, into *â*. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *pleese*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *grêat*, *a pêar*, *a bêar*, *to bêar*, *to forbêar*, *to swêar*, *to têar*, *to wêar*. In all which the *e* has its second sound. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *sweer*, &c.

Ei is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *â* by the Irish; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c. as also in the words, *rein* (of a bridle), *rein deer*, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprâme*, *sinsâre*, *replâte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations, is to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always sounded like *â* by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prêy*, *convêy*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus for *prêy*, *convêy*, they say *preë*, *conveë*.

A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do,

so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar*. Where likewise the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit†.

In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

	<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>
	ch ³ arful	ch ^{er} ful
	f ³ arful	f ^{er} ful
	d ³ oor	d ^{ore}
	f ³ oor	f ^{ore}
	g ³ ape	g ^{ape}
gather	g ^{eth} er	g ^{ath} er
	b ³ ard	b ^{erd}
	b ³ ull	b ^{ull}
	b ³ ush	b ^{ush}
	p ³ ush	p ^{ush}
	p ³ ull	p ^{ull}
	p ^{ul} pit	p ^{ul} pit
	c ³ alf	c ^{alf}
catch	k ³ etch	c ^{atch}
coarse	c ³ ourse	c ^{oarse}
course	c ³ ourse	c ^{oarse}
	c ³ ourt	c ^{ourt}
	mal ³ icious	mal ^{ish} us
	p ³ udding	p ^{udding}
quash	qu ³ ash	qu ^{ash}
leisure	l ³ ezhur	l ^{ez} hur
	cl ³ amour	cl ^{am} mur
Michael	M ³ ikil	M ^{ik} el
drought	dr ³ oth	drout
search	s ³ arch	s ^{erch}
source	s ³ ource	s ^{orce}
	c ³ ushion	c ^{ushion}

* Vid. p. xv. where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

† P. xviii. xix.

	<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>
strength	str ^{en} th	str ^{enk} th
length	len th	len ^{kth}
strove	str ^{uv}	str ^{ove}
drove	dr ^{uv}	dr ^{ove}
	t ^{en} ure	t ^e nure
	t ^{en} able	t ^e nable
	wr ^a th	wr ^a th
wroth	wr ^a th	wr ^{oth}
	f ^a rewel	f ^{ar} wel
	r ^{ode}	r ^{od}
	str ^{ode}	str ^{od}
	sh ^{one}	sh ^{on}
schism	sh ^{ism}	s ^{izm}
	wh ^e refore	wh ^{er} fore
	th ^e refore	th ^{er} fore
breadth	br ^{eth}	br ^{ed} th
fold	fo ^{ld}	f ^{old}
cold	co ^{ld}	c ^{old}
bold	bo ^{ld}	b ^{old}
	c ^{of} fer	c ^o fer
	end ^e avour	end ^{ev} ur
foot	f ^{ut}	f ^{ut}
	mischi ³ evous	mis ^{ch} ivous
onion	in ³ ion	un ^{nyun}
	p ^{ut}	p ^{ut}
reach	re th	re ^{ach}
	squ ^a dron	squ ^{od} run
	ze ^a lous	ze ^l lus
	ze ^a lot	ze ^l lut

These, after the closest attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND — as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the English, than that of any others who speak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The most material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole speech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the consonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing that

that habit pointed out. In this article therefore they should chiefly exercise themselves, till they attain a facility in accenting the consonants, and giving their true sounds to the preceding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and English pronunciation consists. With regard to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the English; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Art of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of little use, except when assisted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of masters, who shall join example to precept, is here required. If the same ardour continues for obtaining a just and polished delivery, which I found prevail among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my Course of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compass the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due assistance, where that is requisite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having skilful masters to teach this art, without first having a proper method of instruction; so that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themselves to the mastery of it, in order to become preceptors in that most useful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to stimulate those who are in pursuit of this object, and to ensure success to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received instruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his speech was not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is perhaps at this day the best pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the House of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was still a more extraordinary instance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord * of Session,

who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only conversing much with such Englishmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with some of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the least tincture of the Scottish intonation.

I shall now say a few words to the inhabitants of WALES; in order to shew how easily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welsh pronunciation arises chiefly from their constantly substituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aspirated semivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus instead of *b*, they use *p*; for *g*, they use *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they say, plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the use of the semivowels, they substitute *f* in the place of *v*; *s* in the place of *z*; *eth* in the room of *th*; and *esh* in that of *ezh*. Thus instead of virtue and vice, they say, firtue and fice; instead of zeal and praise, they say, seal and praisse; instead of these and those, thesse and thosse; instead of azure, ofier, they say, ashur, ofher. Thus there are no less than seven of our consonants which the Welsh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between these seven consonants and their seven correspondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way described in the Grammar, they might in a short time be taught the perfect use of them.

The people of Somersetshire pronounce the semivowels in a way directly opposite to that of the Welsh. For whereas the Welsh change the vocal into the aspirate, they of Somersetshire change the aspirate into the vocal. For father, they say, vather; for Somersetshire, Zomerzetzhire; for thin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct opposite course to that of the Welsh.

* Lord AYLMOOR.

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS,

How to acquire a perfect Knowledge of the Marks used in this Dictionary, in order to ascertain the right Pronunciation of all English Words.

In the first place, they should be able to pronounce properly all the Words in the following short Scheme of the Vowels, which, in default of Masters, they may easily learn to do, by hearing them from the Mouth of any Englishman.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hâte	hăll
e	bêt	bêar	bêer
i	fît	fîght	fîeld
o	nôt	nôte	nôose
u	bût	bûsh	blûe
y	love-lÿ	lÿe.	

IT will then be necessary to get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line, as thus :

First,	hăt	hâte	hăll
Second,	bêt	bêar	bêer
Third,	fît, &c.		

or till they have perfectly committed it to memory, to write out the scheme, and hold it in their hand, when they would consult the Dictionary for any word.

As this is the master-key to the marks throughout, it will be necessary to all, who would know them at sight, to have the perfect use of it according to the above directions.

This point obtained, the next step will be to shew foreigners how they may acquire the use of such sounds in the English tongue as peculiarly belong to it, whether simple or compound; with which they were not preacquainted, and to which, as being novel to

them, they find it difficult, and in some cases, for want of proper instruction, impossible, to give utterance. For which purpose I shall point out the difference between the French language and ours in that respect, as that is the most generally known and spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels; but it is not so with regard to the consonants and diphthongs.

There are two of our consonants, which, though marked by two letters each, are in reality simple sounds; and these are *th* and *ng*; the former to be found in the word *then*, the latter in *ring*.

Th.

The consonant *th* has two powers, according as it is formed by the voice, or the breath: the one may therefore be called vocal, the other aspirate. Of the former, there has been an example given in the word *then*; the power of the latter will be found in the word *thin*. To distinguish them from each other in the Dictionary, the latter, or aspirate, has a small line drawn across the *h*, thus—*th̄*. As this sound has hitherto been found to be unconquerable by Frenchmen, and most foreigners, it will be necessary to shew the cause of the difficulty, and then, by removing that, to point out the means by which a right pronunciation of it may be easily attained.

It is to be observed then, that in the French tongue, all the articulations are formed within the

B

mouth,

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mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless he is shewn how to do it, the foreigner will never of himself place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that when he is urged to pronounce that new sound, as in the word *then*, without having the position of the organs in forming that sound pointed out to him, he naturally utters the sound that is nearest to it in his own tongue, and, instead of *then*, says *den*, and for *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth* to a *t*. And this he continues to do all his life, for want of being taught the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of shewing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable; desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and a little beyond them; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention of sounding the word *then*, drawing back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, or aspirated *th*, the organs must be exactly in the same position with the former; but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of voice, he must emit breath only, which will as necessarily produce the proper power of aspirated *th*, as in the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word, or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after sounding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth as before, and in sounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; while in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both cases, it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time, prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till the sounds become distinct and easy by practice. This will the more speedily be effected, if he will for some time every day repeat from a vocabulary all the words beginning with *th*, and form lists of such words as terminate with it.

Ng.

As to the simple sound or consonant marked by the junction of the two letters *ng*, it is perhaps a sound peculiar to the English language, as in the words *sing* *song*; and seems to have been taken from the noise made by bells, mimicked in the expression of *ding-dong* bell. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as *dent*, *camp*, and in all their nasal vowels; but these are imperfect sounds, and can scarce be called articulate; and there only wants to perfect the articulation to make the French exactly the same with the English: the only difference between them being, that in the French similar sounds the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels, which completes the articulation, and in this way the French nasal vowel heard in the word *dent*, will be converted into the English consonant sounded in the syllable *dong*; and so on of the rest.

J.

This letter has a very different sound in English from what it has in French. In the latter it has a simple sound; in the former it is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and an aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the same position that it has when that letter is so formed; then let them try to unite to it the French *j*, which is exactly the same sound with what I have called the aspirated *z* or *zh*, and the compound sound of *edzh*, or *dzha*, will be produced. But as foreigners are equally strangers to the combination of the two letters *zh*, and would therefore not know what sound belonged to it, it will be proper to substitute the French *j* in the room of *zh* in spelling all words containing that sound, as thus, *edje*; and in order to begin a syllable with that sound,

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found, which is more difficult than to conclude with it, let them place the tongue in the position of sounding *ed*, keeping it in that position, and then the first sound uttered must necessarily be that of *d*, which connected with the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, of course must form the compound sound to be found in the words *djoy* (joy) *djoke* (joke).

The sound of this letter has been sometimes marked in the Dictionary by a combination of the letters *dzh*; and sometimes by the single letter *j*. But if a foreigner will consider the *zh* as equivalent to the French *j*, the right pronunciation will soon become familiar to him.

Ch.

The sound annexed to this combination of letters is different in the English from what it is in the French: in the former it is a compound, in the latter a simple sound, in the same way as that of *j* just described. The sound of the French *ch* is exactly the same as the English *sh*; and in order to facilitate the pronunciation of our compound *ch*, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as has been above proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *ch*, as *etch*. It is true, we have some words in our tongue where the *ch* is preceded by a *t* producing the same individual sound, as in the words *itch*, *stitch*, which the French never fail to pronounce properly, being guided to it by seeing the letter *t* placed before the *ch*; but to other words of exactly the same sound, though differently spelt, by the omission of the *t*, as *rich*, *which*, they always annex their own simple sound of *ch*. So that here is a plain simple rule to guide foreigners in the right pronunciation of the English *ch*, which is, by always supposing those combined letters preceded by a *t*; thus in the words *cheese*, *charm*, let them suppose them spelt *tcheese*, *tcharm*; and if they find any difficulty at first in uniting those sounds at the beginning of words, on account of the eye's not being accustomed to such a combination of those letters, let them do, as was before directed with regard to *j*; let them begin with placing the organs in the position of sounding *t*, which will be done by placing a vowel before

it, as, *et*; the *t* being thus formed, let them keep the tongue in that position; the sound of *t* must necessarily be the first uttered on changing that position, and will readily coalesce with the following sound of *ch*.

This compound sound, as above described, is what uniformly prevails in all native English words; but there are some few derived from the French which retain their primitive pronunciation; such as, *chagrin*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, &c. and some derived from the Greek take the sound of *k*, as *chaos*, *chorus*; but the number of these is but small, easily learned by use, and the difference is properly marked in the Dictionary.

Sh.

This is a combination of letters not to be found in the French language, and therefore foreigners know not what sound to give it, but the usual way is to pronounce it like a simple *s*. Thus, for *shall*, they say *sal*; for *shame*, *same*, &c. But to attain the right sound, it will be only necessary to inform them that the English *sh* has uniformly the same sound as the French *ch* in the word *charité*, *chère*: thus, if they suppose the words *shall* and *shame*, above mentioned, to be written, *chall* and *chame*, they will pronounce them properly.

Diphthongs.

Having said all that is necessary of the vowels and consonants, the next article to be considered is that of the diphthongs. It is in these that the chief difference between the English and French tongues consists, as there are many diphthongs in the former, not to be found in the latter.

Of the Diphthongs *i* and *u*.

These two have hitherto always passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single letters as above: their sounds are marked in the scheme of the vowels, by the words *fight*, *blue*; and these are the sounds given to those vowels in repeating the alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs, and therefore foreigners can never attain their right pronunciation, till they are first made acquainted with the simple sounds whereof they are composed. The diphthong *i* is a compound of

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the fullest and slenderest of our vowels $\overset{3}{a}$ and $\overset{3}{i}$; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position as if it were going to pronounce $\overset{3}{a}$, but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper, in the same position as when the vowel $\overset{3}{i}$ is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong $\overset{3}{i}$. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our $\overset{3}{i}$, to be found in such words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them, will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*; and the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the second sound of *a*, $\overset{3}{a}$ and $\overset{3}{i}$, and ours of the third, $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{i}$: so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce $\overset{3}{a}$, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check its progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper till the two sounds coalesce, and then instantly to stop all farther effusion of voice. Thus as the sound of $\overset{3}{a}$ is not completed, nor the sound of $\overset{3}{i}$ continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong, which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

The diphthong $\overset{3}{u}$ is compounded of the sound $\overset{3}{i}$ and $\overset{3}{o}$; the former so rapidly uttered and falling so quickly into the sound $\overset{3}{o}$, that its own power is not perceived, while that of $\overset{3}{o}$, being a little dwelt upon, is distinctly heard. There is a sound in the French that somewhat resembles this, to be found in the words *dieu*, *mieux*, but the difference will be immediately perceived by sounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is found therefore very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in $\overset{3}{o}$, the same as the French *eu*. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds $\overset{3}{i}$ $\overset{3}{o}$, the first not

completed, but rapidly running into the last, which he is to consider as the same sound with the French *ou*; our pronoun *you* is an exact representation to a French eye of our diphthong $\overset{3}{u}$.

Of the Diphthong *oi* or *oy*.

This diphthong, which is sometimes spelt with an *i* and sometimes with a *y*, is formed by a union of the same vowels as that of $\overset{3}{i}$, that is $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{i}$; with this difference, that the first vowel $\overset{3}{a}$ being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before its sound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel $\overset{3}{i}$, as in the words *noise* ($\overset{3}{n}$ $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{i}$ $\overset{3}{s}$) *boys* ($\overset{3}{b}$ $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{i}$ $\overset{3}{s}$).

To form this diphthong, it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of $\overset{3}{a}$, dwelling a little upon it before the sound is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound $\overset{3}{i}$, and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of $\overset{3}{i}$ only in this, that the first vowel $\overset{3}{a}$ is distinctly heard before it unites with the latter vowel $\overset{3}{i}$.

Of the Diphthong *ou*, or *ow*.

This diphthong, though differently marked, like the foregoing one, sometimes by *ou*, and sometimes by *ow*, has always the same sound, and is composed of the vowels $\overset{3}{a}$ and $\overset{3}{o}$; the organs being at first in the position of sounding $\overset{3}{a}$, but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding $\overset{3}{o}$, the first sound $\overset{3}{a}$ is checked and blended with the latter $\overset{3}{o}$, from which results the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*, ($\overset{3}{th}$ $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{o}$ $\overset{3}{u}$ $\overset{3}{n}$ $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{o}$ $\overset{3}{w}$).

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of $\overset{3}{o}$ and $\overset{3}{i}$, marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding other vowels, and combining with them in the same syllable; as thus:

<i>w</i> or fhort $\overset{3}{o}$.			<i>y</i> or fhort $\overset{3}{i}$.		
w $\overset{1}{a}$ ft	w $\overset{1}{a}$ ge	w $\overset{3}{a}$ ll	y $\overset{1}{a}$ rd	y $\overset{1}{a}$ re	y $\overset{3}{a}$ wl
w $\overset{1}{e}$ d		w $\overset{3}{e}$ ed	y $\overset{1}{e}$ t	y $\overset{1}{e}$ a	y $\overset{3}{e}$
w $\overset{1}{i}$ t	w $\overset{1}{i}$ se	w $\overset{3}{i}$ eld	y $\overset{1}{o}$ n	y $\overset{1}{o}$ ke	y $\overset{3}{o}$ uth
w $\overset{1}{o}$ t	w $\overset{1}{o}$ e	w $\overset{3}{o}$ o	young.		
$\overset{1}{u}$					
word	would.				

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

To instruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform them that our *w* answers exactly in sound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for instance, our pronoun *we* is individually the same sound as their affirmative *oui*: and the mistake which they constantly commit of sounding that letter like a *v* is owing to their not being informed of the true nature of that letter, and taking up their idea of it from the printed character wherein two interwoven vees (*w*) are exhibited to view; but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter, they will place their lips in the position of forming the French *ou*, they cannot fail of producing the proper sound. In like manner all diphthongs formed by *y*, are to be considered as commencing with the sound given to that character in the French, which is the same with their vowel *i*.

All who will make themselves masters of the few directions and rules given above, together with the following explanation of the marks, will be enabled to produce at sight the right pronunciation of every word which they shall look for in the Dictionary.

EXPLANATION

Of the Method used in the following Dictionary, to point out the Pronunciation of the Words.

THE first necessary step, is, that every reader should commit to memory the following scheme of the vowels; or, as was before recommended, each reader should copy the scheme, and hold it in his hand when he consults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hâte	hăl
e	bêt	bêar	bêar
i	fît	fîght	fîeld
o	nôt	nôte	nôose
u	bût	bûsh	blûe
y	love-lÿ	lÿe.	

According to this scheme are the sounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One

column exhibits the words as they are spelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus—

Hat	hăt	Hate	hâte	Hall	hăl
Bet	bêt	Bear	bêar	Beer	bêar, &c.

Whenever one vowel usurps the power of another, the first column will shew the vowel that is writ, and the other, the one that is sounded. As thus—

Stir	stûr	Birth	bérth	Love	lûv
Busy	bízzy	Blood	blûd	Bird	bûrd.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, I mean where two vowels are joined in writing, to represent any of the simple sounds to be found in the scheme, are changed in the second column into the single vowels which they stand for; as thus—

Bear	bêre	Head	hêd	Fourth	fôrth	Groan	grône
Hear	hêre	Heart	hârt	Door	dôre	Field	fêld.

The final mute *e* is always continued, and sometimes inserted where it is not in present use, both because it is so generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, that the omission of it might puzzle persons, at first sight, in the pronunciation of many words where they were accustomed to see it; and because the continuance of it cannot be attended with any bad consequence, as it must be evident to every one, that it is never to be pronounced, having no mark over it. Thus were some of the above words, as—

Bear	bêr	Here	hêr	Door	dôr
------	-----	------	-----	------	-----

to be marked in that manner, the first sounds that would occur to the Reader, till he was master of the marks, would be the first sounds of those vowels, as—bêr, hêr, dôr.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the consonants, their irregularities are manifested, and their true sounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C has three sounds—

k	care	kâre
s	cease	sêse
ʃ	focal	sôfhâl.

G has two—

Its own proper one, as in	gold	gôld
Another, compound, as in	gentle	dzhentle.

This

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

This sound is usually marked by the character *j*.

S has four—

Its own, as in	-	yes	yis
That of	-	z	roze
	<i>ʃ</i>	passion	páʃhún
	<i>z</i>	osier	ôzhér

T has also four—

Its own, as in	-	tell	tél
	<i>s</i>	fatigues	sáʃiétý
	<i>ʃ</i>	nation	náʃhún
	<i>tʃ</i>	question	quéstshún.

X has two sounds—

<i>gz</i>	example	égzámple
<i>ks</i>	vex	véks

Th has two sounds—

One vocal	<i>th</i>	then	thén
One aspirate	<i>th̄</i>	thin	thín.

The second, or aspirate sound, is marked by a stroke across the *h* as above.

Ch has three sounds—

<i>k</i>	chorus	kòrús
<i>ʃ</i>	chaise	ʃháze
<i>tʃ</i>	charity	tʃháritý.

Gh has two sounds—

That of simple	<i>g</i>	ghost	góʃte
That of	-	<i>f</i>	laughter láʃtúr.

All consonants not pronounced are omitted in the second column, as—

<i>gh</i>	daughter	dátúr	<i>gn</i>	gnat	nát
<i>bt</i>	debt	dét	<i>gm</i>	flegm	flém
<i>gn</i>	fig	sine	<i>kn</i>	knife	nife
<i>lm</i>	balm	bá'm	<i>mb</i>	lamb	lám'
<i>mn</i>	hymn	hím	<i>wr</i>	wrong	róng.

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the stress of the voice is on the vowel; over the consonant when it is on that. As thus—

Accent over the Consonant. *Accent over the Vowel.*

stúr'	bé're
lúv'	hé're
bíz'zy	gró'ne
láf'túr	só'fal.

The syllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the same syllable, are here kept together also in writing, and separated from the rest; which certainly is the natural division, though it be contrary to the fantastic mode followed in our spelling-books and grammars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

²**A**, The first letter of the alphabet. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as, great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a signification denoting proportion, the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ABACUS, áb'-á-kús. f. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABACTOR, á-bák'-tór. f. One who drives away herds of cattle by stealth or violence.

ABASANCE, á-bá'-sánse. f. A bowing of the body by way of reverence or respect; obsolete. Obeyance now used in its stead.

ABAFT, á-báft'. ad. From the forepart of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABALIENATE, áb-á'-lyè-náte. v. a. To make over one's own property to another.

ABALIENATION, áb-á'-lyè-ná'-shún. f. The act of transferring one man's property to another.

To ABANDON, á-bán'-dún. v. a. To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake.

A B B

ABANDONED, á-bán'-dünd. part. Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, á-bán'-dún-mént. f. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, áb-ár-tík'-á-lá'shún. f. That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, á-bá'se. v. a. To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, á-bá'se-mént. f. The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, á-básh'. v. a. To make ashamed.

To ABATE, á-bá'te. v. a. To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, á-bá'te. v. n. To grow less.

ABATEMENT, á-bá'te-mént. f. The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, á-bá'-túr. f. The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, áb'. f. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, áb'-bá-sý. f. The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, áb'-bés. f. The superior of a nunnery.

A B D

ABBEY, or **ABBY**, áb'-bý. f. A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, áb'-bút. f. The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, áb-bré'-vyáte. v. a. To shorten, to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, áb-brév-yá'-shún. f. The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, áb-brév-yá'-túr. f. One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, áb-bré'-vyá-túre. f. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

To ABDICATE, áb-dý'-káte. v. a. To give up right, to resign.

ABDICATION, áb-dý'-ká'-shún. f. The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, áb-dík'-ká-tív. a. That which causes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN, áb-dó'-mén. f. A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, áb-dóm'-mí-nál. }

ABDOMINOUS, áb-dóm'-mí-nús. }

a. Relating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, áb-dú'se. v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, áb-dú'-sént. a. Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUC-

A B J

ABDUCTION, ăb-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

ABDUCTOR, ăb-dûk'-tôr. f. The muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABECEDARIAN, ă-bê-sê-dâ'-ryân. f. A person or book that teaches the alphabet.

ABED, ă-bêd', ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, ăb-êr'-rânse. f. A deviation from the right way, an error.

ABERRANCY, ăb-êr'-rân-sý. The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, ăb-êr'-rânt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, ăb-êr'-râ-shûn. f. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, ăb-êr'-rîng. part. Going astray.

To ABERUNCATE, ăb-ê-run'-kâte. v. a. To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, ă-bêt'. v. a. To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, ă-bêt'-mênt. f. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, ă-bêt'-tôr. f. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, ă-bê'-yânse. f. The right of fee-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

ABGREGATION, ăb-grê-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of separating from the flock.

To ABHOR, ăb-hôr'. v. a. To hate with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, ăb-hôr'-rênsê. }

ABHORRENCY, ăb-hôr'-rên-sý. } f. The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, ăb-hôr'-rênt. a. Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHORRER, ăb-hôr'-rûr. f. A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, ă-bîde. v. n. To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle with before a person, and at or in before a place.

ABIDER, ă-bî-dûr. f. The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, ă-bî-dîng. f. Continuance.

ABJECT, ăb-jêkt. a. Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

A B O

ABJECT, ăb-jêkt. f. A man without hope.

To ABJECT, ăb-jêkt'. v. a. To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, ăb-jêkt'-têd-nêfs. f. The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, ăb-jêkt'-shûn. f. Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, ăb-jêkt'-lý. ad. In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, ăb-jêkt'-nêfs. f. Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, ă-bîl'-î-tý. f. The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJUGATE, ăb-jû-gâte. v. a. To unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJURE, ăb-jô're. v. a. To swear not to do something; to retract, to recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, ăb-jô-râ'-shûn. f. The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, ăb-lâk'-tâte. v. a. To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, ăb-lâk'-tâ'-shûn. f. One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, ăb-lâ-kwê-â'-shûn. f. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, ăb-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, ăb-lâ-tîv. a. That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ă'ble. a. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, ăble-bôd'-dýd. a. Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE, ăb-lê-gâte. v. a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, ăb-lê-gâ'-shûn. f. A sending abroad.

ABLENESS, ă'ble-nêfs. f. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, ă'-blêp-sý. f. Want of sight.

ABLUENT, ăb-lû-ênt. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, ăb-lû'-shûn. f. The act of cleaning.

To ABNEGATE, ăb-nê-gâte. v. a. To deny.

ABNEGATION, ăb-nê-gâ'-shûn. f. Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, ă-bôrd. ad. In a ship.

ABODE, ă-bôde. f. Habitation,

A B O

dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, ă-bôde-mênt. f. A secret anticipation of something future.

To ABOLISH, ă-bôl'-lîsh. v. a. To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ă-bôl'-lîsh-ăble. a. That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, ă-bôl'-lîsh-shûr. f. He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, ă-bôl'-lîsh-mênt. f. The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, ă-bô-lîsh'-shûn. f. The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, ă-bôm'-mý-năble. a. Hateful, detestable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ă-bôm'-mý-năble-nêfs. f. The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, ă-bôm'-mý-năb-lý. ad. Most hatefully, odiously.

To ABOMINATE, ă-bôm'-mý-nâte. v. a. To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ă-bôm-mý-nâ'-shûn. f. Hatred, detestation.

ABORIGINES, ăb-ô-rîdz'-ý-nêz. f. The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, ăb-ôr'-shûn. f. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ăb-ôr'-tîv. f. That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, ăb-ôr'-tîv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ăb-ôr'-tîv-lý. ad. Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ăb-ôr'-tîv-nêfs. f. The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ăb-ôr'-mênt. f. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ă-bûv'. prep. Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ă-bûv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ă-bûv'-ă'll. In the first place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, ă-bûv'-bôrd. In open fight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ă-bûv'-ă-têd. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ă-bûv'-ground. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-

ABR

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ă-bûv'-mên-shûnd. See ABOVE-CITED.
 To ABOUND, ă-bou'nd. v. n. To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.
 ABOUT, ă-bou't. prep. Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the person, as cloaths, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant.
 ABOUT, ă-bou't. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as, he has brought about his purposes; to come about, to come to some certain state or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.
 ABRACADABRA, ăb-ră-kă-dă-bră. A superstitious charm against agues.
 To ABRASE, ăb-ră'de. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.
 ABRASION, ăb-ră'-zhûn. f. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.
 ABREAST, ă-brêst'. ad. Side by side.
 To ABRIDGE, ă-brîdj'e. v. a. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.
 ABRIDGED OF, ă-brîd'-jêd. p. Deprived of, debarred from.
 An ABRIDGER, ă-brîd'-jûr. f. He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.
 ABRIDGMENT, ă-brîdj'e-mênt. f. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.
 ABROACH, ă-brô'th. ad. In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.
 ABROAD, ă-bră'd. ad. Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.
 To ABROGATE, ăb-rô-gâte. v. a. To make away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul.
 ABROGATION, ăb-rô-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.
 ABRUPT, ăb-rûp't. a. Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.
 ABRUPTION, ăb-rûp'-shûn. f. Violent and sudden separation.
 ABRUPTLY, ăb-rûp't-lý. ad. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABS

ABRUPTNESS, ăb-rûp't-nêfs. f. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.
 ABSCESS, ăb'-sêfs. f. A morbid cavity in the body.
 To ABSCIND, ăb-sînd'. v. a. To cut off.
 ABSCISSION, ăb-sîs'-shûn. f. The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.
 To ABSCOND, ăb-skônd'. v. a. To hide one's self.
 ABSCONDER, ăb-skôn'-dûr. f. The person that absconds.
 ABSENCE, ăb'-sênse. f. The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.
 ABSENT, ăb'-sênt. a. Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.
 To ABSENT, ăb-sênt'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.
 ABSENTEE, ăb-sên-tê'. f. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.
 ABSINTHIATED, ăb-sîn'-thîyă-têd. p. Impregnated with wormwood.
 To ABSIST, ăb-sîst'. v. n. To stand off, to leave off.
 To ABSOLVE, ăb-zôlv'. v. a. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.
 ABSOLUTE, ăb'-sô-lûte. a. Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as, an absolute promise; not relative, as, absolute space; not limited, as, absolute power.
 ABSOLUTELY, ăb'-sô-lûte-lý. ad. Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.
 ABSOLUTENESS, ăb'-sô-lûte-nêfs. f. Completeness; freedom from dependance, or limits; despotism.
 ABSOLUTION, ăb-sô-lû'-shûn. f. Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.
 ABSOLUTORY, ăb-sô-lû-tûr-y. a. That which absolves.
 ABSONANT, ăb'-sô-nănt. a. Contrary to reason.
 ABSONOUS, ăb'-sô-nûs. a. Absurd, contrary to reason.
 To ABSORB, ăb-să'rb. v. a. To swallow up; to suck up.
 ABSORBENT, ăb-să'r-bênt. f. A medicine that sucks up humours.
 ABSORPT, ăb-să'rpt. p. Swallowed up.

ABS

ABSORPTION, ăb-să'rp-shûn. f. The act of swallowing up.
 To ABSTAIN, ăb-stâ'n. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.
 ABSTEMIOUS, ăb-stê'-myûs. a. Temperate, sober, abstinent.
 ABSTEMIOUSLY, ăb-stê'-myûs-lý. ad. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.
 ABSTEMIOUSNESS, ăb-stê'-myûs-nêfs. f. The quality of being abstemious.
 ABSTENTION, ăb-stên'-shûn. f. The act of holding off.
 To ABSTERGE, ăb-stêr'je. v. a. To cleanse by wiping.
 ABSTERGENT, ăb-stêr'-jênt. a. Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.
 To ABSTERSE, ăb-stêr'se. v. a. To cleanse, to purify.
 ABSTERTION, ăb-stêr'-shûn. f. The act of cleansing.
 ABSTERSIVE, ăb-stêr'-sîv. a. That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.
 ABSTINENCE, ăb's-tý-nênse. f. Forbearance of any thing; fasting, or forbearance of necessary food.
 ABSTINENT, ăb's-tý-nênt. a. That uses abstinence.
 To ABSTRACT, ăb-străk't. v. a. To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.
 ABSTRACT, ăb's-trăkt. a. Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions.
 ABSTRACT, ăb's-trăkt. f. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.
 ABSTRACTED, ăb-străk'-têd. p. a. Separated; refined, abstruse; absent of mind.
 ABSTRACTEDLY, ăb-străk'-têd-lý. ad. With abstraction, simply, separate from all contingent circumstances.
 ABSTRACTION, ăb-străk'-shûn. f. The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted.
 ABSTRACTIVE, ăb-străk'-tîv. a. Having the power or quality of abstracting.
 ABSTRACTLY, ăb-străk't-lý. ad. In an abstract manner.
 ABSTRUSE, ăb-strô'se. a. Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.
 ABSTRUSELY, ăb-strô'se-lý. ad. Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.
 C ABSTRUSE-

ABSTRUSENESS, ăb-strô'se-nêfs. f. Difficulty, obscurity.

ABSTRUSITY, ăb-strô'-sî-tî. f. Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

To ABSUME, ăb-sû'me. v. a. To bring to an end by a gradual waste.

ABSURD, ăb-sûrd'. a. Inconsistent; contrary to reason.

ABSURDITY, ăb-sûr'-dî-tî. f. The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

ABSURDLY, ăb-sûrd'-lî. ad. Improperly, unreasonably.

ABSURDNESS, ăb-sûrd'-nêfs. f. The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, ă-bûn'-dânse. f. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, ă-bûn'-dânt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

ABUNDANTLY, ă-bûn'-dânt-lî. ad. In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

To ABUSE, ă-bû'ze. v. a. To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

ABUSE, ă-bû'se. f. The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, ă-bû'-zûr. f. He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

ABUSIVE, ă-bû'-sîv. a. Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, ă-bû'-sîv-lî. ad. Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, ă-bû'-sîv-nêfs. f. The quality of being abusive; foul language.

To ABUT, ă-bû't. v. n. obsolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, ă-bû't-mênt. f. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, ă-bî'ss. f. The same as abyss.

ABYSS, ă-bî'ss. f. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, ă-kă'-shă. f. A drug; a tree commonly so called here.

ACADEMIAL, ăk-kă-dê'-myâl. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, ăk-kă-dê'-myân. f. A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, ăk-kă-dê'm'-mî-kâl. a. Belonging to a university.

ACADEMICK, ăk-kă-dê'm'-mîk. f. A student of a university.

ACADEMICK, ăk-kă-dê'm'-mîk. a. Relating to a university.

ACADEMICIAN, ăk-kă-dê'-mîsh'-ân. f. The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, ă-kăd'-dê'-mîst. f. The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, ă-kăd'-dê'-mî. f. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

ACANTHUS, ă-kân'-thûs. f. The herb bears-foot.

ACATALECTICK, ă-kăt'-ă-lêk'-tîk. f. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

To ACCEDE, ăk-sê'de. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To ACCELERATE, ăk-sêl'-lê-râte. v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ăk-sêl'-lê-râ'-shûn. f. The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated.

To ACCEND, ăk-sênd'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCENSION, ăk-sên'-shûn. f. The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT, ăk-sênt. f. The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To ACCENT, ăk-sênt'. v. a. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

To ACCENTUATE, ăk-sên'-tû-âte. v. a. To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ăk-sên'-tû-â'-shûn. f. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, ăk-sêpt'. v. a. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ăk-sêp-tă-bîl'-lî-tî. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ăk-sêp-tăbl. a. Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ăk-sêp-tăbl-nêfs. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ăk-sêp-tă-blî. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ăk-sêp'-tânse. f. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ăk-sêp-tă'-shûn. f. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ăk-sêp'-tûr. f. The person that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ăk-sêp'-shûn. f. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ăk'-sêfs. f. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS, ăk'-sê-sâr'-rî-nêfs. f. The state of being accessory.

ACCESSARY, ăk'-sêf-sâr-rî. f. He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ăk'-sêf-sâr-rî. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ăk-sêf-sîbl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ăk-sêf-shûn. f. Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as, accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ăk'-sêf-sûr'-rî-lî. ad. In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, ăk'-sêf-sûr-rî. a. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ăk'-sî-dênse. f. The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, ăk'-sî-dênt. f. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sî-dên'-tâl. f. A property nonessential.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sî-dên'-tâl. a. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ăk-sî-dên'-tâl-lî. ad. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ăk-sî-dên'-tâl-nêfs. f. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ăk-sê'-pyênt. f. A receiver.

To ACCITE, ăk-sî'te. v. a. To call; to summons.

ACCLAIM, ăk-kî'âm. f. A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLA-

- ACCLAMATION**, ăk-kłâ-mă'-shûn. f. Shouts of applause.
- ACCLIVITY**, ăk-kłiv'-vî-tý. f. The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.
- ACCLIVOUS**, ăk-kłiv'-vûs. a. Rising with a slope.
- To ACCLOY**, ăk-kłôy'. v. a. To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.
- To ACCOIL**, ăk-koi'l. v. n. To croud, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.
- ACCOLENT**, ăk'-kô-lént. f. A borderer.
- ACCOMMODABLE**, ăk-kôm'-mô-dăbl. a. That which may be fitted.
- To ACCOMMODATE**, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte. v. a. To supply with conveniences of any kind.
- ACCOMMODATE**, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte. a. Suitable, fit.
- ACCOMMODATELY**, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte-ly. ad. Suitably, fitly.
- ACCOMMODATION**, ăk-kôm-mô-dă'-shûn. f. Provision of conveniences; in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.
- ACCOMPANABLE**, ăk-kûm'-pă-năbl. a. Sociable.
- ACCOMPANIER**, ăk-kûm'-pă-ný-ûr. f. The person that makes part of the company; companion.
- To ACCOMPANY**, ăk-kûm'-pă-ný. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with.
- ACCOMPLICE**, ăk-kôm'-plis. f. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.
- To ACCOMPLISH**, ăk-kôm'-plish. v. a. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.
- ACCOMPLISHED**, ăk-kôm'-plish-éd. p. a. Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.
- ACCOMPLISHER**, ăk-kôm'-plish-ûr. f. The person that accomplishes.
- ACCOMPLISHMENT**, ăk-kôm'-plish-mént. f. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
- ACCOMPT**, ăk-kount'. f. An account, a reckoning.
- ACCOMPTANT**, ăk-koun'-tânt. f. A reckoner, computer.
- To ACCORD**, ăk-kâ'rd. v. a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.
- To ACCORD**, ăk-kâ'rd. v. n. To agree, to suit one with another.
- ACCORD**, ăk-kâ'rd. f. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.
- ACCORDANCE**, ăk-kâ'r-dânse. f. Agreement with a person; conformity to something.
- ACCORDANT**, ăk-kâ'r-dânt. a. Willing, in good humour.
- ACCORDING**, ăk-kâ'r-ding. p. In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.
- ACCORDINGLY**, ăk-kâ'r-ding-ly. ad. Agreeably, suitably, conformably.
- To ACCOST**, ăk-kôst'. v. a. To speak to first, to address, to salute.
- ACCOSTABLE**, ăk-kôst'-tăbl. a. Easy of access, familiar.
- ACCOUNT**, ăk-kount'. f. A computation of debts or expences; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; explanation, assignment of causes.
- To ACCOUNT**, ăk-kount'. v. a. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practices; to hold in esteem.
- To ACCOUNT**, ăk-kount. v. n. To reckon; to assign the causes, in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*; to answer, with *for*; as, to answer *for*.
- ACCOUNTABLE**, ăk-koun'-tăbl. a. Of whom an account may be required, who must answer for.
- ACCOUNTANT**, ăk-koun'-tânt. a. Accountable to; responsible for.
- ACCOUNTANT**, ăk-koun'-tânt. f. A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.
- ACCOUNT-BOOK**, ăk-kount'-bôk. f. A book containing accounts.
- ACCOUNTING**, ăk-koun'-ting. f. The act of reckoning or making up accounts.
- To ACCOUPLE**, ăk-kúp'l. v. a. To join, to link together.
- To ACCOURT**, ăk-kôrt. v. a. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy.
- To ACCOUTRE**, ăk-kô'-tûr. v. a. To dress, to equip.
- ACCOUTREMENT**, ăk-kô'-tûr-mént. f. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.
- ACCRETION**, ăk-kre'-shûn. f. The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.
- ACCRETIVE**, ăk-kre'-tiv. a. Growing; that which by growth is added.
- To ACCROACH**, ăk-kro'-tsh. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook.
- To ACCRUE**, ăk-kro'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.
- ACCUBATION**, ăk-kû-bă'-shûn. f. The antient posture of leaning at meals.
- To ACCUMB'**, ăk-kûm'b. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.
- ACCUMBENT**, ăk-kûm'-bént. adj. Leaning on one's side.
- To ACCUMULATE**, ăk-kû'-mû-lâte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together.
- ACCUMULATION**, ăk-kû'-mû-lă'-shûn. f. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.
- ACCUMULATIVE**, ăk-kû'-mû-lă-tiv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated.
- ACCUMULATOR**, ăk-kû'-mû-lă-tûr. f. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.
- ACCURACY**, ăk'-kû-ră-sý. f. Exactness, nicety.
- ACCURATE**, ăk'-kû-răt. a. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.
- ACCURATELY**, ăk'-kû-răt-ly. ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.
- ACCURATENESS**, ăk'-kû-răt-nés. f. Exactness, nicety.
- To ACCURSE**, ăk-kûr'se. v. a. To doom to misery.
- ACCURSED**, ăk-kûr'-séd. part. a. That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.
- ACCUSABLE**, ăk-kû'-zăbl. a. That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.
- ACCUSATION**, ăk-kû'-ză'-shûn. f. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.
- ACCUSATIVE**, ăk-kû'-ză-tiv. a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.
- ACCUSATORY**, ăk-kû'-ză-tûr-ry. a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

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To ACCUSE, ăk-kû'ze. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.
 ACCUSER, ăk-kû'-zûr. f. He that brings a charge against another.
 To ACCUSTOM, ăk-kûs'-tûm. v. a. To habituate, to enure.
 ACCUSTOMABLE, ăk-kûs'-tûm-măbl. a. Done by long custom or habit.
 ACCUSTOMABLY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-măb-lý. ad. According to custom.
 ACCUSTOMANCE, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mănsē. f. Custom, habit, use.
 ACCUSTOMARILY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mă-rý-lý. ad. In a customary manner.
 ACCUSTOMARY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mă-rý. a. Usual, practised.
 ACCUSTOMED, ăk-kûs'-tûm-méd. a. According to custom, frequent, usual.
 ACE, ă'sē. f. A unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.
 ACERBITY, ă-sēr'-bý-tý. f. A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.
 To ACERVATE, ă-sēr'-vâte. v. a. To heap up.
 ACERVATION, ă-sēr'-vâ-shûn. f. Heaping together.
 ACESCENT, ă-sēs'-sēnt. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.
 ACETOSE, ă-sē-tō'sē. a. That which has in it acids.
 ACETOSITY, ă-sē-tōs'-sý-tý. f. The state of being acetose.
 ACETOUS, ă-sē-tûs. a. Sour.
 ACHE, ă'ke. f. A continued pain.
 To ACHE, ă'ke. v. n. To be in pain.
 To ACHIEVE, ăt-tshē'v. v. a. To perform, to finish.
 An ACHIEVER, ăt-tshē'-vûr. f. He that performs what he endeavours.
 An ACHIEVEMENT, ăt-tshē'-v-mēnt. f. The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
 ACHOR, ă-kôr. f. A species of the herpes.
 ACID, ăs'-sîd. a. Sour, sharp.
 ACIDITY, ăs'-sîd'-dî-tý. f. Sharpness, sourness.
 ACIDNESS, ăs'-sîd-nēs. f. The quality of being acid.
 ACIDULÆ, ăs'-sîd'-dû-lâ. f. Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.
 To ACIDULATE, ăs'-sîd'-dû-lâte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree.
 To ACKNOWLEDGE, ăk-nôl'-lédzh. v. a. To own the know-

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ledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit.
 ACKNOWLEDGING, ăk-nôl'-lēj. a. Grateful.
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ăk-nôl'-lédzh-mēnt. f. Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.
 ACME, ăk'-mē. f. The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.
 ACOLOTHIST, ă-kôl'-lô-thîst. f. One of the lowest order in the Romish church.
 ACONITE, ăk'-kô-nîte. f. The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.
 ACORN, ăk'-kôr. f. The seed or fruit borne by the oak.
 ACOUSTICKS, ă-kous'-tik. f. The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.
 To ACQUAINT, ăk-kwâ'nt. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform.
 ACQUAINTANCE, ăk-kwâ'n-tânse. f. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.
 ACQUAINTED, ăk-kwâ'n-téd. f. Familiar, well known.
 ACQUEST, ăk-kwēst'. f. Acquisition; the thing gained.
 To ACQUIESCE, ăk-kwý-ēs'. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.
 ACQUIESCENCE, ăk-kwý-ēs'-ēnsē. f. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.
 ACQUIRABLE, ăk-kwî'-răbl. a. Attainable.
 To ACQUIRE, ăk-kwî're. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.
 ACQUIRED, ăk-kwî'-réd. particip. a. Gained by one's self.
 An ACQUIRER, ăk-kwî'-rûr. f. The person that acquires; a gainer.
 An ACQUIREMENT, ăk-kwî're-mēnt. f. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.
 ACQUISITION, ăk-kwý-zîsh'-shûn. f. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.
 ACQUISITIVE, ăk-kwîz'-zî-tív. a. That which is acquired.
 ACQUIST, ăk-kwîst'. f. Acquirement, attainment.
 To ACQUIT, ăk-kwit'. v. a. To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from

ACT

any obligation; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.
 ACQUITMENT, ăk-kwit'-mēnt. f. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.
 ACQUITTAL, ăk-kwit'-tál. f. Is a deliverance from an offence.
 To ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwit'-tânse. v. a. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.
 ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwit'-tânse. f. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.
 ACRE, ă'-kûr. f. A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.
 ACRID, ăk'-krîd. a. Of a hot biting taste.
 ACRIMONIOUS, ăk-krý-mô'-nyûs. a. Sharp, corrosive.
 ACRIMONY, ăk'-krý-mûn-ný. f. Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.
 ACRTUDE, ăk'-krý-tûde. f. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.
 ACROAMATICAL, ăk-krô-ă-mât'-tî-kál. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning.
 ACROSPIRE, ăk'-krô-spîre. f. A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.
 ACROSPIRED, ăk'-krô-spî-réd. part. a. Having sprouts.
 ACROSS, ă-krôs'. ad. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.
 An ACROSTICK, ă-krôs'-tik. f. A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.
 To ACT, ăkt'. To be in action, not to rest.
 To ACT, ăkt'. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage-player; to produce effects in some passive subject.
 ACT, ăkt'. f. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.
 ACTION, ăk'-shûn. f. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTION-

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ACTIONABLE, ăk'-shô-năbl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable.

ACTIONARY, ăk'-shô-nēr-ŷ. f. One that has a share in actions, or stocks.

ACTIONIST, ăk'-shô-nist. f. The same as actionary.

ACTION-TAKING, ăk''-shûn-tă-king. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, ăk'-tîv. a. That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaged in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ăk'-tîv-lŷ. ad. Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ăk'-tîv-něs. f. Quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, ăk'-tîv-vî-tŷ. f. The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ăk'-tûr. f. He that acts, or performs any thing; he that personates a character, a stage-player.

ACTRESS, ăk'-trěs. f. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, ăk'-tû-ăl. a. Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation.

ACTUALITY, ăk'-tû-ăl-lŷ-tŷ. f. The state of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ăk'-tû-ăl-lŷ. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ăk'-tû-ăl-něs. f. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ăk'-tû-ăr-rŷ. f. The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, ăk'-tû-âte. v. a. To put into action.

To ACUATE, ăk'-kû-âte. v. a. To sharpen.

ACULEATE, ă-kû-lyâte. a. Prickly, that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, ă-kû-měn. f. A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

ACUMINATED, ă-kû-mŷ-nă-těd. part. a. Ending in a point, sharp-pointed.

ACUTE, ă-kû'te. a. Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, ă-kû'te-lŷ. ad. After an acute manner, sharply.

ADD

ACUTENESS, ă-kû'te-něs. f. Sharpness; force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

ADACTED, ăd-ăk'-těd. part. a. Driven by force.

ADAGE, ăd'-aje. f. A maxim, a proverb.

ADACIO, ă-dă-jô. f. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT, ăd'-ă-mănt. f. A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone.

ADAMANTEAN, ăd-ă-măn-tě'-ăn. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ăd-ă-măn'-tîn. a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardness, indissolubility.

ADAM'S-APPLE, ăd''-dămz-ăp'l. f. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ă-dăp't. v. a. To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ăd-ăp-tă'-shûn. f. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.

ADAPTION, ăd-ăp'-shûn. f. The act of fitting.

To ADD, ăd'. v. a. To join something to that which was before.

ADDABLE, ăd'-dăbl. adj. Vid. Addible.

To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dēs'-sŷ-măte. v. a. To take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDEEM, ăd-dě'm. v. a. To esteem, to account.

ADDER, ăd'-dûr. f. A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ăd'-dûrz-grăfs. f. A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ăd'-dûrz-tûng. f. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ăd'-dûrz-wûrt. f. An herb.

ADDIBILITY, ăd'-dŷ-bîl'-lŷ-tŷ. f. The possibility of being added.

ADDIBLE, ăd'-dîbl. a. Possible to be added.

ADDICE, ăd'-dîs. f. A kind of ax.

To ADDICT, ăd-dîkt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ăd-dîkt'-těd-něs. f. The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ăd-dîkt'-shûn. f. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

An ADDITAMENT, ăd''-dŷ-tă-měnt'. f. Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ăd-dîsh'-shûn. f. The act of adding one thing to another;

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the thing added; in arithmetick, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ăd-dîsh'-shô-năl. a. That which is added.

ADDITORY, ăd'-dŷ-tûr-rŷ. a. That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ăd'l. a. Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

To ADDLE, ăd'l. v. a. To make addle; to confuse.

ADDLE-PATED, ăd'l-pă-těd. a. Having barren brains.

To ADDRESS, ăd-drěs'. v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ăd-drěs'. f. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ăd-drěs'-sûr. f. The person that addresses.

ADDUCENT, ăd-dû'-sěnt. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULCE, ăd-dûl'se. v. a. To sweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ăd-dě-nôg'-gră-sŷ. f. A treatise of the glands.

ADEPTION, ă-děmp'-shûn. f. Privation.

ADEPT, ă-děp't. f. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ăd'-ě-qwâte. a. Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ăd'-ě-kwât-lŷ. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ăd'-ě-kwât-něs. f. The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

To ADHERE, ăd-hě're. v. n. To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ăd-hě'-rěnsē. f. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, attachment, steadiness.

ADHERENCY, ăd-hě'-rěn-sŷ. f. The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, ăd-hě'-rěnt. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ăd-hě'-rěnt. f. A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, ăd-hě'-rûr. f. He that adheres.

ADHESION, ăd-hě'-zhûn. f. The act or state of sticking to something.

ADHESIVE,

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ADHESIVE, ăd-hĕ'-siv. f. Stick-
ing, tenacious.
To **ADHIBIT**, ăd-hĭb'-bit. v. a. To
apply, to make use of.
ADHIBITION, ăd-hĭ-bĭsh'-shĭn. f.
Application, use.
ADJACENCY, ăd-jă'-sĕn-sĭ. f. The
state of lying close to another thing.
ADJACENT, ăd-jă'-sĕnt. a. Lying
close, bordering upon something.
ADJACENT, ăd-jă'-sĕnt. f. That
which lies next another.
ADIAPHOROUS, ă-dĭ-ăf'-fō-rūs. a.
Neutral.
ADIAPHORY, ă-dĭ-ăf'-fō-rĭ. f.
Neutrality, indifference.
To **ADJECT**, ăd-jĕĕ'. v. a. To
add to, to put to.
ADJECTION, ăd-jĕk'-shĭn. f. The
act of adjecting, or adding; the
thing adjected, or added.
ADJECTITIOUS, ăd-jĕk-tĭsh'-shus.
a. Added, thrown in.
ADJECTIVE, ăd-jĕk-tĭv. f. A
word added to a noun, to signify
the addition or separation of some
quality, circumstance, or manner
of being; as, good, bad.
ADJECTIVELY, ăd-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ. ad.
After the manner of an adjective.
ADIEU, ă-dĭ'. ad. Farewel.
To **ADJOIN**, ăd-joi'n. v. a. To join
to, to unite to, to put to.
To **ADJOIN**, ăd-joi'n. v. n. To be
contiguous to.
To **ADJOURN**, ăd-jŭr'n. v. a. To
put off to another day, naming the
time.
ADJOURNMENT, ăd-jŭr'n-mĕnt. f.
A putting off till another day.
ADIPOUS, ăd-dĭ'-pŭs. a. Fat.
ADIT, ăd-ĭt. f. A passage under
ground.
ADITION, ăd-ĭsh'-shĭn. f. The
act of going to another.
To **ADJUDGE**, ăd-jŭdzh'. v. a. To
give the thing controverted to one
of the parties; to sentence to a
punishment; simply, to judge, to
decree.
ADJUDICATION, ăd-jŭ-dĭ'-kă'-
shĭn. f. The act of granting some-
thing to a litigant.
To **ADJUDICATE**, ăd-jŭ-dĭ'-kăte.
v. a. To adjudge.
To **ADJUGATE**, ăd-jŭ-găte. v. a.
To yoke to.
ADJUMENT, ăd-jŭ-mĕnt. f. Help.
ADJUNCT, ăd-jŭnkt. f. Some-
thing adherent or united to another.
ADJUNCT, ăd-jŭnkt. a. Imme-
diately joined.
ADJUNCTION, ăd-jŭnkt'-shĭn. f.
The act of adjoining; the thing
adjoined.

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ADJUNCTIVE, ăd-jŭnkt'-tĭv. f. He
that joins; that which is joined.
ADJURATION, ăd-jŭ-ră'-shĭn. f.
The act of proposing an oath to an-
other; the form of oath proposed to
another.
To **ADJURE**, ăd-jŭ'r. v. a. To im-
pose an oath upon another, pre-
scribing the form.
To **ADJUST**, ăd-jŭst'. v. a. To re-
gulate, to put in order; to make
conformable.
ADJUSTMENT, ăd-jŭst'-mĕnt. f.
Regulation, the act of putting in
method; the state of being put in
method.
ADJUTANT, ăd-jŭ-tănt. f. A
petty officer, whose duty is to assist
the major, by distributing pay, and
overseeing punishment.
To **ADJUTE**, ăd-jŭ't. v. a. To
help, to concur.
ADJUTOR, ăd-jŭ'-tŭr. f. A helper.
ADJUTORY, ăd-jŭ-tŭr-rĭ. a. That
which helps.
ADJUVANT, ăd-jŭ-vănt. a. Help-
ful, useful.
To **ADJUVATE**, ăd-jŭ-văte. v. a.
To help, to further.
ADMEASUREMENT, ăd-mĕz'-
zhŭr-mĕnt. f. The act or prac-
tice of measuring according to
rule.
ADMENSURATION, ăd-mĕn-shŭ-
ră'-shĭn. f. The act of measuring
to each his part.
ADMINICLE, ăd-mĭn'-ĭkl. f. Help,
support.
ADMINICULAR, ăd-mĭ-nĭk'-ŭ-lar.
a. That which gives help.
To **ADMINISTER**, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr.
v. a. To give, to afford, to sup-
ply; to act as the minister or agent
in any employment or office; to
perform the office of an administra-
tor.
To **ADMINISTRATE**, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-
trăte. v. a. The same as admini-
ster.
ADMINISTRATION, ăd-mĭn-nĭs-
tră'-shĭn. f. The act of adminis-
tering or conducting any employment;
the active or executive part of go-
vernment; those to whom the care
of publick affairs is committed.
ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-
tră-tĭv'. a. That which admin-
isters.
ADMINISTRATOR, ăd-mĭn-nĭs-
tră'-tŭr. f. He that has the good-
of a man dying intestate, commit-
ted to his charge, and is accountable
for the same; he that officiates in
divine rites; he that conducts the
government.

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ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd-mĭn-nĭs-
tră'-trĭks. f. She who administers
in consequence of a will.
ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd-mĭn-
nĭs-tră'-tŭr-shĭp. f. The office of
administrator.
ADMIRABLE, ăd'-mĭ-răbl. a. To
be admired, of power to excite
wonder.
ADMIRABLENESS, ăd'-mĭ-
răbl-nĕs'. f.
ADMIRABILITY, ăd'-mĭ-ră-
bil'-lĭ-tĭ. f.
The quality or state of being ad-
mirable.
ADMIRABLY, ăd'-mĭ-răb-lĭ. ad.
In an admirable manner.
ADMIRAL, ăd'-mĭ-răl. f. An of-
ficer or magistrate that has the go-
vernment of the king's navy; the
chief commander of a fleet; the
ship which carries the admiral.
ADMIRALSHIP, ăd'-mĭ-răl-shĭp'.
f. The office of admiral.
ADMIRALTY, ăd'-mĭ-răl-tĭ. f.
The power, or officers, appointed
for the administration of naval af-
fairs.
ADMIRATION, ăd-mĭ-ră'-shĭn. f.
Wonder, the act of admiring or
wondering.
To **ADMIRE**, ăd-mĭ're. v. a. To
regard with wonder; to regard with
love.
ADMIRER, ăd-mĭ'-rŭr. f. The per-
son that wonders, or regards with
admiration; a lover.
ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mĭ'-rĭng-lĭ. ad.
With admiration.
ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'-sĭbl. a.
That which may be admitted.
ADMISSION, ăd-mĭs'-shĭn. f. The
act or practice of admitting; the
state of being admitted; admit-
tance, the power of entering; the
allowance of an argument.
To **ADMIT**, ăd-mĭt'. v. a. To suffer
to enter; to suffer to enter upon an
office; to allow an argument or po-
sition; to allow, or grant in ge-
neral.
ADMITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'-tăbl. a.
Which may be admitted.
ADMITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'-tănsĕ. f.
The act of admitting, permission to
enter; the power or right of enter-
ing; custom; concession of a posi-
tion.
To **ADMIX**, ăd-mĭks'. v. a. To
mingle with something else.
ADMIXTION, ăd-mĭks'-tĭshĭn. f.
The union of one body with ano-
ther.
ADMIXTURE, ăd-mĭks'-tĭshŭr. f.
The body mingled with another.
To

A D O

To ADMONISH, ăd-môn'-nîsh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ăd-môn'-nîsh-ŭr. f. The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ăd-môn'-nîsh-mént. f. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ăd-mô-nîsh'-ŭn. f. The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ăd-mô-nîsh'-ŭn-ŭr. f. A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ăd-môn'-ny-tŭr'-ry. a. That which admonishes.

To ADMOVE, ăd-mô've. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-ră'-shŭn. f. The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, ă-dô. f. Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ă-dô lés'-sénse. ?

ADOLESCENCY, ă-dô-lés'-sén-sŷ. f. The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, ă-dôpt'. v. a. To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dôp'-téd-lŷ. ad. After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dôp'-tŭr. f. He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, ă-dôp'-shŭn. f. The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dôp'-tív. a. He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dô'-răbl. a. That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dô'-răbl-nés. f. Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dô'-ră-blŷ. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ăd-dô-ră'-shŭn. f. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, ă-dô're. v. a. To worship with external homage.

ADORER, ă-dô'-rŭr. f. He that adores; a worshipper.

To ADORN, ă-dărn. v. a. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

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ADORNMENT, ă-dărn-mént. f. Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, ă-dow'n. ad. Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ă-dow'n. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, ă-dréd'. ad. In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, ă-drift'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, ă-droit'. a. Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, ă-droit'-nés. f. Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, ă-dry'. ad. Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-sŷ-tîsh'-ŭs. a. That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICTION, ăd-strîk'-shŭn. f. The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. v. a. To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the publick.

To ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. f. The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression, rise from one point to another; improvement, progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ăd-văn'se-mént. f. The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn'-sŭr. f. A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. f. Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGEABLE, ăd-văn'-tă-jăble. a. Profitable; gainful.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn'-tă-jéd. a. Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn'-tăje-ground. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn'-tă-jŭs. a. Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn'-tă-jŭs-lŷ. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn'-tă-jŭs-nés. f. Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

A D V

To ADVENE, ăd-vé'ne. v. n. To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vé'-nyént. a. Advancing, superadded.

ADVENT, ăd'-vént. f. The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ăd-vén'-tîn. a. Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ăd-vén'-tîsh'-ŭs. a. That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-vén'-tív. f. The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ăd-vén'-tŭ-ăl. a. Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ăd-vén'-tshŭr. f. An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprize in which something must be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, ăd-vén'-tshŭr. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ăd-vén'-tshŭr-ŭr. f. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ăd-vén'-tshŭr-ŭs. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ăd-vén'-tshŭr-ŭs-lŷ. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ăd-vén'-tshŭr-sŭm. a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ăd-vén'-tshŭr-sŭm-nés. f. The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, ăd'-vérb. f. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, ăd-vér'-byăl. a. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-vér'-byăl-lŷ. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-vér'-făbl. a. Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'-vér-săr-ŷ. f. An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-vér'-să-tív. a. A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, ăd'-vérfse. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous.

ADV

tous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, ăd-vér'-sý-tý. f. Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, ăd'-vêr'-lý. a. Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ăd-vért'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, ăd-vér'-tênse. f. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, ăd-vér'-tên-sý. f. The same with advertence.

ADVERTENT, ăd-vér'-tênt. a. Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

To ADVERTISE, ăd-vér'-tíze. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in publick prints.

ADVERTISE-
MENT, ăd-vér'-tíz-mênt. }
ăd-vér'-tíze-mênt. }

f. Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, ăd-vér'-tíz-zúr. f. He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, ăd-vér'-tíz-zing. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ăd-vêr'-pê-râte. v. n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, ăd-vî'se. f. Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ăd-vî'se-bôte. f. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, ăd-vî'-zâbl. a. Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, ăd-vî'-zâbl-nê's. f. The quality of being adviseable.

To ADVISE, ăd-vî'ze. v. a. To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ăd-vî'ze. v. n. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ăd-vî'-zêd. part. a. Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ăd-vî'-zêd-lý. ad. Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ăd-vî'-zêd-nê's. f. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ăd-vî'ze-nênt. f. Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADV

ADVISER, ăd-vî'-zúr. f. The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, ăd-dû-lâ'-shún. f. Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ăd'-dû-lâ-túr. f. A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ăd''-dû-lâ-túr'-rý. a. Flattering.

ADULT, ă-dûlt'. a. Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dûlt'. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, ă-dûlt'-nê's. f. The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, ă-dûl'-túr. v. a. To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, ă-dûl'-tê-rânt. f. The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ă-dûl'-tê-râte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, ă-dûl'-tê-râte. a. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, ă-dûl''-tê-râte-nê's. f. The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ă-dûl'-tê-râ'-shún. f. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, ă-dûl'-tê-rúr. f. The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ă-dûl'-tê-rê's. f. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ă-dûl'-tê-rîne. f. A child born of an adulteress.

ADULTEROUS, ă-dûl'-tê-rús. a. Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ă-dûl'-tê-rý. f. The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, ăd-úm'-brânt. a. That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ăd-úm'-brâte. v. a. To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ăd-úm'-brâ'-shún. f. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, ăd-û-nâ'-shún. f. The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, ăd-ûn'-sý-tý. f. Crookedness, hookedness.

ADUNQUE, ă-dûnk'. a. Crooked.

ADVOCACY, ăd'-vô-kâ-sý. f. Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, ăd'-vô-kâte. f. He

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that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, ăd-vô'-kâ-shún. f. The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ăd-vô-lâ'-shún. f. The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, ăd-vô-lû'-shún. f. The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, ăd-vou'-trý. f. Adultery.

ADVOWE, ăd-vow'. f. He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, ăd-vow'-zún. f. A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, ăd-û're. v. n. To burn up.

ADUST, ăd-úst'. a. Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, ăd-ús'-têd. a. Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, ăd-ús'-tible. a. That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, ăd-ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning up, or drying.

ADZ, ădz'. f. See Addice.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ê-jíp-tí-â-cúm. f. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.

ÆNIGMA, ê-níg'-mâ. See Enigma.

AERIAL, ă-ê'-ryâl. a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, ă-rý. f. A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, ă'-êr-ôl''-lô-jý. f. The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, ă'-êr-ô-mân''-sý. f. The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, ă'-êr-ôm''-mê-trý. f. The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, ă'-êr-ôs''-kô-pý. f. The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ê''-thyûps-mín'-né-râl. f. A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, ê-tí'-têz. f. Eagle-stone.

AFAR, ă-fâ'r. a. At a great distance; to a great distance.

AFFEARD, ă-fê'rd. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFFER, ă-fêr. f. The southwest wind.

AFFABILITY, ăf-fâ-blí'-lý-tý. f. Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.

AFFABLE, ăf-fâbl. a. Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.

AFFABLE-

A F F

AFFABLENESS, ăf'-făbl-něs'. f. Courtesy, affability.
 AFFABLY, ăf'-fă-blý. ad. Courteously, civilly.
 AFFABROUS, ăf'-fă-brūs. a. Skillfully made, complete.
 AFFAIR, ăf'-fă'r. f. Business, something to be managed or transacted.
 To AFFEAR, ăf'-fě'r. v. n. To confirm, to establish.
 AFFECT, ăf'-fěkt'. f. Affection, passion, sensation.
 To AFFECT, ăf'-fěkt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.
 AFFECTATION, ăf'-fěk-tă'-shún. f. The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.
 AFFECTED, ăf'-fěk'-těd. participial a. Moved, touched with affection; studied with over-much care; in a personal sense, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.
 AFFECTEDLY, ăf'-fěk'-těd-lý. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.
 AFFECTEDNESS, ăf'-fěk'-těd-něs'. f. The quality of being affected.
 AFFECTION, ăf'-fěk'-shún. f. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, good-will to some person.
 AFFECTIONATE, ăf'-fěk'-shō-nâte. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.
 AFFECTIONATELY, ăf'-fěk'-shō-nât-lý. ad. Fondly, tenderly.
 AFFECTIONATENESS, ăf'-fěk'-shō-năt-něs'. f. Fondness, tenderness, good-will.
 AFFECTIONED, ăf'-fěk'-shún-něd. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.
 AFFECTIONOUSLY, ăf'-fěk'-shūs-lý. ad. In an affecting manner.
 AFFECTIVE, ăf'-fěk'-tív. a. That which affects, which strongly touches.
 AFFECTUOSITY, ăf'-fěk-tũ-ōs'-sý-tý. f. Passionateness.
 AFFECTUOUS, ăf'-fěk'-tũ-ūs. a. Full of passion.
 To AFFERE, ăf'-fě're. v. a. A law term, signifying to confirm.
 AFFIANCE, ăf'-fī-ănse. f. A marriage-contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

A F F

To AFFIANCE, ăf'-fī-ănse. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.
 AFFIANCER, ăf'-fī-ăn-sūr. f. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
 AFFIDATION, ăf'-fī-dă'-shún. } f.
 AFFIDATURE, ăf'-fī-dă-tũre. } Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.
 AFFIDAVIT, ăf'-fī-dă'-vīt. f. A declaration upon oath.
 AFFIED, ăf'-fī-ěd. particip. a. Joined by contract, affianced.
 AFFILIATION, ăf'-fī-lý-ă'-shún. f. Adoption.
 AFFINAGE, ăf'-fī-năje. f. The act of refining metals by the cupel.
 AFFINED, ăf'-fī-něd. a. Related to another.
 AFFINITY, ăf'-fīn'-ný-tý. f. Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.
 To AFFIRM, ăf'-fěrm'. v. n. To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.
 To AFFIRM, ăf'-fěrm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.
 AFFIRMABLE, ăf'-fěrm'-măbl. a. That which may be affirmed.
 AFFIRMANCE, ăf'-fěrm'-mănse. f. Confirmation, opposed to repeal.
 AFFIRMANT, ăf'-fěrm'-mânt. f. The person that affirms.
 AFFIRMATION, ăf'-fěrm'-mă-shún. f. The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.
 AFFIRMATIVE, ăf'-fěrm'-mă-tív. a. That which affirms, opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.
 AFFIRMATIVELY, ăf'-fěrm'-mă-tív-lý. ad. On the positive side, not negatively.
 AFFIRMER, ăf'-fěrm'-mūr. f. The person that affirms.
 To AFFIX, ăf'-fiks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to subjoin.
 AFFIX, ăf'-fiks. f. A particle united to the end of a word.
 AFFIXION, ăf'-fīk'-shún. f. The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.
 AFFLATION, ăf'-flă'-shún. f. Act of breathing upon any thing.
 AFFLATUS, ăf'-flă'-tūs. f. Communication of the power of prophecy.
 To AFFLICT, ăf'-flīkt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

A F F

AFFLICTEDNESS, ăf'-flīk'-těd-něs'. f. Sorrowfulness, grief.
 AFFLICTER, ăf'-flīk'-tūr. f. The person that afflicts.
 AFFLICTION, ăf'-flīk'-shún. f. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.
 AFFLICTIVE, ăf'-flīk'-tív. a. Painful, tormenting.
 AFFLUENCE, ăf'-flũ-ěnse. f. The act of flowing to any place, concurrence; exuberance of riches, plenty.
 AFFLUENCY, ăf'-flũ-ěn-sý. f. The same with affluence.
 AFFLUENT, ăf'-flũ-ěnt. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.
 AFFLUENTNESS, ăf'-flũ-ěnt-něs'. f. The quality of being affluent.
 AFFLUX, ăf'-flũks. f. The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.
 AFFLUXION, ăf'-flũk'-shún. f. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.
 To AFFORD, ăf'-fōrd. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expences.
 To AFFOREST, ăf'-fōr'-rěst. v. a. To turn ground into forest.
 To AFFRANCHISE, ăf'-frăn'-tshíz. v. a. To make free.
 To AFFRAY, ăf'-fră'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.
 AFFRAY, ăf'-fră'. f. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
 AFFRICTION, ăf'-frīk'-shún. f. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
 To AFFRIGHT, ăf'-frī'te. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.
 AFFRIGHT, ăf'-frī'te. f. Terrour, fear.
 AFFRIGHTFUL, ăf'-frī'te-fúl. a. Full of affright or terrour, terrible.
 AFFRIGHTMENT, ăf'-frī'te-měnt. f. The impression of fear, terrour; the state of fearfulness.
 To AFFRONT, ăf'-frunt'. v. a. To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.
 AFFRONT, ăf'-frunt'. f. Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.
 AFFRONTER, ăf'-frunt'-tūr. f. The person that affronts.
 AFFRONTING, ăf'-frunt'-tíng. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.
 To AFFUSE, ăf'-fũ'ze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

A F T

AFFUSION, ăf-fū-zhūn. f. The act of affusing.
 To AFFY, ăf-fy' v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.
 To AFFY, ăf-fy'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put trust in.
 AFIELD, ă-fēld. ad. To the field.
 AFLAT, ă-flăt'. ad. Level with the ground.
 AFLOAT, ă-flō'te. ad. Floating.
 AFOOT, ă-fūt'. ad. On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.
 AFORE, ă-fō're. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.
 AFORE, ă-fō're. ad. In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore-part.
 AFOREGOING, ă-fō're-gō-ing. part. a. Going before.
 AFOREHAND, ă-fō're-hānd. ad. By a previous provision; provided, prepared, previously fitted.
 AFOREMENTIONED, ă-fō're-mēn'-shūn. a. Mentioned before.
 AFORENAMED, ă-fō're-nā'-mēd. a. Named before.
 AFORESAID, ă-fō're-sēd. a. Said before.
 AFORETIME, ă-fō're-tīme. ad. In time past.
 AFRAID, ă-frā'd. particip. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
 AFRESH, ă-frēsh'. ad. Anew, again.
 AFRONT, ă-frōnt'. ad. In front, in direct opposition.
 AFTER, ăf-tēr. prep. Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterious in time; according to; in imitation of.
 AFTER, ăf-tēr. ad. In succeeding time; following another.
 AFTERAGES, ăf-tēr-ă-jēz. f. Succeeding times, posterity.
 AFTERALL, ăf-tēr-ă'll. ad. At last, in fine, in conclusion.
 AFTERBIRTH, ăf-tēr-bērth. f. The secundine.
 AFTERCLAP, ăf-tēr-klāp. f. Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
 ATERCOST, ăf-tēr-kōst. f. The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.
 ATERCROP, ăf-tēr-krōp. f. Second harvest.
 ATERGAME, ăf-tēr-gāme. f. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.
 ATERMATH, ăf-tēr-māth. f. Second crop of grass mown in autumn.
 ATERNOON, ăf-tēr-nō'n. f. The time from the meridian to the evening.

A G E

AFTERPAINS, ăf-tēr-pānz. f. Pains after birth.
 AFTERPART, ăf-tēr-pārt. f. The latter part.
 ATERTASTE, ăf-tēr-tāst. f. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
 ATERTHOUGHT, ăf-tēr-thāt. f. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.
 ATERTIMES, ăf-tēr-tīmz. f. Succeeding times.
 ATERWARD, ăf-tēr-wārd. ad. In succeeding time.
 ATERWIT, ăf-tēr-wīt. f. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.
 AGA, ă-gā. f. The title of a Turkish military officer.
 AGAIN, ă-gēn'. ad. A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.
 AGAINST, ă-gēnst'. prep. Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.
 AGAPE, ă-gāp. ad. Staring with eagerness.
 AGARICK, ăg-ă-rīk. f. A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade.
 AGAST, ă-gāst'. See AGHAST.
 AGATE, ăg-ăt. f. A precious stone of the lowest class.
 AGATY, ăg-ă-ty. a. Partaking of the nature of agate.
 To AGAZE, ă-gā'ze. v. a. To strike with amazement.
 AGE, ăje. f. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.
 AGED, ă-jēd. a. Old, stricken in years.
 AGEDLY, ă-jēd-lý. ad. After the manner of an aged person.
 AGEN, ă-gēn'. ad. Again, in return.
 AGENCY, ă-jēn-sý. f. The quality of acting, the state of being in action; business performed by an agent.
 AGENT, ă-jēnt. a. Acting upon, active.

A G G

AGENT, ă-jēnt. f. A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.
 AGGELATION, ăg-jē-lā'-shūn. f. Concretion of ice.
 AGGENERATION, ăg-jēn-nē-rā'-shūn. f. The state of growing to another body.
 To AGGERATE, ăd-jē-rāte. v. a. To heap up.
 To AGGLOMERATE, ăg-glōm'-mē-rāte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
 AGGLUTINANTS, ăg-glū'-tý-nānts. f. Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
 To AGGLUTINATE, ăg-glū'-tý-nāte. v. n. To unite one part to another.
 AGGLUTINATION, ăg-glū'-tý-nā'-shūn. f. Union, cohesion.
 AGGLUTINATIVE, ăg-glū'-tý-nā-tív'. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination.
 To AGGRANDIZE, ăg'-grān-díze. v. a. To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.
 AGGRANDIZEMENT, ăg'-grān-dí'ze-mēnt. f. The state of being aggrandized.
 AGGRANDIZER, ăg'-grān-dí'-zúr. f. The person that makes another great.
 To AGGRAVATE, ăg'-grā-vāte. v. a. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.
 AGGRAVATION, ăg-grā-vā'-shūn. f. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.
 AGGREGATE, ăg'-grē-gāte. a. Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.
 AGGREGATE, ăg'-grē-gāte. f. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.
 To AGGREGATE, ăg'-grē-gāte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.
 AGGREGATION, ăg-grē-gā'-shūn. f. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.
 To AGGRESS, ăg-grēs's'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence.
 AGGRESSION, ăg-grēs'-shūn. f. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.
 AGGRESSOR, ăg-grēs'-súr. f. The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

AGGRIEV-

A G O

AGGRIEVANCE, ág-gré'-vans. f. Injury, wrong.
 To AGGRIEVE, ág-gré'-ve. v. a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right.
 To AGGROUP, ág-grô'p. v. a. To bring together into one figure.
 AGHAUST, á-gášt'. a. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.
 AGILE, áj'-il. a. Nimble, ready, active.
 AGILENESS, áj'-il-néfs. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.
 AGILITY, á-jil'-ý-tý. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.
 To AGIST, á-jist'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money.
 AGISTMENT, áj'-ist-mént. f. Composition, or mean rate.
 AGITABLE, áj'-ý-tábl. f. That which may be put in motion.
 To AGITATE, áj'-ý-táte. v. a. To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert.
 AGITATION, áj'-ý-tá-shún. f. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.
 AGITATOR, áj'-ý-tá-túr. f. He who manages affairs.
 AGLET, ág'-lét. f. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers.
 AGMINAL, ág'-mý-nál. a. Belonging to a troop.
 AGNAIL, ág'-nál. f. A whitlow.
 AGNATION, ág-ná'-shún. f. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.
 AGNITION, ág-nísh'-ún. f. Acknowledgment.
 To AGNIZE, ág-ní'ze. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.
 AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm-mý-ná'-shún. f. Allusion of one word to another.
 AGNUS CASTUS, ág'-nús-cás'-tús. f. The chaste tree.
 AGO, á-gô'. ad. Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since.
 AGOG, á-gôg'. ad. In a state of desire.
 AGOING, á-gô'-ing. a. In action.
 AGONE, á-gôn'. ad. Ago, past.
 AGONISM, ág'-ô-nízm. f. Contention for a prize.

A H

AGONISTES, ág'-ô-nis'-téz. f. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize.
 To AGONIZE, ág'-ô-níze. v. n. To be in excessive pain.
 AGONY, ág'-ô-ný. f. The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.
 AGOOD, á-gú'd'. ad. In earnest.
 To AGRACE, á-grá'se. v. a. To grant favours to.
 AGRARIAN, á-grá'-ryan. a. Relating to fields or grounds.
 To AGREASE, á-gré'ze. a. To daub, to grease.
 To AGREE, á-gré'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.
 AGREEABLE, á-gré'-ábl. a. Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.
 AGREEABLENESS, á-gré'-ábl-néfs. f. Consistency with, suitability to; the quality of pleasing.
 AGREEABLY, á-gré'-áb-lý. ad. Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.
 AGREED, á-gré'd. particip. a. Settled by consent.
 AGREEINGNESS, á-gré'-ing-néfs. f. Consistence, suitability.
 AGREEMENT, á-gré'-mént. f. Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.
 AGRICULTURE, ág'-rý-cúl'-túre. f. Tillage, husbandry.
 AGRIMONY, ág'-rý-mún-ný. f. The name of a plant.
 AGROUND, á-grou'nd. ad. Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs.
 AGUE, á'-gúe. f. An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.
 AGUED, á'-gú-éd. a. Struck with an ague, shivering.
 AGUE-FIT, á'-gúe-flt. f. The paroxysm of the ague.
 AGUE-PROOF, á'-gúe-próf. a. Proof against agues.
 AGUE-TREE, á'-gúe-trée. f. Sassafras.
 AGUISH, á'-gú-ísh. a. Having the qualities of an ague.
 AGUISHNESS, á'-gú-ísh-néfs. f. The quality of resembling an ague.
 AH, á'. interjection. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.

A I R

AHA', AHA', á-há'-, á-há'. interjection. A word intimating triumph and contempt.
 AHEAD, á-héd'. ad. Further onward than another.
 AHIGHT, á-hí'te. ad. Aloft, on high.
 To AID, á'de. v. a. To help, to support, to succour.
 AID, á'de. f. Help, support; in law, a subsidy.
 AIDANCE, á'-dánse. f. Help, support.
 AIDANT, á'-dánt. a. Helping, helpful.
 AIDER, á'-dúr. f. A helper, an ally.
 AIDLESS, á'de-léfs. a. Helpless, unsupported.
 AIGULET, á'-gú-lét. f. A point with tags.
 To AIL, á'le. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.
 AIL, á'le. f. A disease.
 AILMENT, á'le-mént. f. Pain, disease.
 AILING, á'le-ing. particip. a. Sickly.
 To AIM, á'm. v. a. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guess.
 AIM, á'm. f. The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design; the object of a design; conjecture, guess.
 AIR, á'r. f. The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; musick, whether light or serious; the mien, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance.
 To AIR, á'r. v. a. To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.
 AIRBLADDER, ár'-blád-dúr. f. A bladder filled with air.
 AIRBUILT, á'r-bílt. a. Built in the air.
 AIR-DRAWN, á'r-drán. a. Painted in air.
 AIRER, á'-rúr. f. He that exposes to the air.
 AIRGUN, á'r-gún. f. A gun charged with air instead of powder.
 AIRHOLE, á'r-hóle. f. A hole to admit air.
 AIRINESS, á'-rý-néfs. f. Exposure to the air; lightness, gaiety, levity.
 AIRING, á'-ring. f. A short jaunt.
 AIRLESS, á'r-léfs. a. Without communication with the free air.
 AIRLING, á'r-llng. f. A young gay person.

ALB

AIRPUMP, ă'r-pŭmp. f. A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AIRSHAFT, ă'r-shăft. f. A passage for the air into mines.

AIRY, ă'r-y. a. Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air; unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, ă'le. f. The walk in a church.

AIT, ă'te. f. A small island in a river.

To AKE, ă'ke. v. n. To feel a lasting pain.

AKIN, ă-kĭn'. a. Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, ă'l-ă-băst-tŭr. f. A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, ă'l-ă-băst-tŭr. a. Made of alabaster.

ALACK, ă-lăk'. interject. Alas, an expression of sorrow.

ALACKADAY, ă-lăk'-ă-dă. interject. A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, ă-lăk'-ryŭs-lŷ. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, ă-lăk'-krŷ-tŷ. f. Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety.

ALAMODE, ă-l-ă-mô'de. ad. According to the fashion.

ALAND, ă-lănd'. ad. At land, landed.

ALARM, ă-lărm. f. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.

To ALARM, ă-lărm. v. a. To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

ALARMBELL, ă-lărm-bĕll. f. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, ă-lărm-mĭng. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, surprising.

ALARMPOST, ă-lărm-pôst. f. The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, ă-lăs'. interject. A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALAS-A-DAY, ă-lăs'-ă-dă. }
ALAS-THE-DAY, ă-lăs'-thĕ-dă. }
Ah, unhappy day!

ALATE, ă-lăte. ad. Lately.

ALB, ălb'. f. A surplice.

ALBEIT, ăl-bĕ'-ĭt. ad. Although, notwithstanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, ăl-bŭ-jĭn'-yŭs. a. Resembling an albugo.

ALE

ALBUGO, ăl-bŭ-gô. f. A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALCAHEST, ăl'-kă-hĕst. f. An universal dissolvent.

ALCAID, ăl-că'd. f. The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, ăl-kăn'-nă. f. An Egyptian plant used in dying.

ALCHYMICAL, ăl-kĭm'-mŷ-kăl. a. Relating to alchemy.

ALCHYMICALLY, ăl-kĭm'-mŷ-kăl-lŷ. ad. In the manner of an alchemist.

ALCHYMIIST, ăl'-kŷ-mĭst. f. One who pursues or professes the science of alchemy.

ALCHYMY, ăl'-kŷ-mŷ. f. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons.

ALCOHOL, ăl-kô-hôl. f. A high rectified spirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, ăl-kô-hôl-ŷ-ză-shŭn. f. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, ăl-kô-hô-lĭze. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, ăl'-kô-răn. f. The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

ALCOVE, ăl-kô've. f. A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

ALDER, ăl-dŭr. f. A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERLIEVEST, ăl-dĕr-lĭ'-vĕst. a. Best and longest beloved.

ALDERMAN, ăl-dŭr-măn. f. The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

ALDERMANLY, ăl-dŭr-măn-lŷ. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDERN, ăl-dŭrn. a. Made of alder.

ALE, ă'le. f. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, ă'le-bĕr-rŷ. f. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

ALEBREW, ă'le-brô-ŭr. f. One that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, ă'le-kôn-nŭr. f. An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

ALECOST, ă'le-kôst. f. The name of an herb.

ALI

ALEGAR, ăl'-lē-gŭr. f. Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, ă'le-hôf. f. Ground-ivy.

ALEHOUSE, ă'le-house. f. A tippling-house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, ă'le-house-kĕ'-pŭr. f. He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT, ă'le-nĭte. f. A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMBICK, ă-lĕm'-bĭk. f. A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, ă-lĕnk'th. ad. At full length.

ALERT, ă-lĕrt'. a. Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, ă-lĕrt'-nĕss. f. The quality of being alert, pertness.

ALE-VAT, ă'l-văt. n. f. The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEWASHED, ă'le-wôst. a. Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, ă'le-wĭfe. f. A woman that keeps an alehouse.

ALEXANDERS, ăl'-lēgz-ăn'-dĕrs. f. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, ăl'-lēgz-ăn'-dĕrs-fŭt. f. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, ăl'-lēgz-ăn'-drĭn. f. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, ă-lĕk-sŷ-fă'r-mĭk. a. That which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, ă-lĕk-sŷ-tĕr'-rŷ-kăl. }
ALEXITERICK, ă-lĕk-sŷ-tĕr'-rĭk. }
a. That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, ă'l-gătes. ad. On any terms; although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, ăl'-jĕ-bră. f. A peculiar kind of arithmetick.

ALGEBRAICAL, ăl'-jĕ-bră'-ŷ-kăl. }
ALGEBRAICK, ăl'-jĕ-bră'-ĭk. }
a. Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ăl'-jĕ-bră'-ĭst. f. A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, ăl'-jĭd. a. Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, ăl'-jĭd'-dŷ-tŷ. f. Chilness, cold.

ALGIFICK, ăl'-jĭf'-fĭk. a. That which produces cold.

ALGOR, ăl'-gôr. f. Extreme cold, chilness.

ALGORISM, ăl'-gô-rĭzm. }
ALGORITHM, ăl'-gô-rĭthm. }
f. Arabick words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, ă'-lyăs. ad. A Latin word signifying otherwise.

ALIBLE,

ALI

ALIBLE, ă'l-îbl. a. Nutritive, nourishing.
 ALIEN, ă'l-lyén. a. Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.
 ALIEN, ă'l-lyén. f. A foreigner, not a denison, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.
 To ALIEN, ă'l-lyén. v. a. Vid. ALIENATE.
 ALIENABLE, ă'l-lyé-nâbl. a. That of which the property may be transferred.
 To ALIENATE, ă'l-lyé-nâte. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.
 ALIENATE, ă'l-lyé-nâte. a. Withdrawn from, stranger to.
 ALIENATION, ă'l-lyé-nâ-shûn. f. The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.
 To ALIGHT, ă-lî't. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.
 ALIKE, ă-lî'ke. ad. With resemblance, in the same manner.
 ALIMENT, ă'l-ly-mént. f. Nourishment, nutriment, food.
 ALIMENTAL, ă'l-ly-mén-tâl. a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.
 ALIMENTARINESS, ă'l-ly-mén-tâ-rý-néss. f. The quality of being alimentary.
 ALIMENTARY, ă'l-ly-mén-tâ-rý. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.
 ALIMENTATION, ă'l-ly-mén-tâ-shûn. f. The quality of nourishing.
 ALIMONIOUS, ă'l-ly-mô-nyûs. a. That which nourishes.
 ALIMONY, ă'l-ly-mûn-ny. f. Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.
 ALIQUANT, ă'l-ly-quânt. a. Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.
 ALIQUOT, ă'l-ly-quôt. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.
 ALISH, ă-lîsh. a. Resembling ale.
 ALIVE, ă-lî've. a. In the state of

ALL

life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add an emphasis, as, the best man alive.
 ALKAHEST, ă'l-kâ-hést. f. An universal dissolvent, a liquor.
 ALKALESCENT, ă'l-kâ-lés-sént. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.
 ALKALI, ă'l-kâ-ly. f. Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.
 ALKALINE, ă'l-kâ-lîne. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.
 To ALKALIZATE, ă'l-kâl-ly-zâte. v. a. To make alkaline.
 ALKALIZATE, ă'l-kâl-ly-zâte. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.
 ALKALIZATION, ă'l-kâ-ly-zâ-shûn. f. The act of alkalizing.
 ALKANET, ă'l-kâ-nét. f. The name of a plant.
 ALKERMES, ă'l-kér-méz. f. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.
 ALL, ă'l. a. The whole number; every one; the whole quantity, every part.
 ALL, ă'l. f. The whole; every thing.
 ALL, ă'l. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.
 ALL-BEARING, ă'l-bé-rîng. a. Omniparous.
 ALL-CHEERING, ă'l-tshé-rîng. a. That which gives gaiety to all.
 ALL-CONQUERING, ă'l-cónk-ké-rîng. a. That which subdues every thing.
 ALL-DEVOURING, ă'l-dě-vou-rîng. a. That which eats up every thing.
 ALLFOURS, ă'l-fô'rz. f. A low game at cards, played by two.
 ALL-HAIL, ă'l-hâ'l. f. All health.
 ALL-HALLOWN, ă'l-hâl-lûn. f. The time about All-saints day.
 ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ă'l-hâl-lô-tîde. f. The term near All-saints, or the first of November.
 ALL-HEAL, ă'l-hé'l. f. A species of iron-wort.
 ALL-JUDGING, ă'l-jûd-jîng. a. That which has the sovereign right of judgment.
 ALL-KNOWING, ă'l-nô-ing. a. Omniscient, all-wise.
 ALL-SAINTS DAY, ă'l-sânts-dâ. f. The day on which there is a general celebration of all the saints. The first of November.
 ALL-SEER, ă'l-sé-ûr. f. He that sees or beholds all things.

ALL

ALL-SEEING, ă'l-sé-ing. a. That beholds every thing.
 ALL-SOULS DAY, ă'l-fô'lz-dâ. f. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.
 ALL-SUFFICIENT, ă'l-sûf-fîsh-ént. a. Sufficient to every thing.
 ALL-WISE, ă'l-wî'ze. a. Possess of infinite wisdom.
 To ALLAY, ă'l-lâ. v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.
 ALLAY, ă'l-lâ. f. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.
 ALLAYER, ă'l-lâ-ûr. f. The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.
 ALLAYMENT, ă'l-lâ-mént. f. That which has the power of allaying.
 ALLEGATION, ă'l-lé-gâ-shûn. f. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.
 To ALLEGE, ă'l-lédzh. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.
 ALLEGEABLE, ă'l-lédzh-âbl. a. That which may be alleged.
 ALLEGEMENT, ă'l-lédzh-mént. f. The same with allegation.
 ALLEGER, ă'l-lédzh-ûr. f. He that alleges.
 ALLEGIANCE, ă'l-lé-jâns. f. The duty of subjects to the government.
 ALLEGIANT, ă'l-lé-jânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.
 ALLEGORICK, ă'l-lé-gôr-rîk. a. Not real, not literal.
 ALLEGORICAL, ă'l-lé-gôr-rî-kâl. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.
 ALLEGORICALLY, ă'l-lé-gôr-rî-kâl-ly. ad. After an allegorical manner.
 To ALLEGORIZE, ă'l-lé-gô-rî'ze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.
 ALLEGORY, ă'l-lé-gûr-rý. f. A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.
 ALLEGRO, ă'l-lé-grô. f. A word denoting in musick a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLE-

ALL

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lê-lô'-yâ. f. A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; Praise God.
To ALLEVIATE, ăl-lê'-vyâte. v. a. To make light, to ease, to soften.
ALLEVIATION, ăl-lê'-vyâ'-shùn. f. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.
ALLEY, ăl'-lÿ. f. A walk in a garden; a passage in towns narrower than a street.
ALLIANCE, ăl-lî'-âns. f. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.
ALLICIENCY, ăl-lê'-fyên-sÿ. f. The power of attracting.
To ALLIGATE, ăl'-lÿ-gâte. v. a. To tie one thing to another.
ALLIGATION, ăl-lÿ-gâ'-shùn. f. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.
ALLIGATOR, ăl'-lÿ-gâ-tûr. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.
ALLIGATURE, ăl-lîg'-â-tûre. f. The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.
ALLISION, ăl-lîzh'-ûn. f. The act of striking one thing against another.
ALLITERATION, ăl-lî'-tê-râ-shùn. f. When several words of the same verse begin with the same letter; it is called, by the critics, alliteration.
ALLOCATION, ăl-lô-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
ALLOCUTION, ăl-lô-kû'-shùn. f. The act of speaking to another.
ALLODIAL, ăl-lô'-dyâl. a. Not feudal, independent.
ALLODIUM, ăl-lô'-dyûm. f. Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.
ALLONGE, ăl-lûndzh'. f. A pass or thrust with a rapier.
To ALLOO, ăl-lô'. v. a. To set on, to incite.
ALLOQUY, ăl-lô-kwÿ. f. The act of speaking to another.
To ALLOT, ăl-lôt'. v. a. To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.

ALM

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lôt'-mênt. f. The part, the share.
ALLOTTERY, ăl-lôt'-tê-rÿ. f. That which is granted to any in a distribution.
To ALLOW, ăl-low'. v. a. To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.
ALLOWABLE, ăl-low'-âbl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.
ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-low'-âbl-nêss. f. Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.
ALLOWANCE, ăl-low'-âns. f. Sanction, licence; permission; an appointment for any use; abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly or yearly, as a stipend.
ALLOY, ăl-loÿ'. f. Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.
To ALLUDE, ăl-lû-de. v. n. To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.
ALLUMINOR, ăl-lû'-mÿ-nûr. f. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.
To ALLURE, ăl-lû-re. v. a. To entice to any thing.
ALLUREMENT, ăl-lû-re-mênt. f. Enticement, temptation.
ALLURER, ăl-lû'-rûr. f. Enticer, inveigler.
ALLURINGLY, ăl-lû'-rîng-lÿ. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.
ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lû'-rîng-nêss. f. Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.
ALLUSION, ăl-lû'-zhùn. f. A hint, an implication.
ALLUSIVE, ăl-lû'-sîv. a. Hinting at something.
ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lû'-sîv-lÿ. ad. In an allusive manner.
ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lû'-sîv-nêss. f. The quality of being allusive.
ALLUVION, ăl-lû'-vyûn. f. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.
To ALLY, ăl-lÿ'. v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.
ALLY, ăl-lÿ'. f. One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.
ALMACANTER, ăl-mâ-cân'-tûr. f. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
ALMACANTER'S STAFF, ăl-mâ-cân'-tûrz-stâf'. f. An instrument

ALO

used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.
ALMANACK, ăl-mâ-nâk. f. A calendar.
ALMANDINE, ăl-mân-dîne. f. A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.
ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mî'-tÿ-nêss. f. Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.
ALMIGHTY, ăl-mî'-tÿ. a. Of unlimited power, omnipotent.
ALMOND, ăl-mûnd. f. The nut of the almond-tree.
ALMOND-TREE, ăl-mûnd-trê. f. It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach-tree.
ALMONDS, ăl-mûndz. f. The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.
ALMONER, ăl-mô-nêr. f. The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.
ALMONRY, ăl-mûn-rÿ. f. The place where alms are distributed.
ALMOST, ăl-mô'st. ad. Nearly, well nigh.
ALMS, ăl-mz. f. What is given in relief of the poor.
ALMSBASKET, ăl-mz-bâf-kît. f. The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.
ALMSDEED, ăl-mz-dêd. f. A charitable gift.
ALMSGIVER, ăl-mz-gîv-ûr. f. He that supports others by his charity.
ALMSHOUSE, ăl-mz-hous. f. An hospital for the poor.
ALMSMAN, ăl-mz-mân. f. A man who lives upon alms.
ALMUG-TREE, ăl-mûg-trê. f. A tree mentioned in scripture.
ALNAGAR, ăl-nâ-gâr. f. A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.
ALNAGE, ăl-nâje. f. Ell-measure.
ALNIGHT, ăl-nî't. f. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.
ALOES, ăl-ô-êz. f. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.
ALOETICAL, ăl-ô-êt'-ÿ-kâl. a. Consisting chiefly of aloes.
ALOFT, ăl-lâ'ft. ad. On high, in the air.
ALOFT, ăl-lâ'ft. prep. Above.
ALOGY, ăl-ô-jÿ. f. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE,

ALT

ALONE, ă-lô'ne. a. Single; without company, solitary.
 ALONG, ă-lông'. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.
 ALOOF, ă-lô'f. ad. At a distance.
 ALOUD, ă-loud'. ad. Loudly, with a great noise.
 ALOW, ă-lô'. ad. In a low place, not aloft.
 ALPHA, ăl'-fă. f. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.
 ALPHABET, ăl'-fă-bét. f. The letters, or elements of speech.
 ALPHABETICAL, ăl'-fă-bét'-tý-kál. a. According to the series of letters.
 ALPHABETICALLY, ăl'-fă-bét'-tý-kál-lý. ad. According to the order of the letters.
 ALREADY, ăl-réd'-dý. ad. At this present time; before the present.
 ALS, ăls'. ad. Also.
 ALSO, ăl-sô. ad. In a manner, likewise.
 ALTAR, ăl-túr. f. The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.
 ALTARAGE, ăl-tár-aje. f. An emolument from oblations at the altar.
 ALTAR-CLOTH, ăl-túr-clôth. f. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.
 To ALTER, ăl-túr. v. a. To change, to make otherwise than it is.
 To ALTER, ăl-túr. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.
 ALTERABLE, ăl-tê-răbl. a. That which may be altered or changed.
 ALTERABLENESS, ăl-tê-răbl-nês. f. The quality of being alterable.
 ALTERABLY, ăl-tê-răb-lý. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.
 ALTERANT, ăl-tê-ránt. a. That which has the power of producing changes.
 ALTERATION, ăl-tê-ră-shún. f. The act of altering or changing; the change made.
 ALTERATIVE, ăl-tê-ră-tív. a. Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.
 ALTERCATION, ăl-têr-kă'-shún. f. Debate, controversy.
 ALTERN, ăl-têr'n. a. Acting by turns.

AMA

ALTERNACY, ăl-têr'-nă-sý. f. Action performed by turns.
 ALTERNATE, ăl-têr'-năt. a. Being by turns, reciprocal.
 To ALTERNATE, ăl-têr'-nâte. v. a. To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.
 ALTERNATELY, ăl-têr'-năt-lý. ad. In reciprocal succession.
 ALTERNATENESS, ăl-têr'-năt-nês. f. The quality of being alternate.
 ALTERNATION, ăl-têr'-nă'-shún. f. The reciprocal succession of things.
 ALTERNATIVE, ăl-têr'-nă-tív. f. The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.
 ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-têr'-nă-tív-lý. ad. By turns, reciprocally.
 ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-têr'-nă-tív-nês. f. The quality or state of being alternative.
 ALTERNITY, ăl-têr'-nă-tý. f. Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.
 ALTHOUGH, ăl-thô'. conj. Notwithstanding, however.
 ALTILOQUENCE, ăl-tíl'-lô-kwens. f. Pompous language.
 ALTIMETRY, ăl-tím'-mê-trý. f. The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.
 ALTISONANT, ăl-tís'-sô-nănt. }
 ALTISONOUS, ăl-tís'-sô-nús. }
 a. High sounding, lofty in sound.
 ALTITUDE, ăl-tý-túd. f. Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.
 ALTIVOLANT, ăl-tív'-vô-lănt. a. High flying.
 ALTOGETHER, ăl-tô-géth'-êr. ad. Completely, without restriction, without exception.
 ALUDEL, ăl-ă-dêl. f. Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting.
 ALUM, ăl-lúm. f. A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.
 ALUM-STONE, ăl-lúm-stône. f. A stone or calx used in surgery.
 ALUMINOUS, ăl-lúm'-mý-nús. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.
 ALWAYS, ăl-wăz. ad. Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.
 AM, ăm'. The first person of the verb To be.
 AMABILITY, ă-mă-bíl'-lý-tý. f. Loveliness.

AMA

AMADETTO, ă-mă-dêr'-tô. f. A sort of pear.
 AMADOT, ăm'-ă-dôt. f. A sort of pear.
 AMAIN, ă-mă'n. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.
 AMALGAM, ă-măl'-găm. }
 AMALGAMA, ă-măl'-gă-mă. } f.
 The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.
 AMALGAMATION, ă-măl'-gă-mă'-shún. f. The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
 To AMALGAMATE, ă-măl'-gă-mâte. v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.
 AMANDATION, ă-măn-dă'-shún. f. The act of sending on a message.
 AMANUENSIS, ă-măn-ă-ên'-sís. f. A person who writes what another dictates.
 AMARANTH, ăm'-ă-rănth. f. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.
 AMARANTHINE, ăm'-ă-rănth-în. a. Consisting of amaranths.
 AMARITUDE, ă-măr'-rý-túd. f. Bitterness.
 AMASMENT, ă-măs'-mênt. f. A heap, an accumulation.
 To AMASS, ă-măs'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.
 To AMATE, ă-mă'te. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horror.
 AMATORY, ăm'-ă-túr-ry. a. Relating to love.
 AMAUROSIS, ă-mă-rô'-sís. f. A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.
 To AMAZE, ă-mă'ze. v. a. To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.
 AMAZE, ă-mă'ze. f. Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.
 AMAZEDLY, ă-mă'z-êd-lý. ad. Confusedly, with amazement.
 AMAZEDNESS, ă-mă'z-êd-nês. f. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
 AMAZEMENT, ă-mă'z-mênt. f. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.
 AMAZING, ă-mă'z-îng. part. a. Wonderful, astonishing.
 AMAZINGLY, ă-mă'z-îng-lý. ad. To a degree that may excite astonishment.
 AMAZON,

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AMAZON, ăm'-ă-zũn. f. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.
 AMBAGES, ăm-bă'-gêz. f. A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.
 AMBASSADE, ăm-băf-să'de. f. Embassy. Not in use.
 AMBASSADOUR, ăm-băs'-să-dũr. f. A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another.
 AMBASSADRESS, ăm-băs'-să-drês. f. The lady of an ambassadour; a woman sent on a message.
 AMBASSAGE, ăm'-băf-săje. An embassy.
 AMBER, ăm'-bũr. f. A yellow transparent substance of a gumous or bituminous consistence.
 AMBER, ăm'-bũr. a. Consisting of amber.
 AMBER-DRINK, ăm'-bũr-drĩnk'. f. Drink of the colour of amber.
 AMBERGRIS, ăm'-bũr-grĩs. f. A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.
 AMBER-SEED, ăm'-bũr-fêd. f. Resembles millet.
 AMBERTREE, ăm'-bũr-trê. f. A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.
 AMBIDEXTER, ăm-bỹ-dêx'-têr. f. A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.
 AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bỹ-dêx-têr'-rỹ-tỹ. f. The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.
 AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bỹ-dêx'-trũs. a. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.
 AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bỹ-dêx'-trũf-nês. f. The quality of being ambidextrous.
 AMBIENT, ăm'-byênt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.
 AMBIGU, ăm'-bỹ-gũ. f. An entertainment, consisting of a medley of dishes.
 AMBIGUITY, ăm-bỹ-gũ'-ĩ-tỹ. f. Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.
 AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bĩg'-ũ-ũs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.
 AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bĩg'-ũ-ũf-lỹ. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.
 AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bĩg'-ũ-ũf-nês. f. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

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AMBILOGY, ăm-bĩl'-lũ-jỹ. f. Talk of ambiguous signification.
 AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĩl'-lũ-kwũs. a. Using ambiguous expressions.
 AMBIT, ăm'-bĩt. f. The compass or circuit of any thing.
 AMBITION, ăm-bĩsh'-ũn. f. The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.
 AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĩsh'-ũs. a. Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.
 AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bĩsh'-ũf-lỹ. ad. With eagerness of advancement or preference.
 AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĩsh'-ũf-nês. f. The quality of being ambitious.
 AMBITUDE, ăm'-bỹ-tũde. f. Compass, circuit.
 To AMBLE, ăm'bl. v. n. To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.
 AMBLE, ăm'bl. f. An easy pace.
 AMBLER, ăm'-blũr. f. A pacer.
 AMBLINGLY, ăm'-blĩng-lỹ. ad. With an ambling movement.
 AMBROSIA, ăm-brũ'-shă. f. The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.
 AMBROSIAL, ăm-brũ'-shăl. a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious.
 AMBRY, ăm'-brỹ. f. The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.
 AMBS-ACE, ăm'z-ă'fe. f. A double ace, aces.
 AMBULATION, ăm-bũ-lă'-shũn. f. The act of walking.
 AMBULATORY, ăm''-bũ-lă-tũr'-rỹ. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking.
 AMBURY, ăm'-bũ'-ry. f. A bloody wart on a horse's body.
 AMBUSCADE, ăm'-bũf-kă'de. f. A private station in which men lie to surprise others.
 AMBUSCADO, ăm-bũf-kă'-dũ. f. A private post, in order to surprise.
 AMBUSH, ăm'-bũsh. f. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.
 AMBUSHED, ăm'-bũsh-êd. a. Placed in ambush.
 AMBUSHMENT, ăm'-bũsh-mênt. f. Ambush, surprise.
 AMBUSTION, ăm-bũs-tshũn. f. A burn, a scald.
 AMEL, ăm'-mêl. f. The matter with which the variegated works

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are overlaid, which we call enamelled.
 AMEN, ă-mên'. ad. A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.
 AMENABLE, ă-mê'-năbl. a. Responsible, subject so as to be liable to account.
 AMENANCE, ă-mê'-năns. f. Conduct, behaviour.
 To AMEND, ă-mênd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.
 To AMEND, ă-mênd'. v. n. To grow better.
 AMENDMENT, ă-mênd'-mênt. f. A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.
 AMENDER, ă-mên'-dũr. f. The person that amends any thing.
 AMENDS, ă-mênd'z. f. Recompence, compensation.
 AMENITY, ă-mên'-nĩ-tỹ. f. Agreeableness of situation.
 AMENTACEOUS, ă-mên-tă'-shũs. a. Hanging by a thread.
 To AMERCE, ă-mêr'fe. v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.
 AMERCER, ă-mêr'-fêr. f. He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.
 AMERCEMENT, ă-mêr'-f-mênt. f. The pecuniary punishment of an offender.
 AMES-ACE, ă'mz-ă'ce. f. Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.
 AMETHODICAL, ă-mê-thũd'-ỹ-kăl. a. Out of method, irregular.
 AMETHYST, ăm'-ê-thĩst. f. A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.
 AMETHYSTINE, ăm-ê-thĩs'-tĩn. a. Resembling an amethyst.
 AMIABLE, ă'-myăbl. a. Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, shewing love.
 AMIABLENESS, ă'-myăbl-nês. f. Loveliness, power of raising love.
 AMIABLY, ă'-myăb-lỹ. ad. In such a manner as to excite love.
 AMICABLE, ăm'-mỹ-kăbl. a. Friendly, kind.
 AMICABLENESS, ăm'-mỹ-kăb!-nês. f. Friendliness, goodwill.
 AMICABLY, ăm'-mỹ-kăb-lỹ. ad. In a friendly way.
 AMICE, ăm'-mĩs. f. The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.
 AMID,

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AMID, ă-mid'. } prep. In the
AMIDST, ă-mid'st. } midst, middle;
mingled with, surrounded by;
among.
AMISS, ă-mis'. ad. Faultily, cri-
minally; wrong, not according to
the perfection of the thing; im-
paired in health.
AMISSIION, ă-mis'-shun. f. Loss.
To AMIT, ă-mit'. v. a. To lose.
AMITY, ă-mi-ti'. f. Friendship.
AMMONIAC, ă-mô'-nyak. f. A
gum, a salt.
AMMONIACAL, ă-mô-ni'-ă-kal. a.
Having the properties of ammoniac
salt.
AMMUNITION, ă-mu-ni'-shun. f.
Military stores.
AMMUNITION-BREAD, ă-mu-ni'-
shun-bréd'. f. Bread for the sup-
ply of armies.
AMNESTY, ă-mné'-ti'. f. An act
of oblivion.
AMNION, ă-mni'-on. } f. The inner-
AMNIOS, ă-mni'-os. } most mem-
brane with which the foetus in the
womb is immediately covered.
AMOMUM, ă-mô'-mum. f. A sort
of fruit.
AMONG, ă-mung'. } prep. Min-
AMONGST, ă-mung'st. } gled with;
conjoined with others, so as to
make part of the number.
AMORIST, ă-mô'-rist. f. An inamo-
rato, a gallant.
AMOROSO, ă-mô'-rô'-sô. f. An
amorous man.
AMOROUS, ă-mô'-rô'-sô. a. Ena-
moured; naturally inclined to love,
fond; belonging to love.
AMOROUSLY, ă-mô'-rô'-sô-li'. ad.
Fondly, lovingly.
AMOROUSNESS, ă-mô'-rô'-sô-nés. f.
Fondness, lovingness.
AMORT, ă-mô'-rt. ad. Depressed,
spiritless.
AMORTIZATION, ă-mô'-rti-
zâ'-shun. } f.
AMORTIZEMENT, ă-mô'-rti-
zâ'-mément. }
The right or act of transferring
lands to mortmain.
To AMORTIZE, ă-mô'-rti-ze. v. n.
To alien lands or tenements to any
corporation.
To AMOVE, ă-mô'-ve. v. a. To re-
move from a post or station; to re-
move, to move, to alter.
To AMOUNT, ă-mou'-nt. v. n. To
rise to, in the accumulative qua-
lity.
AMOUNT, ă-mou'-nt. f. The sum
total.
AMOUR, ă-mô'-r. f. An affair of
gallantry, an intrigue.

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AMPHIBIOUS, ăm-fib'-yus. a. That
which can live in two elements.
AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ăm-fib'-yus-
nés. f. The quality of being able
to live in different elements.
AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ăm-fy'-bô-
lôdz'-y-kal. a. Doubtful.
AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fy'-bôl'-ô-jy.
f. Discourse of uncertain meaning.
AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-fib'-bô-lus.
a. Tossed from one to another.
AMPHISBÆNA, ăm-fis-bé'-nâ. f. A
serpent supposed to have two heads.
AMPHITHEATRE, ăm-fy'-thé'-âtre.
f. A building in a circular or oval
form, having its area encompassed
with rows of seats one above an-
other.
AMPLE, ăm'-pl. a. Large, wide,
extended; great in bulk; unlim-
ited, without restriction; liberal,
large, without parsimony; diffu-
sive, not contracted.
AMPLENESS, ăm'-pl-nés. f. Large-
ness, liberality.
To AMPLIATE, ăm'-ply-âte. v. a.
To enlarge, to extend.
AMPLIATION, ăm'-ply-â'-shun. f.
Enlargement, exaggeration; dif-
fuseness.
To AMPLIFICATE, ăm'-plif'-y-
kâte. v. a. To enlarge, to am-
plify.
AMPLIFICATION, ăm'-ply-fy'-kâ-
shun. f. Enlargement, extension;
exaggerated representation.
AMPLIFIER, ăm'-ply-fi-ér. f. One
that exaggerates.
To AMPLIFY, ăm'-ply-fy. v. a. To
enlarge; to exaggerate any thing;
to improve by new additions.
To AMPLIFY, ăm'-ply-fy. v. n. To
lay one's self out in diffusion; to
form pompous representations.
AMPLITUDE, ăm'-ply-tude. f.
Largeness, greatness; copiousness,
abundance.
AMPLIFY, ăm'-ply. ad. Largely, li-
berally; copiously.
To AMPUTATE, ăm'-pû-tâte. v. a.
To cut off a limb.
AMPUTATION, ăm-pû-tâ'-shun. f.
The operation of cutting off a
limb, or other part of the body.
AMULET, ăm'-û-lét. f. A charm;
a thing hung about the neck, for
preventing or curing a disease.
To AMUSE, ă-mû'-ze. v. a. To en-
tertain the mind with harmless
trifling; to engage the attention;
to deceive by artful management.
AMUSEMENT, ă-mû'-ze-mément. f.
That which amuses, entertainment.
AMUSER, ă-mû'-zér. f. He that
amuses.

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AMUSIVE, ă-mû'-siv. ad. That
which has the power of amusing.
AMYGDALATE, ă-mig'-dâ-lâte. a.
Made of almonds.
AMYGDALINE, ă-mig'-dâ-lîne. a.
Resembling almonds.
AN, ăn'. article. One, but with less
emphasis; any, or some.
ANABAPTIST, ăn-ă-bâp'-tist. f.
One who holds or practises adult
baptism.
ANACAMPTICK, ăn-ă-kâmp'-tik.
a. Reflecting, or reflected.
ANACAMPTICKS, ăn-ă-kâmp'-
tik. f. The doctrine of reflected
light, or catoptricks.
ANACATHARTICK, ăn-ă-kâ-thâ'-
tik. f. Any medicine that works
upwards.
ANACHORITE, ăn-ăk'-ô-rîte. f.
A monk who leaves the convent
for a more solitary life.
ANACHRONISM, ăn-ăk'-krô-nizm.
f. An error in computing time.
ANACLATICKS, ăn-ă-klât'-iks. f.
The doctrine of refracted light;
dioptricks.
ANADIPLOSIS, ăn-ă-dî-plô'-sis. f.
Reduplication: a figure in rhetoric.
ANAGRAM, ăn-ă-grâm. f. A con-
ceit arising from the letters of a
name transposed so as to form
some other word or sentence.
ANAGRAMMATISM, ăn-ă-grâm'-
mâ-tizm. f. The act or practice of
making anagrams.
ANAGRAMMATIST, ăn-ă-grâm'-
mâ-tist. f. A maker of anagrams.
To ANAGRAMMATIZE, ăn-ă-
grâm'-mâ-tize. v. n. To make
anagrams.
ANALEPTICK, ăn-ă-lép'-tik. a.
Comforting, corroborating.
ANALOGICAL, ăn-ă-lôdz'-y-kal.
a. Used by way of analogy.
ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ă-lôdz'-y-
kal-y. ad. In an analogical man-
ner; in an analogous manner.
ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ă-lôdz'-
y-kal-nés. f. The quality of being
analogical.
ANALOGISM, ăn-ă-lô-jizm. f.
An argument from the cause to the
effect.
To ANALOGIZE, ăn-ă-lô-jize.
v. a. To explain by way of ana-
logy.
ANALOGOUS, ăn-ă-lô-gus. a.
Having analogy, having something
parallel.
ANALOGY, ăn-ă-lô-jy. f. Re-
semblance between things with re-
gard to some circumstances or ef-
fects.
ANALYSIS, ăn-ă-lî'-sîs. f. A se-
paration

paration of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.

ANALYTICAL, ʔn-ā-lī-tý-kāl. a. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, ʔn-ā-lī-tý-kāl-lý. ad. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.

ANALYTICK, ʔn-ā-lī-tík. a. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations. To ANALYZE, ʔn-ā-lýze. v. a. To resolve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, ʔn-ā-lý-zúr. f. That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ʔn-ā-mór-fó-sis. f. Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

ANANAS, ʔn-nā-nás. f. The pine apple.

ANAPÆST, ʔn-ā-pæft. f. A foot in poetry, consisting of two short and one long syllable, the reverse of a dactyl.

ANAPHORA, ʔn-āf-ō-rā. f. A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

ANARCH, ʔn-ārk. f. An author of confusion.

ANARCHIAL, ʔn-ār-ký-āl. a. Confused, without rule.

ANARCHY, ʔn-ār-ký. f. Want of government, a state without magistracy.

ANASARKA, ʔn-ā-fā-r-kā. f. A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ʔn-ās-trō-fē. f. A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, ʔn-āth-ē-mā. f. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ʔn-ā-thē-māt-ý-kāl. a. That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ʔn-ā-thē-māt-ý-kāl-lý. ad. In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ʔn-āth-ē-mā-tíze. v. a. To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ʔn-ā-tíf-sē-rús. a. Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, ʔn-āt-tō-sízm. f.

The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ʔn-ā-tóm-i-kāl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ʔn-ā-tóm-i-kāl-lý. ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ʔn-āt-tóm-íft. f. He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

To ANATOMIZE, ʔn-āt-tóm-íze. v. a. To dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ʔn-āt-tóm-ý. f. The art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

ANCESTOR, ʔn-séf-túr. f. One from whom a person descends.

ANCESTREL, ʔn-séf-trél. a. Claimed from ancestors.

ANCESTRY, ʔn-séf-trý. f. Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, properly spelt ANCIENTRY; which see.

ANCHOR, ʔnk-úr. f. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability.

To ANCHOR, ʔnk-úr. v. n. To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

To ANCHOR, ʔnk-úr. v. a. To place at anchor; to fix on.

ANCHORAGE, ʔnk-úr-édzh. f. Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ʔnk-úr-hóld. f. The hold or fastness of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ʔnk-úr-réd. part. a. Held by the anchor.

ANCHORET, ʔnk-ō-rét. } f.

ANCHORITE, ʔnk-ō-ríte. } f. A recluse, a hermit.

ANCHORS MITH, ʔnk-úr-smíth. f. The maker or forger of anchors.

ANCHOVY, ʔn-tshō-vý. f. A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

ANCIENT, ʔn-shént. a. Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; past, former.

ANCIENT, ʔn-shént. f. The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT, ʔn-shént. f. The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, ʔn-shént-lý. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ʔn-shént-néfs. f. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ʔn-shént-trý. f. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ʔnd'. conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ʔnd'-i-rún. f. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ʔn-dróg'-ý-nál. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ʔn-dróg'-ý-nál-lý. ad. With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ʔn-dróg'-ý-nús. f. An hermaphrodite.

ANECDOTE, ʔn-ék-dôte. f. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ʔn-ē-móg'-gráf-ý. f. The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, ʔn-ē-móm'-mè-tér. f. An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE, ʔn-ēm'-ō-nē. f. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ʔn-ē-móf-kó-pe. f. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ʔ-nént'. prep. Concerning, about; over against, opposite to.

ANEURISM, ʔn-ā-rízm. f. A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEW, ʔ-nú'. ad. Over again, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOSE, ʔn-frák'-tú-ōse. }

ANFRACTUOUS, ʔn-frák'-tú-ús. } a. Full of turnings and windings.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ʔn-frák'-tshō-ús-nés. f. Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ʔn-jél. f. Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, angels of darkness; in the stile of love, a beautiful person; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELSHOT, ʔn-jél-shót. f. Chain shot.

ANGELICA, ʔn-jél-ý-kā. f. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ʔn-jél-ý-kāl. a. Resembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ʔn-jél-ý-kāl-nés. f. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ʔn-jél-ílk. a. Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ʔn-jé-lót. f. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute.

ANGER, ʔng'-gúr. f. Anger is uneasiness

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easiness upon receipt of any injury ; smart of a sore.
 To ANGER, ăng'-gŭr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.
 ANGERLY, ăng'-gŭr-lŷ. ad. In an angry manner.
 ANGIOGRAPHY, ăng-gŷ-ôg'-gră-fŷ. f. A description of vessels in the human body.
 ANGIOLOGY, ăng-gŷ-ôl'-ô-jŷ. f. A treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.
 ANGLE, ăng'l. f. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.
 ANGLE, ăng'l. f. An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.
 To ANGLE, ăng'l. v. a. To fish with a rod and hook ; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices.
 ANGLE-ROD, ăng'l-rôd. f. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung.
 ANGLER, ăng'-glŭr. f. He that fishes with an angle.
 ANGLICISM, ăng'-glŷ-sizm. f. An English idiom.
 ANGOBER, ăng'-gô-bêr. f. A kind of pear.
 ANGRILY, ăng'-grĭ-lŷ. ad. In an angry manner.
 ANGRY, ăng'-grŷ. a. Touched with anger ; having the appearance of anger ; painful, inflamed.
 ANGUISH, ăng'-gwĭsh. f. Excessive pain either of mind or body.
 ANGUISHED, ăng'-gwĭsh-êd. a. Excessively pained.
 ANGULAR, ăng'-gŭ-lăr. a. Having angles or corners.
 ANGULARITY, ăng-gŭ-lăr-l-tŷ. f. The quality of being angular.
 ANGULARLY, ăng'-gŭ-lăr-lŷ. ad. With angles.
 ANGULARNESS, ăng'-gŭ-lăr-nêš. f. The quality of being angular.
 ANGULATED, ăng'-gŭ-lă-têd. a. Formed with angles.
 ANGULOUS, ăng'-gŭ-lŭs. a. Hooked, angular.
 ANGUST, ăn-gŭst. a. Narrow, strait.
 ANGUSTATION, ăn-gŭf-tă'-shŭn. f. The act of making narrow ; the state of being narrowed.
 ANHELATION, ăn-hê-lă'-shŭn. f. The act of panting.
 ANHELOSE, ăn-hê-lô'se. a. Out of breath.
 ANIENTED, ăn'-ŷ-ên-têd. a. Frustrated.
 ANIGHTS, ă-nĭ'tes. ad. In the night-time.
 ANIL, ăn'-ĭl. f. The shrub from

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whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.
 ANILENESS, ă-nĭ'le-nêšs. } f. The
 ANILITY, ă-nĭl'-lĭ-tŷ. } old age of woman.
 ANIMABLE, ăn'-ŷ-măbl. a. That which may be put into life.
 ANIMADVERSION, ăn-ŷ-măd-vêr'-shŭn. f. Reproof, severe censure ; observation.
 ANIMADVERSIVE, ăn-ŷ-măd-vêr'-sĭv. a. That has the power of judging.
 To ANIMADVERT, ăn-ŷ-măd-vêrt'. v. n. To consider, to observe ; to pass censures upon.
 ANIMADVERTER, ăn-ŷ-măd-vêrt-tŭr. f. He that passes censures, or observes upon.
 ANIMAL, ăn'-ŷ-măl. f. A living creature corporeal ; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.
 ANIMAL, ăn'-ŷ-măl. a. That which belongs or relates to animals ; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.
 ANIMALCULE, ăn-ŷ-măl'-kŭle. f. A small animal.
 ANIMALITY, ăn-ŷ-măl'-l-tŷ. f. The state of animal existence.
 To ANIMATE, ăn'-ŷ-mâte. v. a. To quicken, to make alive ; to give powers to ; to encourage, to incite.
 ANIMATE, ăn'-ŷ-mâte. a. Alive, possessing animal life.
 ANIMATED, ăn'-ŷ-mă-têd. part. a. Lively ; vigorous.
 ANIMATION, ăn-ŷ-mă'-shŭn. f. The act of animating or enlivening ; that which animates ; the state of being enlivened.
 ANIMATIVE, ăn'-ŷ-mă-tĭv. a. That has the power of giving life.
 ANIMATOR, ăn'-ŷ-mă-tŭr. f. That which gives life.
 ANIMOSE, ăn-ŷ-mô'se. a. Full of spirit, hot.
 ANIMOSITY, ăn-ŷ-môs'-sĭ-tŷ. f. Vehemence of hatred ; passionate malignity.
 ANISE, ăn'-nĭs. f. A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds.
 ANKER, ănk'-ŭr. f. A liquid measure, the fourth part of the awm.
 ANKLE, ănk'l. f. The joint which joins the foot to the leg.
 ANKLE-BONE, ănk'l-bône. f. The bone of the ankle.
 ANNALIST, ăn'-nă-lĭst. f. A writer of annals.
 ANNALS, ăn'-nălz. f. Histories digested in the exact order of time.

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ANNATS, ăn'-năts. f. First fruits.
 To ANNEAL, ăn-nê'l. v. a. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through ; to heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.
 To ANNEX, ăn-nêks'. v. a. To unite to at the end ; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.
 ANNEXATION, ăn-nêk-să'-shŭn. f. Conjunction, addition ; union, coalition.
 ANNEXION, ăn-nêk'-shŭn. f. The act of annexing.
 ANNEXMENT, ăn-nêks'-mênt. f. The act of annexing ; the thing annexed.
 ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nĭ'-hŷ-lăbl. a. That which may be put out of existence.
 To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nĭ'-hĭ-lâte. v. a. To reduce to nothing ; to destroy ; to annul.
 ANNIHILATION, ăn-nĭ'-hŷ-lă'-shŭn. f. The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.
 ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nŷ-vêr'-fă-rŷ. f. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year ; the act of celebration of the anniversary.
 ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nŷ-vêr'-fă-rŷ. a. Returning with the revolution of the year ; annual.
 ANNO DOMINI, ăn'-nô-dôm'-ŷ-nĭ. In the year of our Lord.
 ANNOLIS, ăn'-nô-lĭs. f. An American animal, like a lizard.
 ANNOTATION, ăn-nô-tă'-shŭn. f. Explication ; note.
 ANNOTATOR, ăn'-nô-tă-tŭr. f. A writer of notes, a commentator.
 To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nou'nse. v. a. To publish, to proclaim ; to declare by a judicial sentence.
 To ANNOY, ăn-noy'. v. a. To incommode, to vex.
 ANNOY, ăn-noy'. f. Injury, molestation.
 ANNOYANCE, ăn-noy'-ănse. f. That which annoys ; the act of annoying.
 ANNOYER, ăn-noy'ŭr. f. The person that annoys.
 ANNUAL, ăn'-nŭ-ăl. a. That which comes yearly ; that which is reckoned by the year ; that which lasts only a year.
 ANNUALLY, ăn'-nŭ-ăl-lŷ. ad. Yearly, every year.
 ANNUITANT, ăn-nŭ'-ŷ-tănt. f. He that possesses or receives an annuity.
 ANNUITY, ăn-nŭ'-ŷ-tŷ. f. A yearly rent

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rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.
 To ANNUL, ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.
 ANNULAR, ăn'-nŭ-lăr. a. Having the form of a ring.
 ANNULARY, ăn'-nŭ-lăr-y'. a. Having the form of rings.
 ANNULET, ăn'-nŭ-lét. f. A little ring.
 To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nŭ-mé-râte. v. a. To add to a former number.
 ANNUMERATION, ăn-nŭ-mê-răt'-shŭn. f. Addition to a former number.
 To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nŭn'-syâte. v. a. To bring tidings.
 ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nŭn-syăt'-shŭn-dă. f. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.
 ANODYNE, ăn'-ô-dŭne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.
 To ANOINT, ă-noi'nt. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.
 ANOINTER, ă-noi'n-tŭr. f. The person that anoints.
 ANOMALISM, ă-nôm'-ă-lizm. f. Anomaly, irregularity.
 ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nôm'-ă-lis-tŭ-kăl. a. Irregular.
 ANOMALOUS, ă-nôm'-ă-lŭs. a. Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.
 ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nôm'-ă-lŭs-lŭ. ad. Irregularly.
 ANOMALY, ă-nôm'-ă-lŭ. f. Irregularity; deviation from rule.
 ANOMY, ăn'-ô-mŭ. f. Breach of law.
 ANON, ă-nôn'. ad. Quickly, soon; now and then.
 ANONYMOUS, ă-nôn'-y-mŭs. a. Wanting a name.
 ANONYMOUSLY, ă-nôn'-y-mŭs-lŭ. ad. Without a name.
 ANOREXY, ă-nô-rék'-sŭ. f. Inappetency.
 ANOTHER, ăn-ŭth'-ŭr. a. Not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different.
 ANOTHERGUESS, ăn-ŭth'-ŭr-gés. a. Of a different kind. A colloquial corruption, from another *guise*, that is, a different *guise*, manner, or form.
 ANSATED, ăn'-sătéd. a. Having handles.
 To ANSWER, ăn'-sér. v. n. To

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speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.
 ANSWER, ăn'-sér. f. That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.
 ANSWERJOBBER, ăn'-sér-jôb'-bŭr. f. He that makes a trade of writing answers.
 ANSWERABLE, ăn'-sér-ăbl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate to; equal to.
 ANSWERABLY, ăn'-sér-ăb-lŭ. ad. In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.
 ANSWERABLENESS, ăn'-sér-ăbl-pés. f. The quality of being answerable.
 ANSWERER, ăn'-sér-ŭr. f. He that answers; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.
 ANT, ănt'. f. An emmet, a pismire.
 ANTBEAR, ănt'-bêr. f. An animal that feeds on ants.
 ANTHILL, ănt'-hŭl. f. The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.
 ANTAGONIST, ăn-tăg'-ô-nŭst. f. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.
 To ANTAGONIZE, ăn-tăg'-ô-nŭze. v. n. To contend against another.
 ANTANAKLASIS, ănt-ă-nă-klăt'-sŭs. f. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.
 ANTAPHRODITICK, ănt-ă-frô-dit'-ŭk. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease.
 ANTAPOPLECTICK, ănt-ăp-ô-plék'-tŭk. a. Good against an apoplexy.
 ANTARKTICK, ăn-tăr-k-tŭk. a. Relating to the southern pole.
 ANTARTHRITICK, ănt-ăr-thrit'-ŭk. a. Good against the gout.
 ANTASTHMATICK, ănt-ăt-măt'-ŭk. a. Good against the asthma.
 ANTE, ăn'-tê. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently

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used in composition, as, *ante-diluvian*, *ante-chamber*.
 ANTEACT, ăn'-tê-ăkt. f. A former act.
 ANTEAMBULATION, ăn-tê-ămbŭ-lăt'-shŭn. f. A walking before.
 To ANTECEDE, ăn-tê-sê'de. v. a. To precede; to go before.
 ANTECEDENCE, ăn-tê-sê'-dênse. f. The act or state of going before.
 ANTECEDENT, ăn-tê-sê'-dênt. a. Going before, preceding.
 ANTECEDENT, ăn-tê-sê'-dênt. f. That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.
 ANTECEDENTLY, ăn-tê-sê'-dênt-lŭ. ad. Previously.
 ANTECESSOR, ăn-tê-sê'-sŭr. f. One who goes before, or leads another.
 ANTECHAMBER, ăn'-tê-tshăm-bŭr. f. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.
 To ANTEDATE, ăn'-tê-dâte. v. a. To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.
 ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn-tê-dŭ-lŭ-vŭn. a. Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.
 ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn-tê-dŭ-lŭ-vŭn. f. One that lived before the flood.
 ANTELOPE, ăn'-tê-lôpe. f. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.
 ANTEMERIDIAN, ăn-tê-mê-rŭdzh'-ăn. a. Being before noon.
 ANTEMETICK, ănt-ê-mê't-ŭk. a. That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
 ANTEMUNDANE, ăn-tê-mŭn'-dâne. a. That which was before the world.
 ANTEPAST, ăn'-tê-păt. f. A foretaste.
 ANTEPENULT, ăn'-tê-pê-nŭlt'. f. The last syllable but two.
 ANTEPILEPTICK, ănt-êp-y-lêp'-tŭk. a. Medicine against convulsions.
 To ANTEPONE, ăn'-tê-pône. v. a. To prefer one thing to another.
 ANTEPREDICAMENT, ăn-tê-prê-dŭk'-ă-mênt. f. Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
 ANTERIORITY, ăn-tê-rŭ-ôr'-y-tŭ. f. Priority; the state of being before.
 ANTERIOUR, ăn-tê-ryŭr. a. Going before.
 ANTES, ăn'-têz. f. Pillars of large dimensions.

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dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTOMACH, ăn-tě-stôm'-ûk. f. A cavity that leads into the stomach.
ANTHELMINTHICK, ăn-thěl-mîn'-thîk. a. That which kills worms.
ANTHEM, ăn'-thēm. f. A holy song.
ANTHOLOGY, ăn-thôl'-ô-jý. f. A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.
ANTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'-tô-nýz-fîre. f. A kind of erysipelas.
ANTHRAX, ăn'-thráks. f. A scab or blotch which burns the skin.
ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn-thrô-pôl'-ô-jý. f. The doctrine of anatomy.
ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn-thrô-pôf'-ă-jî. f. Man-eaters, cannibals.
ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn-thrô-pôf'-ă-jý-nýan. f. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.
ANTHROPOPHAGY, ăn-thrô-pôf'-ă-jý. f. The quality of eating human flesh.
ANTHROPOSOLOGY, ăn-thrô-pôs'-ô-fý. f. The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt-hîp-nô't-îk. a. That which has the power of preventing sleep.
ANTIACID, ăn-tý-ăs'-îd. f. Alkali.
ANTICHAMBER, ăn'-tý-tshâm-bûr. f. Corruptly written for antechamber.
ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-tý-kris'-tshân. a. Opposite to Christianity.
ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tý-kris'-tshâ-nîzm. f. Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.
ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tý-kris'-tshân'-î-tý. f. Contrariety to Christianity.
To ANTICIPATE, ăn-tis'-fý-pâte. v. a. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.
ANTICIPATION, ăn-tis-fý-pâ'-shûn. f. The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste.
ANTICK, ăn'-tîk. a. Odd; ridiculously wild.
ANTICK, ăn'-tîk. f. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation, a buffoon.
ANTICKLY, ăn'-tîk-lý. ad. With odd postures.
ANTICLIMAX, ăn-tý-kli'-mâks. f. A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-tý-côn-vûl'-sîv. a. Good against convulsions.
ANTICOR, ăn'-tý-kôr. f. A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.
ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tý-côrt-yér. f. One that opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL, ăn'-tý-dô'-tâl. a. Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.
ANTIDOTE, ăn'-tý-dôte. f. A medicine given to expel poison.
ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-tý-fě-brîle. a. Good against fevers.
ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-tý-lôg'-ărîthm. f. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant.
ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăn-tý-mô-nâr-ký-kâl. a. Against government by a single person.
ANTIMONIAL, ăn-tý-mô'-nyâl. a. Made of antimony.
ANTIMONY, ăn'-tý-mûn-ný. f. Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.
ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn-tý-ně-frî't-îk. a. Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.
ANTINOMY, ăn'-tý-nô-mý. f. A contradiction between two laws.
ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn-tý-pâr-ăll't-îk. a. Efficacious against the palsy.
ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn-tý-pă-thét'-ý-kâl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.
ANTIPATHY, ăn-típ'-ă-thý. f. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to sympathy.
ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn-tý-pě-ris'-tâ-sîs. f. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn-tý-pěf'-tý-lên'-shâl. a. Efficacious against the plague.
ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tîf'-frâ-sîs. f. The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.
ANTIPODAL, ăn-típ'-ô-dâl. a. Relating to the antipodes.
ANTIPODES, ăn-típ'-ô-děz. f. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.
ANTIPOPE, ăn'-tý-pôpe. f. He that usurps the popedom.
ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-típ'-tô'-sîs. f. A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.
ANTIQUARY, ăn'-tý-kwâ-rý. f. A man studious of antiquity.

To ANTIQUATE, ăn'-tý-kwâte. v. a. To make obsolete.
ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'-tý-kwâ-těd-něs. f. The state of being obsolete.
ANTIQUE, ăn-tě'k. a. Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.
ANTIQUE, ăn-tě'k. f. An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.
ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tě'k-něs. f. The quality of being antique.
ANTIQUITY, ăn-tîk'-kwî-tý. f. Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.
ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn-tý-skôr-bû'-tý-kâl. a. Good against the scurvy.
ANTISEPTICK, ăn-tý-sěp'-tîk. a. Preventive of putrefaction.
ANTISPASIS, ăn-tis'-pâ-sîs. f. The revulsion of any humour.
ANTISPASMODICK, ăn-tý-spâz-môd'-îk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tý-spâs'-tîk. a. Medicines which cause a revulsion.
ANTISPLENETICK, ăn-tý-splén'-ě-tîk. a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.
ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tis'-trô-fě. f. In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn-tý-strô-mât'-îk. a. Good against the king's evil.
ANTITHESIS, ăn-tîth'-ě-sîs. f. Opposition; contrast.
ANTITYPE, ăn'-tý-tîpe. f. That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.
ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tý-típ'-î-kâl. a. That which explains the type.
ANTIVENEREAL, ăn-tý-vě-ně'-ryâl. a. Good against the venereal disease.
ANTLER, ănt'-lûr. f. Branch of a stag's horn.
ANTOECI, ăn-tô'-ě-sî. f. Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south.
ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tô-nô-mâ'-fyâ. f. A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero.
ANTRE, ăn'-tûr. f. A cavern, a den.
ANVIL, ăn'-vil. f. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY,

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ANXIETY, ank-sī'-ē-tý. f. Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

ANXIOUS, ank'-syūs. a. Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ank'-syūs-lý. ad. Solicitously, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ank'-syūs-nēs. f. The quality of being anxious.

ANY, an'-ny. a. Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, ā'-ō-rīst. a. Indefinite as to time.

AORTA, ā-ōr'-tā. f. The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, ā-pā'-se. ad. Quick, speedily; hastily.

APART, ā-pā'-rt. ad. Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, ā-pā'-rt-mēnt. f. A room, a set of rooms.

APATHY, āp'-ā-thý. f. Exemption from passion.

APE, ā-pe. f. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, ā-pe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, ā-pē'-ke. ad. In a posture to pierce, formed with a point.

APEPSY, āp'-ēp-sý. f. A loss of natural concoction.

APER, āp'-ūr. f. A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APERIENT, ā-pē'-ryēnt. a. Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, ā-pēr'-i-tív. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, ā-pēr'-t. a. Open.

APERTION, ā-pēr'-shūn. f. An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, āp'-ērt-lý. ad. Openly.

APERTNESS, āp'-ērt-nēs. f. Openness.

APERTURE, āp'-ēr-tūre. f. The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, ā-pēt'-ā-lūs. a. Without flower-leaves.

APEX, ā-pēks. f. The tip or point.

APHÆRESIS, ā-fē'-rēs-sis. f. A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, ā-fē'-lyōn. f. That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, ā-fý-lān'-thrō-pý. f. Want of love to mankind.

APO

APHORISM, āf'-ō-rīzm. f. A maxim, an unconnected position.

APHORISTICAL, āf'-ō-rīs-tī-kāl. a. Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, āf'-ō-rīs-tī-kāl-lý. ad. In the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIACAL, ā-frō-dý-sī'-ā-kāl. } a.

APHRODISIACK, ā-frō-dý-sī'-āk. } Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY, ā'-pyā-rý. f. The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, ā-pē'-se. ad. To the part or share of each.

APISH, ā'-pīsh. a. Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected; silly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, ā'-pīsh-lý. ad. In an apish manner.

APISHNESS, ā'-pīsh-nēs. f. Mimickry, foppery.

APITPAT, ā-plt'-pāt. ad. With quick palpitation.

APLUSTRE, ā-plūs'-tūr. f. The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

APOCALYPSE, ā-pōk'-ā-līps. f. Revelation, a word used only of the sacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, ā-pōk'-ā-līp-tý-kāl. a. Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, ā-pōk'-ō-pē. f. A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, ā-pō-krūs'-tīk. a. Repelling and astringent.

APOCRYPHA, ā-pōk'-rý-fā. f. Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, ā-pōk'-rý-fāl. a. Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, ā-pōk'-rý-fāl-lý. ad. Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, ā-pōk'-rý-fāl-nēs. f. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, āp'-ō-dīk'-tý-kāl. a. Demonstrative.

APODIXIS, āp'-ō-dīk'-sis. f. Demonstration.

APOGÆON, āp'-ō-jē'-ōn. } f.

APOGEE, āp'-ō-jē. } A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, ā-pōl'-ō-jēt'-ý-kāl. } a.

APOLOGETICK, ā-pōl'-ō-jēt'-īk. } That which is said in defence of any thing.

APO

APOLOGIST, ā-pōl'-lō-jīst. f. He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APOLOGIZE, ā-pōl'-lō-jīze. v. n. To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, āp'-ō-lōg. f. Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, ā-pōl'-ō-jý. f. Defence, excuse.

APOMECOMETRY, ā-pō-mē-kōm'-mē-trý. f. The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, ā-pō-nū-rō'-sis. f. An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ā-pōf'-ā-sis. f. A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ā-pō-flēg'-mā-tīk. a. Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ā-pō-flēg'-mā-tīzm. f. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPTHHEGM, ā'-pō-thēm. f. A remarkable saying.

APOPHYGE, ā-pōf'-ý-jē. f. That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ā-pōf'-ý-sis. f. The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process.

APOPLECTICAL, ā-pō-plēk'-tý-kāl. } a.

APOPLECTICK, ā-pō-plēk'-tīk. } Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, āp'-ō-plēk'-sý. f. A sudden deprivation of all sensation.

APORIA, ā-pō'-rý-ā. f. A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ā-pōr-rē'-ā. f. Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, ā-pōf'-ý-ō-pē'-sis. f. A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

APOSTASY, ā-pōs'-tā-sý. f. Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, ā-pōs'-tāte. f. One that has forsaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, ā-pōf'-tāt'-ý-kāl. a. After the manner of an apostate.

To APOSTATIZE, ā-pōs'-tā-tīze. v. n. To forsake one's religion.

To APOSTEMATE, ā-pōs'-tē-māte. v. n. To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ā-pōf'-tē-mā'-shūn.

APP

shùn. f. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.
 APOSTEME, ăp'-ô-stê-me. f. A hollow swelling, an abscess.
 APOSTLE, ă-pôs'tl. f. A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.
 APOSTLESHIP, ă-pôs'tl-shîp. f. The office or dignity of an apostle.
 APOSTOLICAL, ă-pôs-tôl'-y-kâl. a. Delivered by the apostles.
 APOSTOLICALLY, ă-pôs-tôl'-y-kâl-lý. ad. In the manner of the apostles.
 APOSTOLICK, ă-pôs-tôl'-lîk. a. Taught by the apostles.
 APOSTROPHE, ă-pôs'-trô-fê. f. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, tho', for though.
 To APOSTROPHIZE, ă-pôs'-trô-fîze. v. a. To address by an apostrophe.
 APOSTUME, ăp'-ôf-tû-me. f. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.
 APOTHECARY, ă-pôth'-ê-kâ-ry. f. A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale.
 APOTHEGM, ăp'-ô-thêm. f. A remarkable saying.
 APOTHEOSIS, ă-pô-thê'-ô-sîs. f. Deification.
 APOTOME, ă-pôt'-ô-mê. f. The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
 APOZEM, ăp'-ô-zêm. f. A decoction.
 To APPAL, ăp-pâl. v. a. To fright, to depress.
 APPALEMENT, ăp-pâl-mént. f. Depression, impression of fear.
 APPANAGE, ăp-pâ-nâje. f. Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.
 APPARATUS, ăp-pâ-râ-tûs. f. Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipage, show.
 APPAREL, ăp-pâr'-êl. f. Dress, vesture; external habiliments.
 To APPAREL, ăp-pâr'-êl. v. a. To dress, to cloath; to cover or deck.
 APPARENT, ăp-pâr-rént. a. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive.
 APPARENTLY, ăp-pâr-rént-lý. ad. Evidently, openly.

APP

APPARITION, ăp-pâ-rîsh'-ûn. f. Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre, a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.
 APPARITOR, ăp-pâr'-y-tûr. f. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.
 To APPAY, ăp-pâ. v. a. To satisfy.
 To APPEACH, ăp-pê'tsh. v. a. To accuse; to censure, to reproach.
 APPEACHMENT, ăp-pê'tsh-mént. f. Charge exhibited against any man.
 To APPEAL, ăp-pê'l. v. n. To transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.
 APPEAL, ăp-pê'l. f. A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.
 APPEALANT, ăp-pê'l-lânt. f. He that appeals.
 To APPEAR, ăp-pê'r. v. n. To be in sight, to be visible; to become visible as a spirit; to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.
 APPEARANCE, ăp-pê'-râns. f. The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside, show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood.
 APPEARER, ăp-pê'-rûr. f. The person that appears.
 APPEASABLE, ăp-pê'-zâbl. a. Reconcilable.
 APPEASABLENESS, ăp-pê'-zâbl-nês. a. Reconcilableness.
 To APPEASE, ăp-pê'z. v. a. To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.
 APPEASEMENT, ăp-pê'z-mént. f. A state of peace.
 APPEASER, ăp-pê'-zûr. f. He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.
 APPELLANT, ăp-pê'l-lânt. f. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.
 APPELLATE, ăp-pê'l-lâte. f. The person appealed against.
 APPELLATION, ăp-pê'l-lâ-shùn. f. Name.
 APPELLATIVE, ăp-pê'l-lâ-tîv. f. A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.
 APPELLATIVELY, ăp-pê'l-lâ-tîv-lý. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APP

APPELLATORY, ăp-pê'l-lâ-tûr-ry. a. That which contains an appeal.
 APPELLEE, ăp-pê'l-lê. f. One who is accused.
 To APPEND, ăp-pënd. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add something as an accessory.
 APPENDAGE, ăp-pên'-dâje. f. Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.
 APPENDANT, ăp-pên'-dânt. a. Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.
 APPENDANT, ăp-pên'-dânt. f. An accidental or adventitious part.
 To APPENDICATE, ăp-pên'-dý-kâte. v. a. To add to another thing.
 APPENDICATION, ăp-pên-dý-kâ-shùn. f. Annexion.
 APPENDIX, ăp-pên'-dîks. f. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.
 To APPERTAIN, ăp-pêr-tâ'n. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.
 APPERTAINMENT, ăp-pêr-tâ'n-mént. f. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.
 APPERTENANCE, ăp-pêr'-tê-nâns. f. That which belongs to another thing.
 APPERTINENT, ăp-pêr'-tý-nént. a. Belonging, relating to.
 APPETENCE, ăp'-pê-têns. } f.
 APPETENCY, ăp'-pê-tên-sý. } Carnal desire.
 APPETIBILITY, ăp-pê-tî-bîl'-i-tý. f. The quality of being desirable.
 APPETIBLE, ăp'-pê-tîbl. a. Desirable.
 APPETITE, ăp'-pê-tîte. f. The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.
 APPETITION, ăp-pê-tîsh'-ûn. f. Desire.
 APPETITIVE, ăp'-pê-tît-îv. a. That which desires.
 To APPLAUD, ăp-plâ'd. v. a. To praise by clapping the hand; to praise in general.
 APPLAUDER, ăp-plâ'-dûr. f. He that praises or commends.
 APPLAUSE, ăp-plâ'z. f. Approbation loudly expressed.
 APPLE, ăp'l. f. The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.
 APPLEWOMAN, ăp'l-wûm-ûn. f. A woman that sells apples.
 APPLIABLE, ăp-plî'-âbl. a. That which may be applied.
 APPLIANCE, ăp-plî'-âns. f. The act of applying, the thing applied.
 APPLI-

APP

APPLICABILITY, ăp-plŷ-kă-bil'-ŷ-tŷ. f. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ăp'-plŷ-kăbl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, ăp'-plŷ-kăbl-nĕs. f. Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ăp'-plŷ-kăb-lŷ. ad. In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, ăp'-plŷ-kâte. f. A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

APPLICATION, ăp-plŷ-kă'-shŭn. f. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end: intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, ăp-plŷ-kă-tŷv. a. Belonging to application.

APPLICATORY, ăp'-plŷ-kă-tŷr'-rŷ. a. Belonging to the act of applying.

To APPLY, ăp-plŷ'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To APPLY, ăp-plŷ'. v. n. To suit; to agree to.

To APPOINT, ăp-point'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ăp-poin'-tŷr. f. He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ăp-point'-mĕnt. f. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, ăp-pŏr'-shŭn. v. a. To set out in just proportions.

APPORIONMENT, ăp-pŏr'-shŭn-mĕnt. f. A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, ăp-pŏ'ze. v. a. To put questions to.

APPOSITE, ăp'-pŏ-zŷt. a. Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ăp'-pŏ-zŷt-lŷ. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably.

APPOSITENESS, ăp'-pŏ-zŷt-nĕs. f. Fitness, propriety, suitability.

APPOSITION, ăp-pŏ-zŷsh'-ŭn. f. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

APP

To APPRAISE, ăp-pră'ze. v. a. To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ăp-pră'-zŷr. f. A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND, ăp-prĕ-hĕnd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-dŷr. f. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sŷbl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-shŭn. f. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sŷv. a. Quick to understand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sŷv-lŷ. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sŷv-nĕs. f. The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tŷs. f. One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art.

To APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tŷs. v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ăp-prĕn'-tŷs-hŷd. f. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ăp-prĕn'-tŷs-shŷp. f. The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To APPRIZE, ăp-prŷ'ze. v. a. To inform.

To APPROACH, ăp-prŏ'tsh. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

To APPROACH, ăp-prŏ'tsh. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, ăp-prŏ'tsh. f. The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prŏ'-tshŷr. f. The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prŏ'tsh-mĕnt. f. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prŏ-bă'-shŭn. f. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APR

APPROOF, ăp-prŏ'f. f. Commendation. Obsolete.

To APPROPERATE, ăp-prŏp'-ĕr-âte. v. a. To hasten, to set forward.

To APPROPINQUE, ăp-prŏ-pŷnk'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prŏ'-prŷ-ăbl. a. That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, ăp-prŏ'-prŷâte. v. a. To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prŏ'-prŷâte. a. Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prŏ-prŷ-ă'-shŭn. f. The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prŏ-prŷ-ă'-tŷr. f. He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, ăp-prŏ'-văbl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prŏ'-văl. f. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prŏ'-văns. f. Approbation. Not in use.

To APPROVE, ăp-prŏ'v. v. a. To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ăp-prŏ'v-mĕnt. f. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ăp-prŏ'-vŷr. f. He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

APPROXIMATE, ăp-prŏks'-ŷ-mâte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, ăp-prŏk-sŷ-mă'-shŭn. f. Approach to any thing; continual approach, nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, ăp-pŷls. f. The act of striking against any thing.

APRICOT, or **APRICOCK**, ă'-prŷ-kŏt. f. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, ă'-prŷl. f. The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, ă'-prŷn. f. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON,

A R B

APRON, ă-prŭn. f. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
 APRONED, ă-prŭnd. a. Wearing an apron.
 APSIS, ăp'-sĭs. f. The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.
 APT, ăpt'. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.
 To APTATE, ăp'-tâte. v. a. To make fit.
 APTITUDE, ăp'-tĭ-tŭde. f. Fitness; tendency; disposition.
 APTLY, ăpt'-lĭ. ad. Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as, he learned his business very aptly.
 APTNESS, ăpt'-nĕs. f. Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.
 APTOTE, ăp'-tôte. f. A noun which is not declined with cases.
 AQUA, ă-kwă. f. Water.
 AQUA FORTIS, ă-kwă-fă'r-tĭs. f. A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.
 AQUA MARINA, ă-kwă-mă-rĭ'-nă. f. The beryl.
 AQUA VITÆ, ă-kwă-vĭ'-tĕ. f. Brandy.
 AQUATICK, ă-kwă'tĭk. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.
 AQUATILE, ă-kwă-tĭle. a. That which inhabits the water.
 AQUEDUCT, ă-kwĕ-dŭkt. f. A conveyance made for carrying water.
 AQUEOUS, ă-kwĕ-ŭs. a. Watery.
 AQUEOUSNESS, ă-kwĕ-ŭf-nĕs. f. Wateriness.
 AQUILINE, ăk'-wĭ-lĭne. a. Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.
 AQUOSE, ă-kwô'se. a. Watery.
 AQUOSITY, ă-kwôs'-ĭt-y. f. Wateriness.
 ARABLE, ăr'-ăbl. a. Fit for tillage.
 ARANEOUS, ăr-ră'-nyŭs. a. Resembling a cobweb.
 ARATION, ăr-ră'-ſhŭn. f. The act or practice of plowing.
 ARATORY, ăr'-ă-tŭr-rĭ. a. That which contributes to tillage.
 ARBALIST, ăr-bă-lĭst. f. A cross-bow.
 ARBITER, ăr-bĭ-tŭr. f. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.

A R C

ARBITRABLE, ăr-bĭ-trăbl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.
 ARBITRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'-tră-mĕnt. f. Will, determination, choice.
 ARBITRARILY, ăr-bĭ-tră-rĭ-lĭ. ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.
 ARBITRARIOUS, ăr-bĭ-tră'-ryŭs. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.
 ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr-bĭ-tră'-ryŭs-lĭ. ad. According to mere will and pleasure.
 ARBITRARY, ăr-bĭ-tră-rĭ. a. Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.
 To ARBITRATE, ăr-bĭ-trâte. v. a. To decide, to determine; to judge of.
 ARBITRARINESS, ăr-bĭ-tră-rĭ-nĕs. f. Despoticalness.
 ARBITRATION, ăr-bĭ-tră'-ſhŭn. f. The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
 ARBITRATOR, ăr-bĭ-tră'-tŭr. f. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governor; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.
 ARBITREMENT, ăr-bĭt'-trĕ-mĕnt. f. Decision, determination; compromise.
 ARBORARY, ăr-bô-ră-rĭ. a. Of or belonging to a tree.
 ARBORET, ăr-bô-rĕt. f. A small tree or shrub.
 ARBORIST, ăr-bô-rĭst. f. A naturalist who makes trees his study.
 ARBOROUS, ăr-bô-rŭs. a. Belonging to trees.
 ARBOUR, ăr-bŭr. f. A bower.
 ARBUSCLE, ăr-bŭskl. f. Any little shrub.
 ARBUTE, ăr-bŭte. f. Strawberry tree.
 ARC, ărk. f. A segment; a part of a circle; an arch.
 ARCADE, ăr-kă'de. f. A continued arch.
 ARCANUM, ăr-kă'-nŭm. f. A secret.
 ARCH, ăr'tſh. f. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.
 To ARCH, ăr'tſh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.
 ARCH, ăr'tſh. a. Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.
 ARCHANGEL, ărk-ăn-jĕl. f. One of the highest order of angels.
 ARCHANGEL, ărk-ăn-jĕl. f. A plant, dead nettle.

A R C

ARCHANGELICK, ărk-ăn-jĕl'-ĭlk. a. Belonging to archangels.
 ARCHBEACON, ăr'tſh-bĕ'kn. f. The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
 ARCHBISHOP, ăr'tſh-bĭſh'-ŭp. f. A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
 ARCHBISHOPRICK, ăr'tſh-bĭſh'-ŭp-rik. f. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
 ARCHCHANTER, ăr'tſh-tſhăn'-tŭr. f. The chief chanter.
 ARCHDEACON, ăr'tſh-dĕ'kn. f. One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
 ARCHDEACONRY, ăr'tſh-dĕ'kn-rĭ. f. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
 ARCHDEACONSHIP, ăr'tſh-dĕ'kn-ſhĭp. f. The office of an archdeacon.
 ARCHDUKE, ăr'tſh-dŭ'ke. f. A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.
 ARCHDUCHESS, ăr'tſh-dŭtſh'-ĕs. f. The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
 ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ăr'tſh-fĭl-ŏs'-ŏ-fŭr. f. Chief philosopher.
 ARCHPRELATE, ăr'tſh-prĕl'-âte. f. Chief prelate.
 ARCHPRESBYTER, ăr'tſh-prĕs'-bĭ-tĕr. f. Chief presbyter.
 ARCHPRIEST, ăr'tſh-prĕ'st. f. Chief priest.
 ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kă-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ. f. A discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kă-ŏ-lŏdzh'-ĭk. a. Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAISM, ăr-kă-lſm. f. An ancient phrase.
 ARCHED, ăr'-tſhĕd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.
 ARCHER, ăr'-tſhŭr. f. He that shoots with a bow.
 ARCHERY, ăr'-tſhĕ-rĭ. f. The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.
 ARCHES-COURT, ăr'-tſhĕz-kŏrt. f. The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.
 ARCHETYPE, ăr'-kĕ-tĭpe. f. The original of which any resemblance is made.
 ARCHETYPAL, ăr'-kĕ-tĭ-păl. a. Original.
 ARCHEUS, ăr-kĕ'-ŭs. f. A power that presides over the animal economy.

ARE

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-ký-dî-âk'-ô-nâl. a. Belonging to an arch-deacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-ký-ê-pîs'-kô-pâl. a. Belonging to an arch-bishop.

ARCHITECT, ăr-ký-têkt. f. A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-ký-têk'-tîv. a. That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ăr-ký-têk-tôn'-nik. a. That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr-ký-têk-tshûr. f. The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ăr-ký-trâve. f. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ăr-kîvz. f. The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ăr-tsh-wîze. a. In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, ăr-k-tâ'-shûn. f. Confinement.

ARCTICK, ăr-k-tîk. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, ăr-kû-âte. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ăr-kû-â'-shûn. f. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUBALISTER, ăr-kû-bâl'-îf-tûr. f. A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, ăr-dên-sý. f. Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, ăr-dênt. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ăr-dênt-lý. ad. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ăr-dûr. f. Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

ARDUITY, ăr-dû-î-tý. f. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ăr-dû-ûs. a. Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ăr-dû-ûf-nês. f. Height, difficulty.

ARE, ăr'. The plural of the present tense of the verb *To be*.

AREA, ăr-ryâ. f. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

To AREAD, ăr-rê'd. v. a. To advise, to direct. Little used.

AREFACTION, ăr-rê-fâk'-shûn. f. The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

ARI

To AREFY, ăr-rê-fý. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, ăr-rê-nâ'-shûs. a. Sandy.

ARENLOSE, ăr-rê-nô'se. a. Sandy.

ARENULOUS, ăr-rên'-û-lûs. a. Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, ăr-rê-ôr'-îk. a. Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ăr-jênt. a. Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGIL, ăr-jîl. f. Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ăr-jîl-lâ'-shûs. a. Clayey, consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ăr-jîl-lûs. a. Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, ăr-gô-sý. f. A large vessel for merchandize, a carrack.

To ARGUE, ăr-gû. v. n. To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.

To ARGUE, ăr-gû. v. a. To prove any thing by argument; to debate any question; to charge with as a crime: with *of*.

ARGUER, ăr-gû-ûr. f. A reasoner, a disputer.

ARGUMENT, ăr-gû-mênt. f. A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTAL, ăr-gû-mên'-tâl. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ăr-gû-mên-tâ'-shûn. f. Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ăr-gû-mên-tâ-tîv. a. Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ăr-gû'te. a. Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARID, ăr-rîd. a. Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, ăr-rîd'-dî-tý. f. Dryness, siccity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, ăr-ryêz. f. The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

To ARIETATE, ăr-ryê-tâte. v. n. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, ăr-ryê-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, ăr-ry-ê'tâ. f. A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, ăr-rî'te. ad. Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.

ARIOLATION, ăr-ry-ô-lâ'-shûn. f. Soothsaying.

ARM

To ARISE, ăr-rî'ze. v. n. pret. arose, part. arisen. To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.

ARISTOCRACY, ăr-rîf-tôk'-krâ-sý. f. That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, ăr-rîf-tô-krât'-tî-kâl. a. Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ăr-rîf-tô-krât'-tî-kâl-nês. f. An aristocratical state.

ARITHMANCY, ăr-rîth'-mân-sý. f. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, ăr-rîth-mê't-tî-kâl. a. According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, ăr-rîth-mê't-tî-kâl-lý. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, ăr-rîth-mê-tîsh'-ân. f. A master of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, ăr-rîth-mê-tîk. f. The science of numbers; the art of computation.

ARK, ărk. f. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, ăr'm. f. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To ARM, ăr'm. v. a. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up.

To ARM, ăr'm. v. n. To take arms; to provide against.

ARMADA, ăr-mâ-dâ. f. An armament for sea.

ARMADILLO, ăr-mâ-dîl'-lô. f. A four-footed animal of Brasil.

ARMAMENT, ăr-mâ-mênt. f. A naval force.

ARMATURE, ăr-mâ-tûre. f. Armour.

ARMENTAL, ăr-mên'-tâl. } a.

ARMENTINE, ăr-mên-tîne. } Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, ăr'm-gâ'nt. a. Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

ARM-HOLE, ăr'm-hôle. f. The cavity under the shoulder.

ARMI-

ARO

ARMIGEROUS, ăr-mîdzh'-ê-rûs. a. Bearing arms.
 ARMILLARY, ăr-mîl-ă-ry. a. Resembling a bracelet.
 ARMILLATED, ăr-mîl-ă-têd. a. Wearing bracelets.
 ARMINGS, ăr-mîngz. f. The same with waste-clothes.
 ARMIPOENCE, ăr-mîp'-ô-tens. f. Power in war.
 ARMIPOENT, ăr-mîp'-ô-tent. a. Mighty in war.
 ARMISTICE, ăr-mî-șts. f. A short truce.
 ARMLET, ăr-m-lêt. f. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.
 ARMONIACK, ăr-mô'-nyâk. f. The name of a salt.
 ARMORER, ăr-mûr-ûr. f. He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.
 ARMORIAL, ăr-mô'-ryâl. a. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
 ARMORY, ăr-mûr-ÿ. f. The place in which arms are repositied for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.
 ARMOUR, ăr-mûr. f. Defensive arms.
 ARMOUR BEARER, ăr-mûr-bê'-rûr. f. He that carries the armour of another.
 ARMPIT, ăr-m-plt. f. The hollow place under the shoulder.
 ARMS, ăr-mz. f. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.
 ARMY, ăr-mÿ. f. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.
 AROMATICAL, ăr-rô-mât'-î-kâl. }
 AROMATICK, ăr-rô-mât'-îk. }
 a. Spicy; fragrant, strong scented.
 AROMATICKS, ăr-rô-mât'-îks. f. Spices.
 AROMATIZATION, ăr-rô-mâ-tî-zâ'-șhûn. f. The act of scenting with spices.
 To AROMATIZE, ăr'-rô-mâ-tîze. v. a. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.
 AROSE, ăr-rô'ze. The preterite of the verb Arise.
 AROUND, ăr-rou'nd. ad. In a circle; on every side.
 AROUND, ăr-rou'nd. prep. About.
 To AROUSE, ăr-rou'ze. v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite.
 AROW, ăr-rô'. ad. In a row.

ARR

AROYNT, ăr-roy'nt. ad. Be gone, away.
 ARQUEBUSE, ăr'-kwê-bûs. f. A hand gun.
 ARQUEBUSIER, ăr'-kwê-bûf-ê'r. f. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
 ARRACK, ăr'-râk. f. A spirituous liquor.
 To ARRAIGN, ăr-râ'ne. v. a. To set a thing in order, in its place: a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.
 ARRAIGNMENT, ăr-râ'ne-mênt. f. The act of arraigning, a charge.
 To ARRANGE, ăr-râ'nje. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.
 ARRANGEMENT, ăr-râ'nje-mênt. f. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.
 ARRANT, ăr'-rânt. a. Bad in a high degree.
 ARRANTLY, ăr'-rânt-lÿ. ad. Corruptly, shamefully.
 ARRAS, ăr-râs. f. Tapestry.
 ARRAUGHT, ăr-râ't. a. Seized by violence. Out of use.
 ARRAY, ăr-râ'. f. Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order.
 To ARRAY, ăr-râ'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dress.
 ARRAYERS, ăr-râ'-ûrs. f. Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
 ARREAR, ăr-rê'r. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.
 ARREARAGE, ăr-rê'-râje. f. The remainder of an account.
 ARRENTATION, ăr-rên-tâ'-șhûn. f. The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose.
 ARREPTITIOUS, ăr-rêp-tîșh'-ûs. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.
 ARREST, ăr-rêșt'. f. In law, a stop or stay: an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption.
 To ARREST, ăr-rêșt'. v. a. To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to with-hold, to hinder; to stop motion.
 ARRIERE, ăr-ryê're. f. The last body of an army.
 ARRISION, ăr-rîzh'-ûn. f. A smiling upon.
 ARRIVAL, ăr-rî-vâl. f. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose.

ART

ARRIVANCE, ăr-îf'-vâns. f. Company coming.
 To ARRIVE, ăr-rî've. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.
 To ARRODE, ăr-rô'de. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.
 ARROGANCE, ăr'-rô-gâns. }
 ARROGANCY, ăr'-rô-gân-sÿ. } f. The act or quality of taking much upon one's self.
 ARROGANT, ăr'-rô-gânt. a. Haughty, proud.
 ARROGANTLY, ăr'-rô-gânt-lÿ. ad. In an arrogant manner.
 ARROGANTNESS, ăr'-rô-gânt-nês. f. Arrogance.
 To ARROGATE, ăr'-rô-gâte. v. a. To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.
 ARROGATION, ăr-rô-gâ'-șhûn. f. A claiming in a proud manner.
 ARROSION, ăr-rô'-zhûn. f. A gnawing.
 ARROW, ăr-rô. f. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.
 ARROWHEAD, ăr'-rô-hêd. f. A water plant.
 ARROWY, ăr'-rô-ÿ. a. Consisting of arrows.
 ARSE, ăr'se. f. The buttocks.
 ARSE FOOT, ăr-s-fût. f. A kind of water fowl.
 ARSE SMART, ăr-s-smârt. f. A plant.
 ARSENAL, ăr-s-nâl. f. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.
 ARSENICAL, ăr-sen'-î-kâl. a. Containing arsenick.
 ARSENICK, ăr-s-nîk. f. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.
 ART, ăr't. f. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.
 ARTERIAL, ăr-tê-ryâl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.
 ARTERIOTOMY, ăr-tê-ry-ô-tô-mÿ. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.
 ARTERY, ăr-tê-ry. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
 ARTFUL, ăr't-fûl. a. Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous.

ART

ARTFULLY, ărt-fŭl-lŷ. ad. With art, skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, ărt-fŭl-nĕs. f. Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ăr-thrĭt'-ĭk. }
ARTHRITICAL, ăr-thrĭt'-ĭ-kăl. }
a. Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, ăr-tŷ-tshôke. f. This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, ăr-tĭk. a. Northern.

ARTICLE, ăr-tĭkl. f. A part of speech, as the, an; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, ăr-tĭkl. v. n. To stipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lăr. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lâte. a. Distinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lâte. v. a. To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lâte-lŷ. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lâte-nĕs. f. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lăt-shŭn. f. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, ăr-tĭ-fĭs. f. Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ăr-tĭf'-fĭ-sŭr. f. An artist, a manufacturer; a forger, a contriver; a dextrous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ăr-tĭ-fĭs'h-ăl. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ăr-tĭ-fĭsh'-ăl-lŷ. ad. Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ăr-tĭ-fĭsh'-ăl-nĕs. f. Artfulness.

ARTILLERY, ăr-tĭl'-lĕ-rŷ. f. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, ăr-tĭ-zăn'. f. Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.

ARTIST, ăr-tĭst. f. The professor of an art; a skilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESSELY, ărt-lĕs-lŷ. ad. In

ASC

an artless manner, naturally, sincerely.

ARTLESS, ărt-lĕs. a. Unskilful, without fraud, as an artless maid; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.

To ARTUATE, ăr-tŭ-âte. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, ă-rŭn-dĭ-năt-shŭs. a. Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, ă-rŭn-dĭn'-yŭs. a. Abounding with reeds.

AS, az'. conjunct. In the same manner with something else; like, of the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to Like or Same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As; answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense; answering to So conditionally; As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, ăf-să-fĕt'-ĭ-dă. f. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, ăf-să-ră-băk'-kă. f. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, ăz-bĕs'-tĭn. a. Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS, ăz-bĕs'-tŭs. f. A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, ăf-kăr'-ĭ-dĕz. f. Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND, ăf-sĕnd'. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ăf-sĕnd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDABLE, ăf-sĕnd'-ăbl. a. That which may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, ăf-sĕn'-dănt. f. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, ăf-sĕn'-dănt. a. Superior, predominant, overpower-

ASH

ing; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ăf-sĕn'-dĕn-sŷ. f. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, ăf-sĕn'-shŭn. f. The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising or mounting.

ASCENSION-DAY, ăf-sĕn'-shŭn-dă. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE, ăf-sĕn'-sĭv. a. In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, ăf-sĕnt'. f. Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To ASCERTAIN, ăf-sĕr-tă'ne. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, ăf-sĕr-tă'-nŭr. f. The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, ăf-sĕr-tă'n-mĕnt. f. A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICK, ăf-kĕt'-ĭk. a. Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, ăf-kĕt'-ĭk. f. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, ăf-kĭ-tĕs. f. A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL, ăf-kĭt'-ĭ-kăl. }
ASCITICK, ăf-kĭt'-ĭk. } a.
Dropsical, hydropical.

ASCITITIOUS, ăf-sĭ-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, ăf-skĭt'-băbl. a. That which may be ascribed.

To ASCRIBE, ăf-skĭt'-be. v. a. To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRPTION, ăf-skĭp'-shŭn. f. The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, ăf-skĭp-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. That which is ascribed.

ASH, ăsh. f. A tree.

ASH COLOURED, ăsh'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Coloured between brown and grey.

ASHAMED, ă-shă'-mĕd. a. Touched with shame.

ASHEN, ăsh'n. a. Made of ash wood.

ASHES, ăsh'-ĭz. f. The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASHLAR,

ASP

ASHLAR, ásh'-lár. f. Free stones as they come out of the quarry.
 ASHLERING, ásh'-lê-ring. f. Quar-
 tering in garrets.
 ASHORE, á-shô're. ad. On shore, on
 the land; to the shore, to the land.
 ASHWEDNESDAY, ásh-wênz'-dâ. f.
 The first day of Lent, so called from
 the ancient custom of sprinkling
 ashes on the head.
 ASHWEED, ásh'-wêd. f. An herb.
 ASHY, ásh'-ý. a. Ash-coloured,
 pale, inclining to a whitish grey.
 ASIDE, á-sí'de. ad. To one side;
 to another part; from the com-
 pany.
 ASINARY, ás'-sí-ná-ry. a. Belong-
 ing to an afs.
 ASININE, ás'-sí-níne. a. Belong-
 ing to an afs.
 To ASK, ásk'. v. a. To petition, to
 beg; to demand, to claim; to en-
 quire, to question; to require.
 ASKANCE, } á-skáns'. ad. Side-
 ASKAUNCE, } ways, obliquely.
 ASKAUNT, á-skánt'. ad. Oblique-
 ly, on one side.
 ASKER, ásk'-úr. f. Petitioner; en-
 quirer.
 ASKER, ásk'-úr. f. A water newt.
 ASKEW, á-skû'. ad. Aside, with
 contempt, contemptuously.
 To ASLAKE, á-slá'ke. v. a. To
 remit, to slacken.
 ASLANT, á-slánt'. ad. Obliquely,
 on one side.
 ASLEEP, á-slê'p. ad. Sleeping; into
 sleep.
 ASLOPE, á-slô'pe. ad. With de-
 clivity, obliquely.
 ASP, or ASPICK, ásp'. f. A kind of
 serpent, whose poison is so danger-
 ous and quick in its operation, that
 it kills without a possibility of ap-
 plying any remedy. Those that
 are bitten by it, die by sleep and
 lethargy.
 ASP, ásp'. f. A tree.
 ASPALATHUS, áf-pál'-á-thûs. f. A
 plant called the wood of Jerusalem;
 the wood of a certain tree.
 ASPARAGUS, áf-pár'-á-gûs. f. The
 name of a plant.
 ASPECT, ás'-pêkt. f. Look, air,
 appearance; countenance; glance,
 view, act of beholding; direction
 towards any point, position; dis-
 position of any thing to something
 else, relation; disposition of a plan-
 et to other planets.
 To ASPECT, áf-pêkt'. v. a. To be-
 hold.
 ASPECTABLE, áf-pêkt'-tábl. a. Vi-
 sible.

ASS

ASPECTION, áf-pêkt'-shûn. f. Be-
 holding, view.
 ASPEN, ás'-pín. f. A tree, the leaves
 of which always tremble.
 ASPEN, ás'-pín. a. Belonging to
 the asp tree; made of aspen wood.
 ASPER, ás'-pêr. a. Rough, rugged.
 To ASPERATE, ás'-pê-râte. v. a. To
 make rough.
 ASPERATION, áf-pê-râ'-shûn. f. A
 making rough.
 ASPERIFOLIOUS, áf-pêr-ý'-fô'-lyûs.
 a. Plants, so called from the rough-
 ness of their leaves.
 ASPERITY, áf-pêr'-ý-tý. f. Uneven-
 ness, roughness of surface; rough-
 ness of sound; roughness, or rug-
 gedness of temper.
 ASPERNATION, áf-pêr-nâ'-shûn. f.
 Neglect, disregard.
 ASPEROUS, ás'-pê-rûs. a. Rough,
 uneven.
 To ASPERSE, áf-pêrs'e. v. a. To
 bespatter with censure or calumny.
 ASPERSION, áf-pêr'-shûn. f. A
 sprinkling, calumny, censure.
 ASPHALTICK, áf-fál'-tík. a. Gum-
 my, bituminous.
 ASPHALTOS, áf-fál'-tôs. f. A bi-
 tuminous, inflammable substance,
 resembling pitch, and chiefly found
 swimming on the surface of the
 Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea,
 where anciently stood the cities of
 Sodom and Gomorrah.
 ASPHALTUM, áf-fál'-tûm. f. A
 bituminous stone found near the an-
 cient Babylon.
 ASPHODEL, ás'-fô-dêl. f. Day-
 lily.
 ASPICK, ás'-pík. f. The name of
 a serpent.
 To ASPIRATE, ás'-pí-râte. v. a. To
 pronounce with full breath, as horse,
 hog.
 ASPIRATE, ás'-pí-râte. a. Pronoun-
 ced with full breath.
 ASPIRATION, áf-pí-râ'-shûn. f. A
 breathing after, an ardent wish; the
 act of aspiring, or desiring some-
 thing high; the pronunciation of a
 vowel with full breath.
 To ASPIRE, áf-pí're. v. n. To de-
 sire with eagerness, to pant after
 something higher; to rise higher.
 ASPORTATION, áf-pôr-tâ'-shûn. f.
 A carrying away.
 ASQUINT, á-skwint'. ad. Oblique-
 ly, not in the straight line of vi-
 sion.
 ASS, áss'. f. An animal of burden;
 a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a
 dolt.
 To ASSAIL, áf-sá'le. v. a. To at-
 tack in a hostile manner, to assault,

ASS

to fall upon; to attack with argu-
 ment or censure.
 ASSAILABLE, áf-sá'-lábl. a. That
 which may be attacked.
 ASSAILANT, áf-sá'-lánt. f. He that
 attacks.
 ASSAILANT, áf-sá'-lánt. a. Attack-
 ing, invading.
 ASSAILER, áf-sá'-lûr. f. One who
 attacks another.
 ASSAPANICK, áf-sá-pán'-ník. f.
 The flying squirrel.
 ASSASSIN, áf-sás'-sín. f. A mur-
 derer, one that kills by sudden
 violence.
 To ASSASSINATE, áf-sás'-sí-nâte.
 v. a. To murder by violence; to
 way-lay, to take by treachery.
 ASSASSINATION, áf-sás'-sí-nâ'-
 shûn. f. The act of assassinating.
 ASSASSINATOR, áf-sás'-sí-nâ-tûr.
 f. Murderer, mankiller.
 ASSATION, áf-sá'-shûn. f. Roasting.
 ASSAULT, áf-sá'lt. f. Storm, op-
 posed to sap or siege; violence;
 invasion, hostility, attack; in law,
 a violent kind of injury offered to a
 man's person.
 To ASSAULT, áf-sá'lt. v. a. To
 attack, to invade.
 ASSAULTER, áf-sá'lt-ûr. f. One
 who violently assaults another.
 ASSAY, áf-sá'. f. Examination; in
 law, the examination of measures
 and weights used by the clerk of
 the market; the first entrance upon
 any thing; attack, trouble.
 To ASSAY, áf-sá'. v. a. To make
 trial of; to apply to, as the touch-
 stone in assaying metals; to try, to
 endeavour.
 ASSAYER, áf-sá'-ûr. f. An officer
 of the mint, for the due trial of
 silver.
 ASSECTATION, áf-sêk-tâ'-shûn. f.
 Attendance.
 ASSECUTION, áf-sê-kû'-shûn. f.
 Acquirement.
 ASSEMBLAGE, áf-sêm'-blédzh. f.
 A collection; a number of indivi-
 duals brought together.
 To ASSEMBLE, áf-sêm'-bl. v. a. To
 bring together into one place.
 To ASSEMBLE, áf-sêm'-bl. v. n. To
 meet together.
 ASSEMBLY, áf-sêm'-blý. f. A com-
 pany met together.
 ASSENT, áf-sént'. f. The act of
 agreeing to any thing; consent,
 agreement.
 To ASSENT, áf-sént'. v. n. To con-
 cede, to yield to.
 ASSENTATION, áf-sên-tâ'-shûn. f.
 Compliance with the opinion of
 another out of flattery.

ASSENT-

ASS

ASSENTMENT, ăf-sĕnt'-mĕnt. f. Consent.
 To ASSERT, ăf-sĕrt'. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.
 ASSERTION, ăf-sĕr'-shĭn. f. The act of asserting.
 ASSERTIVE, ăf-sĕr'-tĭv. a. Positive, dogmatical.
 ASSERTOR, ăf-sĕr'-tĭr. f. Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.
 To ASERVE, ăf-sĕrv'. v. a. To serve, help, or second.
 To ASSESS, ăf-sĕs'. v. a. To charge with any certain sum.
 ASSESSION, ăf-sĕs'-shĭn. f. A fitting down by one.
 ASSESSMENT, ăf-sĕs'-mĕnt. f. The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.
 ASSESSOR, ăf-sĕs'-sĭr. f. The person that sits by the judge; he that sits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.
 ASSETS, ăs'-sĕts. f. Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir.
 To ASSEVER, ăf-sĕv'-ĕr. }
 To ASSEVERATE, ăf-sĕv'-ĕ-râte. }
 v. a. To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
 ASSEVERATION, ăf-sĕv'-ĕ-râ'-shĭn. f. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.
 ASSHEAD, ăs'-hĕd. f. A blockhead.
 ASSIDUITY, ăf-sĭ-dĭ'-i-tĭ. f. Diligence.
 ASSIDUOUS, ăf-sĭd'-dĭ-ŭs. a. Constant in application.
 ASSIDUOUSLY, ăf-sĭd'-dĭ-ŭf-lĭ. ad. Diligently, continually.
 ASSIENTO, ăf-sĭ-ĕn'-tĭo. f. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
 To ASSIGN, ăf-sĭ-ne. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.
 ASSIGNABLE, ăf-sĭ-ne-ăbl. a. That which may be assigned.
 ASSIGNATION, ăf-sĭg-nâ'-shĭn. f. An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.
 ASSIGNEE, ăf-sĭ-nĕ'. f. He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASS

ASSIGNER, ăf-sĭ-nĭr. f. He that assigns.
 ASSIGNMENT, ăf-sĭ-ne-mĕnt. f. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.
 ASSIMILABLE, ăf-sĭm'-i-lăbl. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.
 To ASSIMILATE, ăf-sĭm'-i-lâte. v. a. To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.
 ASSIMILATENESS, ăf-sĭm'-mĭ-lăt-nĕs. f. Likeness.
 ASSIMILATION, ăf-sĭm-i-lâ'-shĭn. f. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.
 To ASSIST, ăf-sĭst'. v. a. To help.
 ASSISTANCE, ăf-sĭs'-tăns. f. Help, furtherance.
 ASSISTANT, ăf-sĭs'-tănt. a. Helping, lending aid.
 ASSISTANT, ăf-sĭs'-tănt. f. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.
 ASSIZE, ăf-sĭ'ze. f. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread.
 To ASSIZE, ăf-sĭ'ze. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.
 ASSIZER, ăf-sĭ'-zĭr. f. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.
 ASSOCIABLE, ăf-sŏ'-shăbl. a. That which may be joined to another.
 To ASSOCIATE, ăf-sŏ'-shâte. v. a. To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.
 ASSOCIATE, ăf-sŏ'-shâte. a. Confederate.
 ASSOCIATE, ăf-sŏ'-shâte. f. A partner; a confederate; a companion.
 ASSOCIATION, ăf-sŏ'-shâ'-shĭn. f. Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connection.
 ASSONANCE, ăs'-sŏ-năns. f. Reference of one sound to another resembling it.
 ASSONANT, ăs'-sŏ-nănt. a. Resembling another sound.
 To ASSORT, ăf-sărt'. v. a. To range in classes.
 ASSORTMENT, ăf-sărt'-mĕnt. f. The act of classing or ranging; a

ASS

mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.
 To ASSOT, ăf-sŏt'. v. a. To infatuate.
 To ASSUAGE, ăf-swă'je. v. a. To mitigate, to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.
 ASSUAGEMENT, ăf-swă'je-mĕnt. f. What mitigates or softens.
 ASSUAGER, ăf-swă'-jĭr. f. One who pacifies or appeases.
 ASSUASIVE, ăf-swă'-sĭv. a. Softening, mitigating.
 To ASSUBJUGATE, ăf-sŭb'-jŏ-gâte. v. a. To subject to.
 ASSUEFACTION, ăf-swĕ-făk'-shĭn. f. The state of being accustomed.
 ASSUETUDE, ăs'-swĕ-tŭde. f. Accustomance, custom.
 To ASSUME, ăf-sŭ-me. v. a. To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.
 ASSUMER, ăf-sŭ-mĭr. f. An arrogant man.
 ASSUMING, ăf-sŭ-mĭng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.
 ASSUMPSIT, ăf-sŭm'-sĭt. f. A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.
 ASSUMPTION, ăf-sŭmp'-shĭn. f. The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed, a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.
 ASSUMPTIVE, ăf-sŭmp'-tĭv. a. That which is assumed.
 ASSURANCE, ăf-shŏ'-răns. f. Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.
 To ASSURE, ăf-shŏ'-re. v. a. To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.
 ASSURED, ăf-shŏ'-rĕd. particip. a. Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.
 ASSUREDLY, ăf-shŏ'-rĕd-lĭ. ad. Certainly, indubitably.
 ASSUREDNESS, ăf-shŏ'-rĕd-nĕs. f. The state of being assured, certainty.
 ASSURER,

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ASSURER, ăf-thô'-rūr. f. He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.
 ASTERISK, ăf-tê'-rĭk. f. A mark in printing, as *.
 ASTERISM, ăf-tê'-rĭsm. f. A constellation.
 ASTHMA, ăf-mă. f. A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.
 ASTHMATICAL, ăf-măt'-ĭ-kăl. }
 ASTHMATICK, ăf-măt'-ĭk. }
 a. Troubled with an asthma.
 ASTERN, ăf-têrn'. ad. In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.
 To ASTERT, ăf-têrt'. v. a. To terrify, to startle, to fright.
 ASTONIED, ăf-tô'-nĭ-ĕd. part. a. A word used for astonished.
 To ASTONISH, ăf-tôn'-nĭsh. v. a. To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.
 ASTONISHINGLY, ăf-tôn'-ĭsh-ĭng-lĭ. ad. In an astonishing manner.
 ASTONISHINGNESS, ăf-tôn'-nĭsh-ĭng-nĕs. f. Quality to excite astonishment.
 ASTONISHMENT, ăf-tôn'-ĭsh-mĕnt. f. Amazement, confusion of mind.
 To ASTOUND, ăf-tou'nd. v. a. To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.
 ASTRADDLE, ăf-străd'l. ad. With one's legs across any thing.
 ASTRAGAL, ăf-tră-găl. f. A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.
 ASTRAL, ăf-trăl. a. Starry, relating to the stars.
 ASTRAY, ăf-stră. ad. Out of the right way.
 To ASTRICT, ăf-trĭkt'. v. a. To contract by application.
 ASTRICITION, ăf-trĭk'-shĭn. f. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.
 ASTRICTIVE, ăf-trĭk'-tĭv. a. Stip-tick, binding.
 ASTRICTORY, ăf-trĭk'-tūr-rĭ. a. Astringent.
 ASTRIDE, ăf-strĭ-de. ad. With the legs open.
 ASTRIFEROUS, ăf-trĭf'-ĕ-rūs. a. Bearing, or having stars.
 To ASTRINGE, ăf-trĭn'-je. v. a. To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.
 ASTRINGENCY, ăf-trĭn'-jĕn-sĭ. f. The power of contracting the parts of the body.
 ASTRINGENT, ăf-trĭn'-jĕnt. a. Binding, contracting.
 ASTROGRAPHY, ăf-trôg'-ră-fĭ. f. The science of describing the stars.

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ASTROLABE, ăf-trô-lăb. f. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.
 ASTROLOGER, ăf-trôl'-ô-jĕr. f. One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events.
 ASTROLOGIAN, ăf-trô-lô'-jăn. f. Astrologer.
 ASTROLOGICAL, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-ĭ-kăl. }
 ASTROLOGICK, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-ĭk. }
 a. Relating to astrology, professing astrology.
 ASTROLOGICALLY, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-ĭ-kăl-lĭ. ad. In an astrological manner.
 To ASTROLOGIZE, ăf-trôl'-ô-jĭze. v. n. To practise astrology.
 ASTROLOGY, ăf-trôl'-ô-jĭ. f. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.
 ASTRONOMER, ăf-trôn'-nô-mŭr. f. He that studies the celestial motions.
 ASTRONOMICAL, ăf-trô-nôm'-ĭ-kăl. }
 ASTRONOMICK, ăf-trô-nôm'-ĭk. }
 a. Belonging to astronomy.
 ASTRONOMICALLY, ăf-trô-nôm'-ĭ-kăl-lĭ. a. In an astronomical manner.
 ASTRONOMY, ăf-trôn'-nô-mĭ. f. A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.
 ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ăf-trô-thĕ-ôl'-ô-jĭ. f. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.
 ASUNDER, ăf-sŭn'-dŭr. ad. Apart, separately, not together.
 ASYLUM, ăf-sĭ-lŭm. f. A sanctuary, a refuge.
 ASYMMETRY, ăf-sĭm'-mĕ-trĭ. f. Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.
 ASYMPTOTE, ăf-sĭmp'-tôte. f. Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.
 ASYNDETON, ăf-sĭn'-dĕ-tôn. f. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.
 AT, ăf. prep. At before a place notes the nearness of the place, as a man is at the house before he is in it; At before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; At before a

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superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At sometimes the same with furnished with, as a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; At all, in any manner.
 ATABAL, ăf-ă-băl. f. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.
 ATARAXY, ăf-tă-răk-sĭ. f. Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.
 ATE, ăte. preterite of to eat, which see.
 ATHANOR, ăth'-ă-nôr. f. A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.
 ATHEISM, ă-thĕ-ĭsm. f. The disbelief of a God.
 ATHEIST, ă-thĕ-ĭst. f. One that denies the existence of God.
 ATHEISTICAL, ă-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a. Given to atheism, impious.
 ATHEISTICALLY, ă-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-lĭ. ad. In an atheistical manner.
 ATHEISTICALNESS, ă-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. f. The quality of being atheistical.
 ATHEISTICK, ă-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭk. a. Given to atheism.
 ATHEOUS, ă-thĕ-ŭs. a. Atheistick, godless.
 ATHEROMA, ă-thĕ-rô'-mă. f. A species of wen.
 ATHEROMATOUS, ă-thĕ-rôm'-ă-tŭs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.
 ATHIRST, ă-thŭr'st. ad. Thirsty, in want of drink.
 ATHLETICK, ăth-lĕt'-ĭk. a. Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.
 ATHWART, ă-thwă'rt. prep. Across, transverse to any thing; through.
 ATILT, ă-tĭlt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.
 ATLAS, ăt-lăs. f. A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.
 ATMOSPHERE, ăt-mô-sfĕ-re. f. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.
 ATMOSPHERICAL, ăt-mô-sfĕr'-ĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the atmosphere.
 ATOM,

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ATOM, át-tùm. f. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.

ATOMICAL, á-tòm'-i-kál. a. Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, át-tò-míst. f. One that holds the atomical philosophy.

ATOMY, át'-ò-mý. f. An atom.

To ATONE, á-tò'ne. v. n. To agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

To ATONE, á-tò'ne. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, á-tò'ne-mént. f. Agreement, concord; expiation; expiatory equivalent.

ATOP, á-tóp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, á'-trá-bi-lá'-ryán. a. Melancholy.

ATRABILARIOUS, á'-trá-bi-lá'-ryús. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, á'-trá-bi-lá'-ryús-nés. f. The state of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, á-trá-mén'-tál. a. Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, á-trá-mén'-tús. a. Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, á-trò'-shús. a. Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, á-trò'-shús-ly. ad. In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, á-trò'-shús-nés. f. The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, á-tròs'-sí-tý. f. Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, át-trò-fý. f. Want of nourishment, a disease.

To ATTACH, át-tátsh'. v. a. To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHMENT, át-tátsh'-mént. f. Adherence, regard.

To ATTACK, át-ták'. v. a. To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.

ATTACK, át-ták'. f. An assault.

ATTACKER, át-ták'-úr. f. The person that attacks.

To ATTAIN, át-tá'n. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, át-tá'n. v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, át-tá'n-ábl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, át-tá'n-ábl-nés. f. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, át-tá'n-dúr. f. The act of attainting in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, át-tá'n-mént. f.

ATT

That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, át-tá'nt. v. a. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, át-tá'nt. f. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness; stain, spot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, át-tá'n-tshúr. f. Reproach, imputation.

To ATTAMINATE, át-tám'-i-nâte. v. a. To corrupt. Not used.

To ATTEMPER, át-tém'-púr. v. a. To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to something else.

To ATTEMPERATE, át-tém'-pè-râte. v. a. To proportion to something.

To ATTEMPT, át-témp't. v. a. To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

ATTEMPT, át-témp't. f. An attack, an essay, an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE, át-témp'-tábl. a. Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, át-témp'-túr. f. The person that attempts; an endeavourer.

To ATTEND, át-ténd'. v. a. To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.

To ATTEND, át-ténd'. v. n. To yield attention; to stay, to delay.

ATTENDANCE, át-tén'-dáns. f. The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

ATTENDANT, át-tén'-dánt. a. Accompanying as subordinate.

ATTENDANT, át-tén'-dánt. f. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at any thing; a concomitant, a consequent.

ATTENDER, át-tén'-dúr. f. Companion, associate.

ATTENT, át-tént'. a. Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, át-tén'-tâtes. f. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, át-tén'-shún. f. The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, át-tén'-tív. a. Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, át-tén'-tív-ly. ad. Heedfully, carefully.

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ATTENTIVENESS, át-tén'-tív-nés. f. Heedfulness, attention.

ATTENUANT, át-tén'-ú-ánt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or slender.

ATTENUATE, át-tén'-ú-âte. a. Made thin, or slender.

ATTENUATION, át-tén-ú-á'-shún. f. The act of making any thing thin or slender.

ATTER, át'-túr. f. Corrupt matter.

To ATTEST, át-tést'. v. a. To bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.

ATTESTATION, át-téf-tá'-shún. f. Testimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, át-tíg'-ú-ús. a. Hard by.

To ATTINGE, át-tín'je. v. a. To touch lightly.

To ATTIRE, át-tí're. v. a. To dress, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, át-tí're. f. Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, át-tí'-rúr. f. One that attires another, a dresser.

ATTITUDE, át-tý-túde. f. A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, át-tól'-lént. a. That which raises or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, át-túr'-ný. f. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, át-túr'-ný-shíp. f. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, át-túr'n-mént. f. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, át-trák't. v. a. To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, át-trák'-tí-kál. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, át-trák'-shún. f. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. a. Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. f. That which draws or incites.

ATTRACTIVELY, át-trák'-tív-ly. ad. With the power of attracting.

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ATTRACTIVENESS, át-trák'-tív-nés. f. The quality of being attractive.
 ATTRACTOR, át-trák'-túr. f. The agent that attracts.
 ATTRACTATION, át-trák'-tá'-shún. f. Frequent handling.
 ATTRAHENT, át'-trá'-hént. f. That which draws.
 ATTRIBUTABLE, át-tríb'-ú-tábl. a. That which may be ascribed or attributed.
 To ATTRIBUTE, át-tríb'-úte. v. a. To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.
 ATTRIBUTE, át'-trí-búte. f. The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.
 ATTRIBUTION, át-trí-bú'-shún. f. Commendation; qualities ascribed.
 ATTRITE, át-trí'te. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.
 ATTRITENESS, át-trí'te-nés. f. The being much worn.
 ATTRITION, át-trísh'-ún. f. The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
 To ATTUNE, át-tú'ne. v. a. To make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another.
 ATWEEN, á-twé'n. ad. or prep. Betwixt, between.
 ATWIXT, á-twíks't. prep. In the middle of two things.
 To AVAIL, á-vá'l. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to prosper, to assist.
 AVAIL, á-vá'l. f. Profit, advantage, benefit.
 AVAILABLE, á-vá'-lábl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.
 AVAILABLENESS, á-vá'-lábl-nés. f. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.
 AVAILABLY, á-vá'-lábl-lý. ad. Powerfully, profitably.
 AVAILMENT, á-vá'l-mént. f. Usefulness, advantage.
 To AVALE, á-vá'l. v. a. To let fall, to depress.
 AVANT-GUARD, á-vá'nt-gárd. f. The van.
 AVARICE, áv'-á-rís. f. Covetousness, insatiable desire.
 AVARICIOUS, áv'-á-rísh'-ús. a. Covetous.
 AVARICIOUSLY, áv'-á-rísh'-ús-lý. ad. Covetously.
 AVARICIOUSNESS, áv'-á-rísh'-ús-nés. f. The quality of being avaricious.

A V E

AVAUNT, á-vá'nt. interject. A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.
 AUBURNE, á'-búrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.
 AUCTION, á'k-shún. f. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.
 AUCTIONARY, á'k-shó-ná-rý. a. Belonging to an auction.
 AUCTIONIER, á'k-shó-né'r. f. The person that manages an auction.
 AUCTIONER, á'k-tív. a. Of an increasing quality. Not used.
 AUCUPATION, á-kú-pá'-shún. f. Fowling, bird-catching.
 AUDACIOUS, á-dá'-shús. a. Bold, impudent.
 AUDACIOUSLY, á-dá'-shús-lý. ad. Boldly, impudently.
 AUDACIOUSNESS, á-dá'-shús-nés. f. Impudence.
 AUDACITY, á-dás'-í-tý. f. Spirit, boldness.
 AUDIBLE, á'-díbl. a. That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.
 AUDIBLENESS, á'-díbl-nés. f. Capableness of being heard.
 AUDIBLY, á'-díbl-lý. ad. In such a manner as to be heard.
 AUDIENCE, á'-dyéns. f. The act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.
 AUDIT, á'-dít. f. A final account.
 To AUDIT, á'-dít. v. a. To take an account finally.
 AUDITION, á'-dísh'-ún. f. Hearing.
 AUDITOR, á'-dí-túr. f. A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.
 AUDITORY, á'-dí-túr-rý. a. That which has the power of hearing.
 AUDITORY, á'-dí-túr-rý. f. An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.
 AUDITRESS, á'-dí-trés. f. The woman that hears.
 To AVEL, á-vél'. v. a. To pull away.
 AVEMARY, á-vé-má'-rý. f. A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.
 AVENAGE, áv'-én-édzh. f. A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

A U G

To AVENGE, á-vén'je. v. a. To revenge; to punish.
 AVENGANCE, á-vén'-jáns. f. Punishment.
 AVENGEMENT, á-vén'je-mént. f. Vengeance, revenge.
 AVENGER, á-vén'-júr. f. Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.
 AVENS, á'-véns. f. Herb bennet.
 AVENTURE, á-vén'-tshúr. f. A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.
 AVENUE, áv'-é-nú. f. A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.
 To AVER, á-vér'. v. a. To declare positively.
 AVERAGE, áv'-é-ráje. f. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.
 AVERMENT, á-vér'-mént. f. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
 AVERNAT, á-vér'-nát. f. A sort of grape.
 To AVERUNCATE, á-vér-rún'-káte. v. a. To root up.
 AVERSATION, á-vér-fá'-shún. f. Hatred, abhorrence.
 AVERSE, á-vérs'e. a. Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.
 AVERSELY, á-vérs'-lý. ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.
 AVERSENESS, á-vérs'-nés. f. Unwillingness, backwardness.
 AVERSION, á'-vér-shún. f. Hatred, dislike, detestation; the cause of aversion.
 To AVERT, á-vért'. v. a. To turn aside, to turn off; to put by.
 AUGER, á'-gúr. f. A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
 AUGHT, á't. pronoun. Any thing.
 To AUGMENT, ág-mént'. v. a. To increase, to make bigger or more.
 To AUGMENT, ág-mént'. v. n. To increase, or grow bigger.
 AUGMENT, ág-mént. f. Increase; state of increase.
 AUGMENTATION, ág-mén-tá'-shún. f. The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.
 AUGUR, á'-gúr. f. One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.
 To AUGUR, á'-gúr. v. n. To guess, to conjecture by signs.
 To AUGURATE, á'-gú-ráte. v. n. To judge by augury.

AVO

AUGURATION, ă-gû-ră'-shûn. f. The practice of augury.
AUGURER, ă'-gû-rûr. f. The same with augur.
AUGURIAL, ă-gû'-ryâl. a. Relating to augury.
AUGURY, ă'-gû-ry. f. The act of prognosticating by omens; the rules observed by augurs; an omen or prediction.
AUGUST, ă gûst'. a. Great, grand, royal, magnificent.
AUGUST, ă'-gûst. f. The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.
AUGUSTNESS, ă-gûst'-nês. f. Elevation of look, dignity.
AVIARY, ă'-vyă-ry. f. A place inclosed to keep birds in.
AVIDITY, ă-vid'-i-tý. f. Greediness, eagerness.
AVITOUS, ă-ví'-tûs. a. Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.
To AVIZE, ă-ví'ze. v. a. To counsel; to bethink himself; to consider.
AUKWARD. See **AWKWARD**.
AULD, ăld. a. Old. Not used.
AULETICK, ă-lét'-ik. a. Belonging to pipes.
AULICK, ă'-lik. a. Belonging to the court.
To AUMAIL, ă-mă'l. v. a. To variegate.
AUMBRY. See **AMBRY**.
AUNT, ănt'. f. A father or mother's sister.
AVOCADO, ă-vô-kă'-dô. f. A plant.
To AVOCATE, ăv'-vô-kâte. v. a. To call away.
AVOCATION, ăv'-vô-kă'-shûn. f. The act of calling aside; the business that calls.
To AVOID, ă-voi'd. v. a. To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit.
To AVOID, ă-voi'd. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.
AVOIDABLE, ă-voi'-dăbl. a. That which may be avoided or escaped.
AVOIDANCE, ă-voi'-dâns. f. The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off.
AVOIDER, ă-voi'-dûr. f. The person that shuns any thing; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.
AVOIDLESS, ă-voi'd-lês. a. Inevitable.
AVOIRDUPOIS, ă-vêr-dê-poi'z. a. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen.

AUS

AVOLATION, ă-vô-lă'-shûn. f. The act of flying away.
To AVOUCH, ă-vou'tsh. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.
AVOUCH, ă-vou'tsh. f. Declaration, evidence.
AVOUCHABLE, ă-vou'tsh-ăbl. a. That may be avouched.
AVOUCHER, ă-vou'tsh-êr. f. He that avouches.
To AVOW, ă-vow'. v. a. To justify, to declare openly.
AVOWABLE, ă-vow'-ăbl. a. That which may be openly declared.
AVOWAL, ă-vow'-âl. f. Justificatory declaration.
AVOWEDLY, ă-vow'-êd-lý. ad. In an avowed manner.
AVOWEE, ă-vow'-ê'. f. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
AVOWER, ă-vow'-ûr. f. He that avows or justifies.
AVOWRY, ă-vow'-ry. f. Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.
AVOWSAL, ă-vow'-zâl. f. A confession.
AVOWTRY, ă-vow'-try. f. Adultery.
AURATE, ă-râte. f. A sort of pear.
AURELIA, ă-rê'-lyâ. f. A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.
AURICLE, ă-rîkl. f. The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
AURICULA, ă-rîk'-û-lâ. f. Bear's ear, a flower.
AURICULAR, ă-rîk'-û-lâr. a. Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear.
AURICULARLY, ă-rîk'-û-lâr-lý. ad. In a secret manner.
AURIFEROUS, ă-rîf'-fê-rûs. a. That which produces gold.
AURIGATION, ă-rî-gă'-shûn. f. The act of driving carriages. Not used.
AURORA, ă-rô'-râ. f. A species of crowfoot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.
AURORA-BOREALIS, ă-rô'-râ-bô-rê-ă-ls. f. Light streaming in the night from the north.
AUSCULTATION, ăf-kûl-tă'-shûn. f. A hearkening or listening to.
AUSPICE, ăf-pis. f. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from

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birds; protection, favour shewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.
AUSPICIAL, ăf-pish'-âl. a. Relating to prognosticks.
AUSPICIOUS, ăf-pish'-ûs. a. With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.
AUSPICIOUSLY, ăf-pish'-ûf-lý. ad. Happily, prosperously.
AUSPICIOUSNESS, ăf-pish'-ûf-nês. f. Prosperity, happiness.
AUSTERE, ăf-tê're. a. Severe, harsh, rigid; sour of taste, harsh.
AUSTERELY, ăf-tê're-lý. ad. Severely, rigidly.
AUSTERENESS, ăf-tê're-nês. f. Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.
AUSTERITY, ăf-têr'-i-tý. f. Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh discipline.
AUSTRAL, ăf-trâl. a. Southern.
AUSTRINE, ăf-trîne. a. Southern.
AUTHENTICAL, ă-thên'-tî-kâl. a. Authentick.
AUTHENTICALLY, ă-thên'-tî-kâl-lý. ad. With circumstances requisite to procure authority.
AUTHENTICALLNESS, ă-thên'-tî-kâl-nês. f. The quality of being authentick, genuineness.
AUTHENTICITY, ă-thên'-tîs-sî-tý. f. Authority, genuineness.
AUTHENTICK, ă-thên'-tik. a. That which has every thing requisite to give it authority.
AUTHENTICKLY, ă-thên'-tik-lý. ad. After an authentick manner.
AUTHENTICKNESS, ă-thên'-tik-nês. f. Authenticity.
AUTHOR, ă-thûr. f. The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.
AUTHORITATIVE, ă-thôr'-i-tâ-tîv. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.
AUTHORITATIVELY, ă-thôr'-i-tâ-tîv-lý. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a shew of authority; with due authority.
AUTHORITATIVENESS, ă-thôr'-i-tâ-tîv-nês. f. Authoritative appearance.
AUTHORITY, ă-thôr'-i-tý. f. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony; credibility.
AUTHORIZATION, ă-thô-rî-ză'-shûn. f. Establishment by authority.

A W A

To AUTHORIZE, ă-thô-rîze. v. a. To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

AUTOOCRASY, ă-tôk'-râ-sy. f. Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, ă-tô-gráf. f. A particular person's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, ă-tô-gráf'-i-kál. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, ă-tô-mát'-i-kál. a. Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON, ă-tôm'-ă-tôn. f. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.

AUTOMATOUS, ă-tôm'-ă-tûs. a. Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, ă-tôn'-nô-my. f. The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY, ă-tôp'-sy. f. Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, ă-tôp'-tî-kál. a. Perceived by one's eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, ă-tôp'-tî-kál-ly. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, ă-tûm. f. The season of the year between summer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, ă-tûm'-nâl. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, ă-vûl'-shûn. f. The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, ăks-ê'-sis. f. Amplification.

AUXILIAR, ăgz-îl'-yâr. } f. and a.

AUXILIARY, ăgz-îl'-yâr-y. } Helper, assistant; helping, assisting.

AUXILIATION, ăgz-îl'-yâr-ă-shûn. f. Help, aid.

To AWAIT, ă-wâ'te. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.

AWAIT, ă-wâ'te. f. Ambush.

A W L

To AWAKE, ă-wâ'ke. v. a. To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

To AWAKE, ă-wâ'ke. v. n. To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, ă-wâ'ke. a. Without sleep, not sleeping.

To AWAKEN, ă-wâ'kn. See AWAKE.

To AWARD, ă-wâ'rd. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, ă-wâ'rd. f. Judgment, sentence, determination.

AWARE, ă-wâ're. a. Vigilant, attentive.

To AWARE, ă-wâ're. v. n. To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ă-wâ'. ad. Absent; from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, ă'. f. Reverential fear, reverence.

To AWE, ă'. v. a. To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, ă'-bând. f. A check.

AWFUL, ă'-fûl. a. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, ă'-fûl-ly. ad. In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, ă'-fûl-nês. f. The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

AWHILE, ă-hwî'le. ad. Some time.

AWKWARD, ă'-kûrd. a. Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, ă'-kûrd-ly. ad. Clumsily, unready, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, ă'-kûrd-nîs. f. Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

AWL, ă'l. f. A pointed instrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, ă'-lês. a. Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.

A Z U

AWME, ă'm. f. A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English ton.

AWNING, ă'-ning. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, ă-wô'ke. The preterite from AWAKE.

AWORK, ă-wûrk'. ad. On work, in a state of labour.

AWORKING, ă-wûrk'-Ing. ad. In the state of working.

AWRY, ă-rý'. ad. Not in a straight direction, obliquely; askint, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, ăks'. f. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, ăgz-îl'-lâr. } a. Be-

AXILLARY, ăgz-îl'-lâr-y. } long-

ing to the armpit.

AXIOM, ăk'-shûm. f. A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, ăk'-sis. f. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, ăxl. } f. The pin

AXLE-TREE, ăxl-trê. } which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, ă'y. ad. Yes.

AYE, ă'. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, ă'-grên. f. The same with house-leek.

AYRY, ă'-ry. a. See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, ăz'-y-mûth. f. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, ă'-zhûr. a. Blue, faint blue.

B.

BAC

BAA, bā'. f. The cry of a sheep.
To BAA, bā'. v. n. To cry like a sheep.
To BABBLE, bāb'l. v. n. To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.
BABBLE, bāb'l. f. Idle talk, senseless prattle.
BABBLEMENT, bāb'l-mēnt. f. Senseless prate.
BABBLER, bāb'-blūr. f. An idle talker; a teller of secrets.
BABE, bā'be. f. An infant.
BABERY, bā'-bē-rŷ. f. Finery to please a babe or child.
BABISH, bā'-bīsh. a. Childish.
BABOON, bā-bō'n. f. A monkey of the largest kind.
BABY, bā'-bŷ. f. A child, an infant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
BACCATED, bāk'-kā-tēd. a. Beset with pearls; having many berries.
BACCHANALIAN, bāk-kā-nā'-ly-ān. f. A drunkard.
BACCHANALS, bāk'-kā-nālz. f. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.
BACCHUS BOLE, bāk'-kūs-bōle. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.
BACCIFEROUS, bāk-sīf'-ē-rūs. a. Berry-bearing.
BACHELOR, bāsh'-ē-lūr. f. A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.
BACHELORS BUTTON, bāsh'-ē-lūrzbūt'n. f. Campion, an herb.
BACHELORSHIP, bāsh'-ē-lūr-shīp. f. The condition of a bachelor.
BACK, bāk'. f. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.
BACK, bāk'. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.
To BACK, bāk'. v. a. To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place up-

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on the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.
To BACKBITE, bāk'-bīte. v. a. To censure or reproach the absent.
BACKBITER, bāk'-bī-tūr. f. A privy calumniator, censurer of the absent.
BACKBONE, bāk'-bō'n. f. Bone of the back.
BACKDOOR, bāk'-dōr. f. The door behind the house.
BACKED, bākt'. a. Having a back.
BACKFRIEND, bāk'-frēnd. f. An enemy in secret.
BACKGAMMON, bāk-gām'-mūn. f. A play or game with dice and tables.
BACKHOUSE, bāk'-house. f. The buildings behind the chief part of the house.
BACKPIECE, bāk'-pēs. f. The piece of armour which covers the back.
BACKROOM, bāk'-rōm. f. A room behind.
BACKSIDE, bāk'-sīde. f. The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.
To BACKSLIDE, bāk'-slīde. v. n. To fall off.
BACKSLIDER, bāk'-slī-dūr. f. An apostate.
BACKSTAFF, bāk'-stāf. f. An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.
BACKSTAIRS, bāk'-stārz. f. The private stairs in the house.
BACKSTAYS, bāk'-stāz. f. Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.
BACKSWORD, bāk'-sōrd. f. A sword with one sharp edge.
BACKWARDS, bāk'-wārdz. ad. With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.
BACKWARD, bāk'-wārd. a. Unwilling, averse; hesitating; slug-

BAG

gish, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehensive.
BACKWARD, bāk'-wārd. ad. The things past.
BACKWARDLY, bāk'-wārd-lŷ. ad. Unwillingly, averse.
BACKWARDNESS, bāk'-wārd-nēs. f. Dulness, sluggishness.
BACON, bā'kn. f. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
BAD, bād'. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.
BADE, bād'. The preterite of BID.
BADGE, bādzh'. f. A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.
To BADGE, bādzh'. v. a. To mark.
BADGER, bād'-zhūr. f. A brock, an animal.
BADGER, bād'-zhūr. f. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.
BADGER-LEGGED, bādzh'-ūr-lēgd'. a. Having legs of an unequal length like those of the badger.
BADLY, bād'-lŷ. ad. Not well.
BADNESS, bād'-nīs. f. Want of good qualities.
To BAFFLE, bāfl'. v. a. To elude; to confound; to crush.
BAFFLER, bāf'-flūr. f. He that baffles.
BAG, bāg'. f. A sack, or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poisons of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.
To BAG, bāg'. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.
To BAG, bāg'. v. n. To swell like a full bag.
BAGATELLE, bāg-ā-tēl'. f. A trifle. Not English.
BAGGAGE, bāg'-gīdzh. f. The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.
BAGNIO, bān'-nyō. f. A house for bathing and sweating.

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BAGPIPE, bág'-pípe. f. A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bág'-pí-púr. f. One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bá'l. f. Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

To **BAIL**, bá'l. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bá'-lábl. a. That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bá'-líf. f. A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bá'-lý-wík. f. The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

To **BAIT**, bá't. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.

To **BAIT**, bá't. v. a. To set dogs upon.

To **BAIT**, bá't. v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bá't. f. Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, bá'z. f. A kind of coarse open cloth.

To **BAKE**, bá'ke. v. a. To heat any thing in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To **BAKE**, bá'ke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bá'ke-hous. f. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bá'-kúr. f. He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bál'-láns. f. A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.

To **BALANCE**, bál'-láns. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To **BALANCE**, bál'-láns. v. n. To hesitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bál'-án-súr. f. The person that weighs.

BALASSRUBY, bál'-ás rób'-by. f. A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bál-kób'-ny. f. A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BAL

BALD, bá'ld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bá'l-dér-dásh. f. Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bá'ld-lý. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bá'ld-mún-ny. f. Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bá'ld-nís. f. The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.

BALDRICK, bá'l-drík. f. A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bá'le. f. A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bá'le-fúl. a. Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

BALEFULLY, bá'le-fúl-lý. ad. Sorrowfully, mischievously.

BALK, bá'k. f. A great beam.

BALK, bá'k. f. A bridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bá'k. f. Disappointment when least expected.

To **BALK**, bá'k. v. a. To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss any thing; to omit.

BALKERS, bá'-kúrz. f. Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.

BALL, bá'l. f. Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.

BALL, bá'l. f. An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bál'-lád. f. A song.

BALLAD-SINGER, bál'-lád-síng-úr. f. One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, bál'-lást. f. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

BALLETTE, bál'-lét. f. A dance.

BALLOON, bál-lób'n. f. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.

BALLOT, bál'-lút. f. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To **BALLOT**, bál'-lút. v. n. To choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bál-lób-tá'-shún. f. The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bá'm. f. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant

BAN

ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM, bá'm. f. The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bá'm of gíl'-yád. f. The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.

BALMY, bál'-mý. a. Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.

BALNEARY, bál'-ně-á-rý. f. A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bál'-ně-á'-shún. f. The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bál'-ně-á-túr'-rý. a. Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM, bá'l-súm. f. Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bá'l-súm-áp'l. f. An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bál-sám'- } a. Unc-

BALSAMICK, bál-sám'-ík. } i-kál. } tuous,

gating. } miti-

BALUSTER, bál'-ús-túr. f. A small column or pilaster.

BALUSTRADE, bál-ús-trá'de. f. Rows of little pillars called balusters.

BAMBOO, bám'-bó. f. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To **BAMBOOZLE**, bám-bób'zl. v. a. To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, bám-bób'z-lúr. f. A cheat.

BAN, bán'. f. Publick notice given of any thing; a curse, excommunication; interdiction. This word we use chiefly in publishing matrimonial contracts in church before marriage. Ban of the empire, a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

To **BAN**, bán'. v. a. To curse, to execrate.

BANANA TREE, bā-nā'-nā-trē. f. Plantain.

BAND, bánd'. f. A tye, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To **BAND**, bánd'. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

BAND-

B A N

BANDAGE, bân'-dîzh. f. Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bân'-bòks. f. A flight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

BANDELET, bân'-dê-lèt. f. Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bân'-dît. f. A man.

BANDITTI, bân'-dît'-tý. f. Outlawed.

BANDOG, bân'-dòg. f. A mastiff.

BANDOLEERS, bân'-dò-lè'rz. f. Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, bân'-drùl. f. A little flag or streamer.

BANDY, bân'-dý. f. A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BANDY, bân'-dý. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.

BANDYLEG, bân'-dý-lég. f. A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, bân'-dý-légd. a. Having crooked legs.

BANE, bân'ne. f. Poison; mischief, ruin.

To BANE, bân'ne. v. a. To poison.

BANEFUL, bân'ne-fùl. a. Poisonous; destructive.

BANEFULNESS, bân'ne-fùl-nîs. f. Poisonousness, destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bân'ne-wùrt. f. Deadly nightshade.

To BANG, bâng'. v. a. To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, bâng'. f. A blow, a thump.

To BANGLE, bâng'l. v. a. To squander away carelessly.

To BANISH, bân'-nîsh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bân'-nîsh-úr. f. He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bân'-nîsh-mént. f. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

BANK, bânk'. f. The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bânk'. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to inclose with banks.

B A P

BANK-BILL, bânk'-bil'. f. A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bânk'-úr. f. One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bânk'-rùp-sý. f. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bânk'-rùpt. f. A person incapable of paying his debts; one against whom a commission of bankruptcy is awarded.

BANKRUPT, bânk'-rùpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, bân'-núr. f. A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bân'-nè-rèt. f. A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, bân'-nè-ròl. f. A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, bân'-yân'. f. A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bân'-nòk. f. A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.

BANQUET, bânk'-kwít. f. A feast.

To BANQUET, bânk'-kwít. v. n. To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bânk'-kwí-túr. f. A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bânk'-kwít-hous. f. A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bânk'-kwé-tîng-hou's. f. A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, bânk'-két'. f. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bân'-stíkl. f. A small fish, a stickleback.

To BANTER, bân'-túr. v. a. To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bân'-túr. f. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bân'-tè-rúr. f. One that banters.

BANTLING, bân'-lîng. f. A little child.

BAPTISM, báp'-tîzm. f. Baptism is given by water, and that pre-script form of words which the church of Christ doth use; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, báp'-tîz'-mál. a. Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, báp'-tíst. f. He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, báp'-tíst-tér-ry. f. The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

B A R

To BAPTIZE, báp'-tí'ze. v. a. To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, báp'-tí'-zúr. f. One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bá'r. f. A piece of wood laid cross a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt to fasten a door; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an inclosed place in a tavern where a housekeeper sits; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; any thing by which the structure is held together; bars in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To BAR, bá'r. v. a. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bá'rb. f. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses.

BARB, bá'rb. f. A Barbary horse.

To BARB, bá'rb. v. a. To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish the horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bá'r-bá-kán. f. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, báp-bá'-dús thér'-ry. f. A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, báp-bá'-ryán. f. A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, báp-báp'-ík. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, báp-báp'-izm. f. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, báp-báp'-i-tý. f. Savageness, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, báp-báp'-ús. a. Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BAR-

BAR

BARBAROUSLY, bār-bā-rūs-lý. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.
 BARBAROUSNESS, bār-bā-rūs-nēs. f. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.
 To BARBECUE, bār-bē-kū. v. a. A term for dressing a hog whole.
 BARBECUE, bār-bē-kū. f. A hog dressed whole.
 BARBED, bār-bid. particip. a. Furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.
 BARBEL, bār-bl. f. A kind of fish found in rivers.
 BARBER, bār-būr. f. A man who shaves the beard.
 To BARBER, bār-būr. v. a. To shave, to powder, to dress out.
 BARBER-CHIRURGEON, bār-būr-sūr-jūn. f. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade.
 BARBER-MONGER, bār-būr-mung-gūr. f. A fop; a man decked out by his barber.
 BARBERRY, bār-bēr-ý. f. Piperidge bush.
 BARD, bār-d. f. A poet.
 BARE, bā-re. a. Naked, without covering; uncovered in respect; unadorned, plain, simple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing else.
 To BARE, bā-re. v. a. To strip.
 BARE, bā-re. preterite of To BEAR.
 BAREBONE, bā-re-bōne. f. A very lean person.
 BAREFACED, bā-re-fāst. a. With the face naked, not masked; shameless, unreserved.
 BAREFACEDLY, bā-re-fāst-lý. ad. Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.
 BAREFACEDNESS, bā-re-fāst-nēs. f. Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.
 BAREFOOT, bā-re-fūt. a. Without shoes.
 BAREFOOTED, bā-re-fūt-id. a. Without shoes.
 BAREGAWN, bār-nā'n. a. Eaten bare.
 BAREHEADED, bā-re-héd-did. a. Uncovered in respect.
 BARELY, bā-re-lý. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.
 BARENESS, bā-re-nis. f. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.
 BARGAIN, bār-gín. f. A contract or agreement concerning sale; the

BAR

thing bought or sold; stipulation.
 To BARGAIN, bār-gín. v. n. To make a contract for sale.
 BARGAINEE, bār-gín-nē. f. He or she that accepts a bargain.
 BARGAINER, bār-gín-nūr. f. The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
 BARGE, bār-je. f. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.
 BARGER, bār-jūr. f. The manager of a barge.
 BARK, bār-k. f. The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship.
 To BARK, bār-k. v. a. To strip trees of their bark.
 To BARK, bār-k. v. n. To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.
 BARKER, bār-kūr. f. One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.
 BARKY, bār-ký. a. Consisting of bark.
 BARLEY, bār-lý. f. A grain of which malt is made.
 BARLEYBRAKE, bār-lý-brāke. f. A kind of rural play.
 BARLEYCORN, bār-lý-körn. f. A grain of barley.
 BARLEY-MOW, bār-lý-mow'. f. The place where reaped barley is stowed up.
 BARM, bār-m. f. Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work.
 BARMY, bār-mý. a. Containing barm.
 BARN, bār-n. f. A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.
 BARNACLE, bār-nākl. f. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell fish.
 BAROMETER, bā-róm'-mē-tūr. f. A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.
 BAROMETRICAL, bā-ró-mēt'-trí-kál. a. Relating to the barometer.
 BARON, bār-rún. f. A degree of nobility next to a viscount; Baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; Baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.
 BARONAGE, bār-rún-idzh. f. The dignity of a baron.

BAR

BARONESS, bār-rún-ēs. f. A baron's lady.
 BARONET, bār-rún-ét. f. The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.
 BARONY, bār-rún-ý. f. That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.
 BAROSCOPE, bār-ró-skópe. f. An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.
 BARRACAN, bār-rā-kán. f. A strong thick kind of camelot.
 BARRACK, bār-rák. f. Building to lodge soldiers.
 BARRATOR, bār-rā-tūr. f. A wrangler, and encourager of law-suits.
 BARRATRY, bār-rā-trý. f. Foul practice in law.
 BARREL, bār-ríl. f. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.
 To BARREL, bār-ríl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.
 BARREN, bār-rín. a. Not prolific; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.
 BARRENLY, bār-rín-lý. ad. Unfruitfully.
 BARRENNESS, bār-rín-nis. f. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.
 BARRENWORT, bār-rín-würt. f. A plant.
 BARRFUL, bār-rúl. a. Full of obstructions.
 BARRICADE, bār-rý-ká'de. f. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.
 To BARRICADE, bār-rý-ká'de. v. a. To stop up a passage.
 BARRICADO, bār-rý-ká'-dò. f. A fortification, a bar.
 To BARRICADO, bār-rý-ká'-dò. v. a. To fortify, to bar.
 BARRIER, bār-ryér. f. A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.
 BARRISTER, bār-rís-tūr. f. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.
 BARROW, bār-ró. f. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BAS

BARSHOT, bǎ'r-shót'. f. Two bullets or half bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and riggings of ships.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. v. n. To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. f. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bǎ'r-té-rúr. f. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bǎ'r-té-rý. f. Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bǎ'r-trám. f. A plant, pellitory.

BASE, bǎ'se. a. Mean, vile, worthless; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bǎ'se-bǎrn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bǎ'se-kórt. f. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bǎ'se-mǐ'n-díd. a. Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bǎ'se-ví'-úl. f. An instrument used in concerts for the base found.

BASE, bǎ'se. f. The bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilers run; the string that gives a base found; an old rustick play.

BASELY, bǎ'se-lý. ad. Meanly, dishonourably; in bastardy, as basely born.

BASENESS, bǎ'se-nís. f. Meanness, vileness; vileness of metal; bastardy; deepness of found.

BASHAW, bǎsh-ǎ'. f. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bǎsh'-fúl. a. Modest, shamefaced, shy.

BASHFULLY, bǎsh'-fúl-lý. ad. Timorously, modestly.

BASHFULNESS, bǎsh'-fúl-nís. f. Modesty; foolish or rustick shame.

BASIL, báz'-íl. f. The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bǎ-zíl'-l-kǎ. f. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bǎ-zíl'-l-kǎ. f. The basilick vein.

BASILICK, bǎ-zíl'-lík. a. Belonging to the basilica.

BASILIKON, bǎ-zíl'-ý-kón. f. An ointment called also tetrapharmakon.

BASILISK, báz'-l-lísk. f. A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called

BAS

Basilisk, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head; a species of cannon.

BASIN, bǎ'sn. f. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea inclosed in rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships; Basins of a Balance, the same with the scales.

BASIS, bǎ'-sís. f. The foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the groundwork.

To BASK, bǎsk'. v. a. To warm by laying out in the heat.

To BASK, bǎsk'. v. n. To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, bǎs'-kít. f. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.

BASKET-HILT, bǎs'-kít-hílt. f. A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bǎs'-kít-wúm-ún. f. A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, bǎ's. a. In musick, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, bǎs-ví'-úl. f. See **BASE-VIOL**.

BASS, bós'. f. A mat used in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, bǎs-ré-lí'f. f. Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bǎs'-sít. f. A game at cards.

BASSOON, bǎs-fón. f. A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bǎs'-tǎrd. f. A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BASTARD, bǎs'-tǎrd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

To BASTARDIZE, bǎs'-tǎr-díze. v. a. To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

BASTARDLY, bǎs'-tǎrd-lý. ad. In the manner of a bastard.

BASTARDY, bǎs'-tǎr-dý. f. An unlawful state of birth, which disables the child from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, bǎ'ste. v. a. To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew slightly.

BASTINADE, bǎf-tý-nǎ'de. } f. The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turk-

BAT

ish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bǎf-tý-nǎ'de. }
To BASTINADO, bǎf-tý-nǎ'-dó. }
v. a. To beat.

BASTION, bǎs'-tshún. f. A huge mass of earth, usually faced with fods, standing out from a rampart, a bulwark.

BAT, bǎt'. f. A heavy stick.

BAT, bǎt'. f. An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and suckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bǎt'-fow-líng. f. Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bǎ'-tǎbl. a. Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bǎtsh'. f. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATCHELOR, bǎtsh'-é-lúr. f. See **BACHELOR**.

BATE, bǎ'te. f. Strife, contention.

To BATE, bǎ'te. v. a. To lessen any thing, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, bǎ'te-fúl. a. Contentious.

BATEMENT, bǎ'te-mént. f. Diminution.

BATH, bǎth. f. A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bǎ'the. v. a. To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with any thing.

To BATHE, bǎ'the. v. n. To be in the water.

BATING, bǎ'-tíng. prep. Except.

BATLET, bǎt'-lét. f. A square piece of wood used in beating linen.

BATOON, bǎ'-tón. f. A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.

BATTAILOUS, bǎt'-tê-lús. a. Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bǎt-tál'-lyǎ. f. The order of battle.

BATTALION, bǎt-tál'-lyún. f. A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To

B A W

To BATTEN, băt'n. v. a. To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.
 To BATTEN, băt'n. v. n. To grow fat.
 To BATTER, băt'-tăr. v. a. To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.
 BATTER, băt'-tăr. f. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.
 BATTERER, băt'-tê-răr. f. He that batters.
 BATTERY, băt'-tê-rý. f. The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.
 BATTLE, băt'l. f. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.
 To BATTLE, băt'l. v. n. To contend in fight.
 BATTLE-ARRAY, băt'l-ăr-ră. f. Array, or order of battle.
 BATTLE-AX, băt'l-ăks. f. A weapon, a bill.
 BATTLE-DOOR, băt'l-dôr. f. An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or a shuttlecock.
 BATTLEMENT, băt'l-mênt. f. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.
 BATTY, băt'-tý. a. Belonging to a bat.
 BAVAROY, báv'-ă-roy. f. A kind of cloke.
 BAUBEE, bă'-bê. f. In Scotland, a halfpenny.
 BAULK. See BALK.
 BAVIN, báv'-In. f. A stick like those bound up in faggots.
 BAWBLE, bă'bl. f. A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.
 BAWBLING, bă'-bling. a. Trifling, contemptible.
 BAWCOCK, bă'-kôk. f. A fine fellow.
 BAWD, bă'd. f. A procurer or procuress.
 To BAWD, bă'd. v. n. To procure.
 BAWDILY, bă'-dl-ly. ad. Obscenely.
 BAWDINESS, bă'-dý-nis. f. Obsceneness.
 BAWDRICK, bă'-drík. f. A belt.
 BAWDRY, bă'-dry. f. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.
 BAWDY, bă'-dý. a. Obscene, unchaste.

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BAWDY-HOUSE, bă'-dý-house. f. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.
 To BAWL, bă'l. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.
 To BAWL, bă'l. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.
 BAWREL, bă'-rîl. f. A kind of hawk.
 BAWSIN, bă'-sîn. f. A badger.
 BAY, bă'. a. A colour.
 BAY, bă'. f. An opening into the land.
 BAY, bă'. f. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies.
 BAY, bă'. f. In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.
 BAY, bă'. f. A tree.
 BAY, bă'. f. An honorary crown or garland.
 To BAY, bă'. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.
 BAY SALT, bă'-fă'lt. f. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.
 BAY WINDOW, bă'-wîn'-dô. f. A window jutting outward.
 BAYARD, bă'-yărd. f. A bay horse.
 BAY-YARN, bă'-yărn. f. A term sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.
 BAYONET, băg'-ûn-nêt. f. A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
 BAYZE. See BAIZE.
 BDELLIUM, dêl'-lyûm. f. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.
 To BE, bê. v. n. To have some certain state, condition, quality, as the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.
 BEACH, bê'tsh. f. The shore, the strand.
 BEACHED, bê'-tshêd. a. Exposed to the waves.
 BEACHY, bê'-tshý. a. Having beaches.
 BEACON, bê'kn. f. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.
 BEAD, bê'd. f. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; little balls worn about

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the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.
 BEAD-TREE, bê'd-trê. f. The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.
 BEADLE, bê'dl. f. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.
 BEADROLL, bê'd-rôl. f. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
 BEADSMAN, bê'dz-măn. f. A man employed in praying for another.
 BEAGLE, bê'gl. f. A small hound with which hares are hunted.
 BEAK, bê'k. f. The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys; any thing ending in a point like a beak.
 BEAKED, bê'-kêd. a. Having a beak.
 BEAKER, bê'-kûr. f. A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.
 BEAL, bê'l. f. A wheik or pimple.
 BEAM, bê'm. f. The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.
 BEAM-TREE, bê'm-trê. f. Wildservice.
 BEAMY, bê'-mý. a. Radiant, shining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.
 BEAN, bê'n. f. The common garden bean; the horse bean.
 BEAN-CAPER, bê'n-kă-pûr. f. A plant.
 To BEAR, bê'r. v. a. To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; To bear off, to carry away by force; To bear out, to support, to maintain.
 To BEAR, bê'r. v. n. To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful

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or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; To bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasing thing.

BEAR, bē'r. f. A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser Bear, in the tail of the lesser Bear is the pole star.

BEAR-BIND, bē'r-bīnd. f. A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bē'r-flŷ. f. An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bē'r-gār-dīn. f. A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bē'rz-brīth. f. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or AURICULA, bē'rz-ēr. f. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bē'rz-fūt. f. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bē'rz-wūrt. f. An herb.

BEARD, bērd'. f. The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bērd'. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

BEARDED, bē'r-dīd. a. Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bērd'-līs. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bē'-rūr. f. A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bē'r-hērd. f. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bē'-rīng. f. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bē'r-wārd. f. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bē'ft. f. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

To BEAST, bē'ft. v. a. A term at cards.

BEASTLINESS, bē'ft-lŷ-nīs. f. Brutality.

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BEASTLY, bē'ft-lŷ. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, bē't. v. a. To strike, to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in musick; to give repeated blows; to strike ground to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; To beat down, to lessen the price demanded; To beat up, to attack suddenly; To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bē't. v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to be try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bē't. f. Stroke; manner of striking.

BEATEN, bē'tn. particip. from BEAT.

BEATER, bē'-tūr. f. An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bē-ā-tīf'-ī-kāl. } a.

BEATIFICK, bē-ā-tīf'-īk. } a.

Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bē-ā-tīf'-ŷ-kāl-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as to compleat happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bē-āt-ŷ-fī-kā-shūn. f. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BEATIFY, bē-āt-ī-fŷ. v. a. To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bē'-tīng. f. Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-āt-ī-tūde. f. Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō'. f. A man of dress.

BEAVER, bē'-vūr. f. An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

B E D

BEAVERED, bē'-vūrd. a. Covered with a beaver.

BEAUSH, bō'-īsh. a. Befitting a beau, foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'-tshūs. a. Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'-tshūs-lŷ. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'-tshūs-nīs. f. The state of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'-tŷ-fūl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'-tŷ-fūl-lŷ. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'-tŷ-fūl-nīs. f. The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To adorn, to embellish.

BEAUTY, bū'-tŷ. f. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'-tŷ-spōt. f. A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

BECAFICO, bē-kā-fī-kō. f. A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bē-kā'm. v. a. To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kā'me. The preterite of BECOME.

BECAUSE, bē-kā'z. conjunct. For this reason; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bē-tshāns'. v. n. To befall, to happen to.

To BECK, bēk'. v. a. To make a sign with the head.

BECK, bēk'. f. A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bēk'n. v. n. To make a sign.

To BECLIP, bē-klīp'. v. a. To embrace.

To BECOME, bē-kūm'. v. a. To enter into some state or condition; To become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bē-kūm'. v. a. To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to besit.

BECOMING, bē-kūm'-mīng. part. a. That which pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bē-kūm'-mīng-lŷ. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kūm'-mīng-nīs. f. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bēd'. f. Something made to sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow;

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low ; the place where any thing is generated ; a layer, a stratum ; To bring to BED, to deliver of a child ; To make the BED, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To BED, béd'. v. a. To go to bed with ; to be placed in bed ; to be made partaker of the bed ; to sow, or plant in earth ; to lay in a place of rest ; to lay in order, in strata.

To BED, béd'. v. n. To cohabit.

To BEDABBLE, béd-dáb'l. v. a. To wet, to besprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, béd-dág'l. v. a. To bemire.

To BEDASH, béd-dásh'. v. a. To bespatter.

To BEDAWB, béd-dáb'. v. a. To besmear.

To BEDAZZLE, béd-dáz'l. v. a. To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, béd'-tshám-búr. f. The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOATHS, béd'-clôz. f. Coverlets spread over a bed.

BEDDING, béd'-ding. f. The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, béd-dék'. v. a. To deck, to adorn.

To BEDEW, béd-dú'. v. a. To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, béd'-fél-lô. f. One that lies in the same bed.

To BEDIGHT, béd-dít. v. a. To adorn, to dress.

To BEDIM, béd-dím'. v. a. To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To BEDIZEN, béd-dízn. v. a. To dress out. A low term.

BEDLAM, béd'-lám. f. A madhouse ; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, béd'-lá-míte. f. A madman.

BEDMAKER, béd'-mâ-kúr. f. A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, béd'-máte. f. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, béd'-môl-ding. f. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, béd'-pôst. f. The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, béd'-préf-súr. f. A heavy lazy fellow.

To BEDRAGGLE, béd-drág'l. v. a. To soil the cloaths.

To BEDRENCH, béd-dréntsh'. v. a. To drench, to soak.

BEDRID, béd'-rid. a. Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

B E E

BEDRITE, béd'-rite. f. The privilege of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, béd-drop'. v. a. To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTAFF, béd'-stáf. f. A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to prevent the clothes from falling off.

BEDSTEAD, béd'-stíd. f. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, béd'-strá. f. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWERVER, béd'-swér-vúr. f. One that is false to the bed.

BEDTIME, béd'-tíme. f. The hour of rest.

To BEDUNG, béd-dung'. v. a. To cover with dung.

To BEDUST, béd-dúst'. v. a. To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, béd'-wárd. ad. Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, béd-dwárf. v. a. To make little, to stunt.

BEDWORK, béd'-wúrk. f. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bē'. f. The animal that makes honey ; an industrious and careful person.

BEE-EATER, bē'-ē-túr. f. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bē'-flow-úr. f. A species of fool-stones.

BEE-GARDEN, bē'-gár-dín. f. A place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bē'-híve. f. The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bē'-mâf-túr. f. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bē'tsh. f. A tree.

BEECHEN, bē'-tshín. a. Consisting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bē'f. f. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food ; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beeves.

BEEF-EATER, bē'f-ē-túr. f. A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bēn'. The participle preterite of To BE.

BEER, bē'r. f. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEESTINGS, bē'f-tingz. f. See BIESTINGS.

BEET, bēt'. f. The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bē'tl. f. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings ; a heavy mallet.

To BEETLE, bē'tl. v. n. To jut out ; to hang over.

BEETLEBROWED, bē'tl-browd'. a. Having prominent brows.

B E G

BEETLEHEADED, bē'tl-héd'-íd. a. Loggerheaded, having a stupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bē'tl-flók. f. The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bē't-ráve. } f.

BEET-RADISH, bē't-rád-ísh. } Beet.

BEEVES, bē'vz. f. Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bē-fál'. v. n. To happen to ; to come to pass.

To BEFIT, bē-fit'. v. a. To suit, to be suitable to.

To BEFOOL, bē-fô'l. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē-fô're. prep. Further onward in place ; in the front of, not behind ; in the presence of ; under the cognizance of ; preceding in time ; in preference to ; prior to ; superior to.

BEFORE, bē-fô're. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time ; in time past ; in some time lately past ; previously to ; to this time, hitherto ; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bē-fô're-hánd. ad. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation ; previously, by way of preparation ; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended ; at first, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bē-fô're-tíme. ad. Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bē-fâ'r-túne. v. n. To betide.

To BEFOUL, bē-fou'l. v. a. To make foul, to soil.

To BEFRIEND, bē-frénd'. v. a. To favour ; to be kind to.

To BEFRINGE, bē-frínj'e. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG, bég'. v. n. To live upon alms.

To BEG, bég'. v. a. To ask, to seek by petition ; to take any thing for granted.

BEGAN, bē-gán'. Irregular preterite of the verb BEGIN ; which see.

To BEGET, bē-gét'. v. a. To generate, to procreate ; to produce, as effects ; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bē-gét'-túr. f. He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bég'-gúr. f. One who lives upon alms ; a petitioner ; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To BEGGAR, bég'-gúr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish ; to deprive ; to exhaust.

BEGGARLINESS, bég'-gúr-lí-nís. f. The state of being beggarly.

BEH

BEGGARLY, bég'-gúr-ly. a. Mean, poor, indigent.
 BEGGARY, bég'-gúr-y. f. Indigence.
 To BEGIN, bē-gín'. v. n. To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to come into act.
 To BEGIN, bē-gín'. v. a. To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground; To begin with, to enter upon.
 BEGINNER, bē-gín'-núr. f. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.
 BEGINNING, bē-gín'-ning. f. The first original, or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of any thing.
 To BEGIRD, bē-gěrd'. v. a. To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.
 To BEGIRT, bē-gěrt'. See BEGIRD.
 BEGLERBEG, bég'-lér-bég. f. The chief governour of a province among the Turks.
 To BEGNAW, bē-ná'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.
 BEGONE, bē-gón'. interject. Go away, hence, away.
 BEGOT, bē-gót'. } The part.
 BEGOTTEN, bē-gót'n. } passive of the verb BEGET.
 To BEGREASE, bē-grě'ze. v. a. To soil or dawb with fat matter.
 To BEGRIME, bē-grí'me. v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed.
 To BEGUILE, bē-gyí'l. v. a. To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.
 BEGUN, bē-gún'. The part. passive of BEGIN.
 BEHALF, bē-há'f. f. Favour, cause; vindication, support.
 To BEHAVE, bē-há've. v. a. To carry, to conduct.
 To BEHAVE, bē-há've. v. n. To act, to conduct one's self.
 BEHAVIOUR, bē-há'-vyúr. f. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

BEL

To BEHEAD, bē-héd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.
 BEHELD, bē-hěld'. particip. passive from BEHOLD.
 BEHEMOTH, bē-hém'-móth. f. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.
 BEHEST, bē-hěst'. f. Command, precept.
 BEHIND, bē-hí'nd. prep. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.
 BEHIND, bē-hí'nd. ad. Backward.
 BEHINDHAND, bē-hí'nd-hánd. ad. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.
 To BEHOLD, bē-hó'ld. v. a. To view, to see.
 BEHOLD, bē-hó'ld. interject. See, lo.
 BEHOLDEN, bē-hó'ldn. part. a. Bound in gratitude.
 BEHOLDER, bē-hó'l-dúr. f. Spectator.
 BEHOLDING, bē-hó'l-ding. a. Beholden.
 BEHOLDING, bē-hó'l-ding. part. from the verb BEHOLD. Seeing, looking upon.
 BEHOOF, bē-hó'f. f. Profit, advantage.
 To BEHOOVE, bē-hó've. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with It.
 BEHOOVEFUL, bē-hó've-fúl. a. Useful, profitable.
 BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hó've-fúl-ly. ad. Profitably, usefully.
 To BEHOWL, bē-how'l. v. a. To howl at.
 BEING, bē-ing. f. Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.
 BEING, bē-ing. conjunct. Since.
 BE IT SO, bē-ít-só. A phrase, suppose it to be so; let it be so.
 To BELABOUR, bē-lá'-búr. v. a. To beat, to thump.
 BELACE, bē-lá'se. v. a. To fasten so as to prevent a rope from running out any farther; to beat, a cant word.
 BELAMIE, bēl'-á-mý'. f. A friend, an intimate.
 BELAMOUR, bēl' á-mó'r. f. A gallant, consort.
 BELATED, bē-lá'-tíd. a. Benighted.

BEL

To BELAY, bē-lá'. v. a. To block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush.
 To BELCH, bēltsh'. v. n. To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.
 BELCH, bēltsh'. f. The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.
 BELDAM, bēl'-dám. f. An old woman; a hag.
 To BELEAGUER, bē-lě'-gúr. v. a. To besiege, to block up a place.
 BELEAGURER, bē-lě'-gúr-úr. f. One that besieges a place.
 BELFLOWER, bēl'-flowr. f. A plant.
 BELFOUNDER, bēl'-foun-dúr. f. He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.
 BELFRY, bēl'-frý. f. The place where the bells are rung.
 To BELIE, bē-lý'. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimic; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of any thing.
 BELIEF, bē-lě'f. f. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.
 BELIEVABLE, bē-lě'-vabl. a. Credible.
 To BELIEVE, bē-lě'v. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.
 To BELIEVE, bē-lě'v. v. n. To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.
 BELIEVER, bē-lě'-vúr. f. He that believes, or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.
 BELIEVINGLY, bē-lě'-ving-ly. ad. After a believing manner.
 BELIKE, bē-lí'ke. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony.
 BELL, bēl'. f. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.
 To BELL, bēl'. v. n. To grow in buds or flowers in the form of a bell.
 BELLE, bēl'. f. A young lady.
 BELL-

BEL

BELL-FASHIONED, bəl'-fāsh'-ūnd. a. Having the form of a bell.
 BELLES LETTRES, bəl'-lét'r. f. Polite literature.
 BELLIGERANT, } bəl-lidzh'-é-rant.
 BELLIGEROUS, } bəl-lidzh'-érus. a. Waging war.
 BELLIPOTENT, bəl-líp'-pò-tént. a. Mighty in war.
 To BELLOW, bəl'-lō. v. n. To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the sea, or the wind.
 BELLOWS, bəl'-lūs. f. The instrument used to blow the fire.
 BELLUINE, bəl'-lū-īne. a. Beastly, brutal.
 BELLY, bəl'-lī. f. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is inclosed.
 To BELLY, bəl'-lī. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.
 BELLYACHE, bəl'-lī-āke. f. The cholick.
 BELLYBOUND, bəl'-lī-bound. a. Costive.
 BELLYFUL, bəl'-lī-fūl. f. As much food as fills the belly.
 BELLYGOD, bəl'-lī-gōd. f. A glutton.
 BELLY-TIMBER, bəl'-lī-tīm'-būr. f. Food to support the belly.
 BELMAN, bəl'-mán. f. He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
 BELMETAL, bəl'-mēt. f. The metal of which bells are made.
 To BELOCK, bē-lōk'. v. a. To fasten.
 To BELONG, bē-lōng'. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.
 BELOVED, bē-lūv'-éd. a. Dear.
 BELOW, bē-lō'. prep. Under in place, not so high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbecoming.
 BELOW, bē-lō'. ad. In the lower place; on earth, in opposition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.
 To BELOWT, bē-low't. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.

BEN

BELSWAGGER, bəl'-swāg-gūr. f. A whoremaster.
 BELT, bēlt'. f. A girdle, a cincture.
 BELWETHER, bəl'-wēth-ūr. f. A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck: hence, To bear the bell.
 To BELY. See BELIE.
 To BEMAD, bē-mād'. v. a. To make mad.
 To BEMIRE, bē-mī're. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.
 To BEMOAN, bē-mō'n. v. a. To lament, to bewail.
 BEMOANER, bē-mō'-nūr. f. A lamenter.
 To BEMOCK, bē-mōk'. v. a. To treat with mocks; to make a jest of.
 To BEMOIL, bē-moi'l. v. a. To bedabble, to bemire.
 To BEMONSTER, bē-mōns'-tūr. v. a. To make monstrous.
 BEMUSED, bē-mūzd. a. Overcome with musing.
 BENCH, bēntsh'. f. A seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting upon a bench.
 BENCHER, bēn'-tshūr. f. The senior members of the society of the inns of court.
 To BEND, bēnd'. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive.
 To BEND, bēnd'. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.
 BEND, bēnd'. f. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
 BENDABLE, bēn'-dābl. a. That may be bent.
 BENDER, bēn'-dūr. f. The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.
 BENDWITH, bēnd'-with. f. An herb.
 BENEAPED, bē-nēpt. a. A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
 BENEATH, bē-nēth. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
 BENEATH, bē-nēth. ad. In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.
 BENEDICT, bēn'-ē-dikt. a. Having mild and salubrious qualities.
 BENEDICTION, bēn'-ē-dik'-shūn. f. Blessing, a decretory pronunciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgments for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.
 BENEFACION, bēn'-ē-fāk'-shūn. f. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.
 BENEFACITOR, bēn'-ē-fāk'-tūr. f. He that confers a benefit.
 BENEFACTRESS, bēn'-ē-fāk'-trīs. f. A woman who confers a benefit.
 BENEFICE, bēn'-ē-fīs. f. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.
 BENEFICED, bēn'-ē-fist. a. Possessed of a benefice.
 BENEFICENCE, bē-nēf'-i-sēnsē. f. Active goodness.
 BENEFICENT, bē-nēf'-i-sēnt. a. Kind, doing good.
 BENEFICIAL, bēn'-ē-fish'-āl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.
 BENEFICIALLY, bēn'-ē-fish'-āl-lī. ad. Advantageously, helpfully.
 BENEFICIALNESS, bēn'-ē-fish'-āl-nīs. f. Usefulness, profit.
 BENEFICIARY, bēn'-ē-fish'-ā-rī. a. Holding something in subordination to another.
 BENEFICIARY, bēn'-ē-fish'-ā-rī. f. He that is in possession of a benefice.
 BENEFIT, bēn'-ē-fit. f. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use; in law, benefit of clergy is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this benefit is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissioner standing by, do say, Legit ut clericus.
 To BENEFIT, bēn'-ē-fit. v. a. To do good to.
 To BENEFIT, bēn'-ē-fit. v. n. To gain advantage.
 To BENET, bē-nēt'. v. a. To ensnare.
 BENEVOLENCE, bē-nēv'-vō-lēnsē. f. Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.
 BENEVOLENT, bē-nēv'-vō-lēnt. a. Kind, having good-will.
 BENEVOLENTNESS, bē-nēv'-vō-lēnt-nīs. f. The same with BENEVOLENCE.
 BENGAL, bēn-gāl'. f. A sort of thin light stuff.
 BENJAMIN, bēn'-jā-mīn. f. The name of a tree.
 To BENIGHT, bē-nī'tē. v. a. To surprise with the coming on of night;

BER

night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.
BENIGN, bē-nī'ne. a. Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.
BENIGNITY, bē-nīg'-nī-tī. f. Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality.
BENIGNLY, bē-nī'ne-lī. ad. Favourably, kindly.
BENISON, bēn'-nī-sūn. f. Blessing, benediction.
BENNET, bēn'-nīt. f. An herb.
BENT, bēnt'. f. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination, fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a stalk or grass, called the Bent-grass.
BENT, bēnt'. part. of the verb **To BEND**. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.
BENTING TIME, bēn'-tīng-tīme. f. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.
To BENUM, bē-nūm'. v. a. To make torpid; to stupify.
BENZON, bēn-zoi'n. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.
To BEPAINT, bē-pānt'. v. a. To cover with paint.
To BEPINCH, bē-pīntsh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.
To BEPISS, bē-pīs'. v. a. To wet with urine.
To BEQUEATH, bē-kwēth'. v. a. To leave by will to another.
BEQUEATHMENT, bē-kwēth'mēt. f. A legacy.
BEQUEST, bē-kwēst'. f. Something left by will.
To BERATTLE, bē-rāt'l. v. a. To rattle off.
BERBERRY, bār'-bēr-rī. f. A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.
To BEREAVE, bē-rē've. v. a. To strip off, to deprive of; to take away from.
BEREAVEMENT, bē-rē'v-mēt. f. Deprivation.
BEREFT, bē-rēft'. part. pass. of **BEREAVE**.
BERGAMOT, bēr'-gā-mōt. f. A sort of pear, commonly called Burgamot; a sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.

BES

To BERHYME, bē-rī'me. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verses.
BERLIN, bēr-līn'. f. A coach of a particular form.
BERRY, bēr'-rī. f. Any small fruit with many seeds.
To BERRY, bēr'-rī. v. n. To bear berries.
BERTRAM, bēr'-trām. f. Bastard pellitory.
BERYL, bēr'-rīl. f. A kind of precious stone.
To BESCREEN, bē-skre'n. v. a. To shelter, to conceal.
To BESEECH, bē-sē'tsh. v. a. To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.
To BESEEM, bē-sē'm. v. n. To become, to be fit.
To BESET, bē-sēt'. v. a. To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.
To BESHREW, bē-shrō'. v. a. To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.
BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } prep. At the
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } side of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.
BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } ad. Over and
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } above; not in this number, beyond this class.
To BESIEGE, bē-sē'je. v. a. To beleague, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.
BESIEGER, bē-sē'-jūr. f. One employed in a siege.
To BESLUBBER, bē-slob'-būr. v. a. To dawb, to smear.
To BESMEAR, bē-smē'r. v. a. To bedawb; to soil, to foul.
To BESMIRCH, bē-smērtsh'. v. a. To soil, to discolour.
To BESMOKE, bē-smō'ke. v. a. To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
To BESMUT, bē-smūt'. v. a. To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM, bē'z-ūm. f. An instrument to sweep with.
To BESORT, bē-sā'rt. v. a. To suit, to fit.
BESORT, bē-sā'rt. f. Company, attendance, train.
To BESOT, bē-sōt'. v. a. To infatuate, to stupify; to make to doat.
BESOUGHT, bē-sā't. part. pass. of **BESEECH**; which see.
To BESPANGLE, bē-spāng'l. v. a. To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.

BES

To BESPATTER, bē-spāt'-tūr. v. a. To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
To BESPAWL, bē-spā'l. v. a. To dawb with spittle.
To BESPEAK, bē-spē'k. v. a. To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to speak to, to address; to betoken, to shew.
BESPEAKER, bē-spē'-kūr. f. He that bespeaks any thing.
To BESPECKLE, bē-spēk'l. v. a. To mark with speckles or spots.
To BESPEW, bē-spū'. v. a. To dawb with spew or vomit.
To BESPICE, bē-spī'se. v. a. To season with spices.
To BESPIT, bē-spīt'. v. a. To dawb with spittle.
BESPOKE, bē-spō'k. } Irregular
BESPAKE, bē-spā'k. } preterite of **BESPEAK**.
BESPOKE, bē-spō'k. } Irregular
BESPOKEN, bē-spō'kn. } participle of **BESPEAK**; which see.
To BESPOT, bē-spōt'. v. a. To mark with spots.
To BESPREAD, bē-sprēd. v. a. To spread over.
To BESPRINKLE, bē-sprīnk'l. v. a. To sprinkle over.
To BESPUTTER, bē-spūt'-tūr. v. a. To sputter over something, to dawb any thing by sputtering.
BEST, bēst'. a. Most good.
BEST, bēst'. ad. In the highest degree of goodness; fittest.
To BESTAIN, bē-stā'n. v. a. To mark with stains, to spot.
To BESTEAD, bē-stēd. v. a. To profit; to treat, to accommodate.
BESTIAL, bēs'-tīāl. a. Belonging to a beast; brutal, carnal.
BESTIALITY, bēs'-tīāl'-ī-tī. f. The quality of beasts.
BESTIALLY, bēs'-tīāl-lī. ad. Brutally.
To BESTICK, bē-stīk'. v. a. To stick over with any thing.
To BESTIR, bē-stūr'. v. a. To put into vigorous action.
To BESTOW, bīf'-tō'. v. a. To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to flow, to place.
BESTOWER, bīf'-tō'-ūr. f. Giver, disposer.
BESTRAUGHT, bē-strā't. particip. Distracted, mad.
To BESTREW, bē-strō'. v. a. To sprinkle over.

To

BET

To **BESTRIDE**, bẽ-sfrĩ'de. v. a. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to step over.
 To **BESTUD**, bẽ-flũd'. v. a. To adorn with studs.
BET, bẽt'. f. A wager.
 To **BET**, bẽt'. v. a. To wager, to stake at a wager.
 To **BETAKE**, bẽ-tã'ke. v. a. To take, to seize; to have recourse to.
 To **BETEEM**, bẽ-tẽ'm. v. a. To bring forth; to bestow; to give.
 To **BETHINK**, bẽ-thĩnk'. v. a. To recal to reflection.
BETHLEHEM. See **BEDLAM**.
 To **BETHRAL**, bẽ-thrã'l. v. a. To enslave, to conquer.
 To **BETHUMP**, bẽ-thũmp'. v. a. To beat.
 To **BETIDE**, bẽ-tĩ'de. v. n. To happen to, to befall; to come to pass, to fall out.
BETIME, bẽ-tĩ'me. } ad. Season-
BETIMES, bẽ-tĩ'mz. } ably, early; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.
 To **BETOKEN**, bẽ-tõ'kn. v. a. To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshew, to presignify.
BETONY, bẽt'-tõ-ny'. f. A plant.
BETOOK, bẽ-tũk'. irreg. pret. from **BETAKE**.
 To **BETOSS**, bẽ-tõs'. v. a. To disturb, to agitate.
 To **BETRAY**, bẽ-trã'. v. a. To give into the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.
BETRAYER, bẽ-trã'-ũr. f. He that betrays, a traitor.
 To **BETRIM**, bẽ-trĩm'. v. a. To deck, to dress, to grace.
 To **BETROTH**, bẽ-trã'th. v. a. To contract to any one, to affiancé; to nominate to a bishoprick.
 To **BETRUST**, bẽ-trũst'. v. a. To entrust, to put into the power of another.
BETTER, bẽt'-tũr. a. Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.
BETTER, bẽt'-tũr. ad. Well in a greater degree.
 To **BETTER**, bẽt'-tũr. v. a. To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.
BETTER, bẽt'-tũr. f. Superior in goodness.
BETTOR, bẽt'-tũr. f. One that lays bets or wagers.
BETTY, bẽt'-ty'. f. An instrument to break open doors.

BIA

BETWEEN, bẽ-twẽ'n. prep. In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.
BETWIXT, bẽ-twĩk'ft. prep. Between.
BEVEL, } bẽv'-il. } f. In masonry
BEVIL, } and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.
BEVER. See **BEAVER**.
BEVERAGE, bẽv'-ẽr-ĩdzh. f. Drink, liquor to be drunk.
BEVY, bẽv'-y'. f. A flock of birds; a company; an assembly.
 To **BEWAIL**, bẽ-wã'l. v. a. To bemoan, to lament.
 To **BEWARE**, bẽ-wã're. v. n. To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.
 To **BEWEEP**, bẽ-wẽp'. v. a. To weep over or upon.
 To **BEWET**, bẽ-wẽt'. v. a. To wet, to moisten.
 To **BEWILDER**, bẽ-wĩl'-dũr. v. a. To lose in pathless places, to puzzle.
 To **BEWITCH**, bẽ-wĩth'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.
BEWITCHERY, bẽ-wĩth'-ẽ-ry'. f. Fascination, charm.
BEWITCHMENT, bẽ-wĩth'-mẽnt. f. Fascination.
 To **BEWRAY**, bẽ-rã'. v. a. To betray, to discover perfidiously; to shew, to make visible.
BEWRAYER, bẽ-rã'-ũr. f. Betrayer, discoverer.
BEYOND, bẽ-yõnd'. prep. Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.
BEZOAR, bẽ-zõr. f. A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.
BEZOARDICK, bẽ-zõ-ã'r-dĩk. a. Compounded with bezoar.
BIANGULATED, bỹ-ãng'-gũ-lã-tĩd. }
BIANGULOUS, bỹ-ãng'-gũ-lũs. } a. Having two corners or angles.
BIAS, bĩ-ãs. f. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; propension, inclination.

BIE

To **BIAS**, bĩ-ãs. v. a. To incline to some side.
BIB, bĩb'. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths.
 To **BIB**, bĩb'. v. n. To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.
BIBACIOUS, bĩ-bã'-shũs. a. Much addicted to drinking.
BIBBER, bĩb'-bũr. f. A tippler.
BIBLE, bĩbl. f. The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.
BIBLIOGRAPHER, bĩb-ly'-õg'-grã-fũr. f. A transcriber.
BIBLIOTHECAL, bĩb-lyõ-thẽ'-kãl. a. Belonging to a library.
BIBULOUS, bĩb'-ũ-lũs. a. That which has the quality of drinking moisture.
BICAPSULAR, bĩ-kãp'-sũ-lãr. a. A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.
BICE, bĩfẽ. f. A colour used in painting.
BICIPITAL, bĩ-sĩp'-ĩ-tãl. }
BICIPITOUS, bĩ-sĩp'-ĩ-tũs. } a. Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.
 To **BICKER**, bĩk'-kũr. v. n. To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.
BICKERER, bĩk'-kẽ-rũr. f. A skirmisher.
BICKERN, bĩk'-kũrn. f. An iron ending in a point.
BICORNE, bĩ-kõrn. }
BICORNOUS, bĩ-kã'r-nũs. } a. Having two horns.
BICORPORAL, bĩ-kã'r-põ-rãl. a. Having two bodies.
 To **BID**, bĩd'. v. a. Irregular preterite, **BADE**, bãd'; participle passive, **BIDDEN**: To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.
BIDDEN, bĩd'n. part. pass. of To **BID**. Invited; commanded.
BIDDER, bĩd'-dũr. f. One who offers or proposes a price.
BIDDING, bĩd'-dĩng. f. Command, order.
 To **BIDE**, bĩde. v. a. To endure, to suffer.
 To **BIDE**, bĩde. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.
BIDENTAL, bĩ-dẽn'-tãl. a. Having two teeth.
BIDING, bĩ'-dĩng. f. Residence, habitation.
BIENNIAL, bĩ-ẽn'-nyãl. a. Of the continuance of two years.
BIER, bẽr. f. A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.
BIEST

BIL

BIESTINGS, bēf-tīngz. f. The first milk given by a cow after calving.
 BIFARIOUS, bī-fā-ryūs. a. Two-fold.
 BIFEROUS, bīf-fē-rūs. a. Bearing fruit twice a year.
 BIFID, bī-fīd. } a.
 BIFIDATED, bīf-fy-dā-tīd. } Opening with a cleft.
 BIFOLD, bī-fōld. a. Twofold, double.
 BIFORMED, bī-fārmēd. a. Compounded of two forms.
 BIFURCATED, bī-fūr-kā-tīd. a. Shooting out into two heads.
 BIFURCATION, bī-fūr-kā-shūn. f. Division into two.
 BIG, bīg. a. Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swollen; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.
 BIGAMIST, bīg-gā-mīst. f. One that has committed bigamy.
 BIGAMY, bīg-gā-my. f. The crime of having two wives at once.
 BIGBELLIED, bīg-bēl-līd. a. Pregnant.
 BIGGIN, bīg-gīn. f. A child's cap.
 BIGLY, bīg-lī. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.
 BIGNESS, bīg-nīs. f. Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.
 BIGOT, bīg-gūt. f. A man devoted to a certain party.
 BIGOTED, bīg-gūt-īd. a. Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.
 BIGOTRY, bīg-gūt-trī. f. Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.
 BIGSWOLN, bīg-swōln. a. Turgid.
 BILANDER, bīl-ān-dūr. f. A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.
 BILBERRY, bīl-bēr-ry. f. Whortleberry.
 BILBO, bīl-bō. f. A rapier, a sword.
 BILBOES, bīl-bōz. f. A fort of stocks.
 BILE, bīle. f. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.
 BILE, bīle. f. A sore angry swelling.
 To BILGE, bīljē. v. n. To spring a leak.
 BILIARY, bīl-līā-ry. a. Belonging to the bile.
 BILINGSGATE, bīl-līngz-gāte. f. Ribaldry, foul language.

BIN

BILINGUOUS, bī-līng-gwūs. a. Having two tongues.
 BILIOUS, bīl-lyūs. a. Consisting of bile.
 To BILK, bīlk. v. a. To cheat, to defraud.
 BILL, bīl. f. The beak of a fowl.
 BILL, bīl. f. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.
 BILL, bīl. f. A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.
 To BILL, bīl. v. n. To caress, as doves by joining bills.
 To BILL, bīl. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.
 BILLET, bīl-lēt. f. A small paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a soft Billet, a love letter.
 BILLET, bīl-lēt. f. A small log of wood for the chimney.
 To BILLET, bīl-lēt. v. a. To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.
 BILLIARDS, bīl-līyērdz. f. A kind of play.
 BILLOW, bīl-lō. f. A wave swollen.
 To BILLOW, bīl-lō. v. n. To swell, or roll as a wave.
 BILLOWY, bīl-lō-y. a. Swelling, turgid.
 BIN, bīn. f. A place where bread, oats, or wine, is repositied.
 BINARY, bī-nā-ry. Two double.
 To BIND, bīnd. v. a. Irregular preterite, bound. Participle, bound or boundn. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make costive; to restrain; To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.
 To BIND, bīnd. v. n. To contract, to grow stiff; to be obligatory.
 BINDER, bīn-dūr. f. A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.
 BINDING, bīn-dīng. f. A bandage.
 BINDWEED, bīnd-wēd. f. The name of a plant.
 BINOCLE, bīn-ōkl. f. A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.
 BINOCULAR, bī-nōk-ū-lūr. a. Having two eyes.

BIR

BIOGRAPHER, bī-ōg-grā-fūr. f. A writer of lives.
 BIOGRAPHY, bī-ōg-grā-fy. f. Writing the lives of men is called Biography.
 BIPAROUS, bī-pā-rūs. a. Bringing forth two at a birth.
 BIPARTITE, bī-pār-tīte. a. Having two correspondent parts.
 BIPARTITION, bī-pār-tīsh-ūn. f. The act of dividing into two.
 BIPED, bī-pēd. f. An animal with two feet.
 BIPEDAL, bī-pē-dāl. a. Two feet in length.
 BIPENNATED, bī-pēn-nā-tīd. a. Having two wings.
 BIPETALOUS, bī-pēt-tā-lūs. a. Consisting of two flower-leaves.
 BIQUADRATE, bī-qwā-drāte. } f.
 BIQUADRATICK, bī-qwā-drāt-īk. } The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
 BIRCH, būrth. f. A tree.
 BIRCHEN, būrth-līn. a. Made of birch.
 BIRD, būrd. f. A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.
 To BIRD, būrd. v. n. To catch birds.
 BIRDCAGE, būrd-kāje. f. An inclosure made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.
 BIRDBOLT, būrd-bōlt. f. A small arrow.
 BIRDCATCHER, būrd-kātsh-ūr. f. One that makes it his employment to take birds.
 BIRDER, būrd-ūr. f. A birdcatcher.
 BIRDINGPIECE, būrd-īng-pēs. f. A gun to shoot birds with.
 BIRDLIME, būrd-līme. f. A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.
 BIRDMAN, būrd-mān. f. A birdcatcher.
 BIRDSEYE, būrdz-ī. f. The name of a plant.
 BIRDSFOOT, būrdz-fūt. f. A plant.
 BIRDSNEST, būrdz-nēst. f. An herb.
 BIRDSNEST, būrdz-nēst. f. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.
 BIRDSTONGUE, būrdz-tūng. f. An herb.
 BIRGANDER, bēr-gān-dūr. f. A fowl of the goose kind.
 BIRT, [pronounced] brī. f. A fish of the turbot kind.
 BIRTH, bērth. f. The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the

BIT

the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bërth'-dā. f. The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bërth'-dūm. f. Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bërth'-nīt. f. The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bërth'-plāse. f. Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bërth'-rīt. f. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

BIRTHSTRANGLER, bërth'-strāngld. a. Strangled in being born.

BIRTHWORT, bërth'-wūrt. f. The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bīs'-kīt. f. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISECT, bīs'-fēk't. v. a. To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bīs'-fēk'-shūn. f. A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bīsh'-ūp. f. One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bīsh'-ūp. f. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISHOPRICK, bīsh'-ūp-rīk. f. The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPWEED, bīsh'-ūp-wēd. f. A plant.

BISK, bīsk'. f. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bīz'-mūth. f. Marcasite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BISSEXTILE, bīs'-fēks'-tīl. f. Leap year.

BISSON, bīs'-sūn. a. Blind.

BISTORT, bīs'-tōrt. f. A plant called snakeweed.

BISTOURY, bīs'-tūr-ī. f. A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISULCOUS, bī-sūl'-kūs. a. Cloven-footed.

BIT, bīt'. f. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

BIT, bīt'. f. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West India silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

To BIT, bīt'. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bītsh'. f. The female of

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the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE, bī'te. v. a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bī'te. f. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

BITER, bī'-tūr. f. He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a trickster, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bīt'-tākl. f. A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.

BITTEN, bīt'n. part. pass. of the verb **To BITE**; which see.

BITTER, bīt'-tūr. a. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.

BITTERGOURD, bīt'-tūr-gōrd. f. A plant.

BITTERLY, bīt'-tūr-lī. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

BITTERN, bīt'-tēr-n. f. A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

BITTERNESS, bīt'-tūr-nīs. f. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bīt'-tūr-swēt. f. An apple which has a compounded taste.

BITTERVETCH, bīt'-tūr-vētsh. f. A plant.

BITTERWORT, bīt'-tūr-wūrt. f. An herb.

BITTOUR, bīt'-tōr. f. See **BITTERN**.

BITUMEN, bī-tū'-mēn. f. A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, bī-tū'-mī-nūs. a. Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī'-vālv. a. Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

BIVALVULAR, bī-vālv'-vū-lār. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bīk'-f-wūrt. f. An herb.

BIZANTINE, bīz'-ān-tīne. f. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days.

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To BLAB, blāb'. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

To BLAB, blāb'. v. n. To tattle, to tell tales.

BLAB, blāb'. f. A teltale.

BLABBER, blāb'-būr. f. A tattler, a teltale.

BLACK, blāk'. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blāk-brī'-ō-nī. f. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blāk'-kātl. f. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blāk-gārd. f. A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blāk-lēd'. f. A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blāk-pūd'-dīng. f. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blāk-rōd'. f. The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK, blāk'. f. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blāk'. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blāk'-ā-mōr. f. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blāk'-bēr-rī. f. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blāk'-būrd. f. The name of a bird.

BLACK-BROWED, blāk'-browd. a. Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal.

To BLACKEN, blāk'n. v. n. To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blāk'n. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blāk'-īsh. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blāk'-mōr. f. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blāk'-nīs. f. Black colour; darkness.

BLACKSMITH, blāk'-smīth. f. A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blāk'-tāl. f. The ruff or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blāk'-thōrn. f. The sloe.

BLADDER, blād'-dūr. f. That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blād'-dūr-nūt. f. A plant.

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BLADDER SENA, blád'-dúr-sén-à. f. A plant.
 BLADE, blá'de. f. The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.
 BLADE, blá'de. f. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.
 BLADEBONE, blá'de-bône. f. The scapula, or scapular bone.
 BLADED, blá'-díd. a. Having blades or spires.
 BLAIN, blá'n. f. A pustule, a blister.
 BLAMEABLE, blá'-mábl. a. Culpable, faulty.
 BLAMEABLENESS, blá'-mábl-nís. f. Fault.
 BLAMEABLY, blá'-má-blý. ad. Culpably.
 To BLAME, blá'me. v. a. To censure, to charge with a fault.
 BLAME, blá'me. f. Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.
 BLAMEFUL, blá'me-fúl. a. Criminal, guilty.
 BLAMELESS, blá'me-lís. a. Guiltless, innocent.
 BLAMELESLY, blá'me-léf-lý. ad. Innocently.
 BLAMELESNESS, blá'me-léf-nís. f. Innocence.
 BLAMER, blá'm-úr. f. A censurer.
 BLAMEWORTHY, blá'me-wúr-thý. a. Culpable, blameable.
 To BLANCH, blánt'fh. v. a. To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.
 BLANCHER, blán'-tshúr. f. A whitener.
 BLAND, blánd'. a. Soft, mild, gentle.
 To BLANDISH, blán'-dís. v. a. To smooth, to soften.
 BLANDISHMENT, blán'-dís-mént. f. Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.
 BLANK, blánk'. a. White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.
 BLANK, blánk'. f. A void space; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.
 BLANKET, blánk'-ít. f. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.
 To BLANKET, blánk'-ít. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.
 BLANKLY, blánk'-lý. ad. In a blank

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manner, with paleness, with confusion.
 To BLASPHEME, blás-fé'm. v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.
 To BLASPHEME, blás-fé'm. v. n. To speak blasphemy.
 BLASPHEMER, blás-fé'-múr. f. A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
 BLASPHEMOUS, blás'-fé-mús. a. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.
 BLASPHEMOUSLY, blás'-fé-mús-lý. ad. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.
 BLASPHEMY, blás'-fé-my. f. Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.
 BLAST, blást'. f. A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind musick; the stroke of a malignant planet.
 To BLAST, blást'. v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.
 BLASTMENT, blást'-mént. f. Sudden stroke of infection.
 BLATANT, blá'-tánt. a. Bellowing as a calf.
 To BLATTER, blát'-túr. v. n. To roar.
 BLAY, blá'. f. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.
 BLAZE, blá'ze. f. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.
 To BLAZE, blá'ze. v. n. To flame; to be conspicuous.
 To BLAZE, blá'ze. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.
 BLAZER, blá'-zúr. f. One that spreads reports.
 To BLAZON, bláz'n. v. a. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make publick.
 BLAZONRY, bláz'-ún-rý. f. The art of blazoning.
 To BLEACH, blé'tsh. v. a. To whiten.
 BLEAK, blé'k. a. Pale; cold, chill.
 BLEAK, blé'k. f. A small river fish.
 BLEAKNESS, blé'k-nís. f. Coldness, chillness.
 BLEAKY, blé'-ký. a. Bleak, cold, chill.

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BLEAR, blé'r. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.
 BLEAREDNESS, blé'-réd-nís. f. The state of being dimmed with rheum.
 To BLEAT, blé't. v. n. To cry as a sheep.
 BLEAT, blé't. f. The cry of a sheep or lamb.
 BLEB, bléb'. f. A blister.
 BLED, bléd'. Preterite and participle of the verb To BLEED; which see.
 To BLEED, bléd'. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop, as blood.
 To BLEED, bléd'. v. a. To let blood.
 To BLEMISH, blém'-lsh. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
 BLEMISH, blém'-lsh. f. A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.
 To BLEND, bléntsh'. v. n. To shrink, to start back.
 To BLEND, blénd'. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.
 BLENT, blént'. The obsolete participle of BLEND.
 To BLESS, blés'. v. a. To make happy, to prosper; to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.
 BLESSED, blés'-séd. particip. a. Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.
 BLESSEDLY, blés'-séd-lý. ad. Happily.
 BLESSEDNESS, blés'-séd-nís. f. Happiness, felicity; sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.
 BLESSER, blés'-súr. f. He that blesses.
 BLESSING, blés'-sing. f. Benediction; the means of happiness; Divine favour.
 BLEST, blést'. part. a. Happy.
 BLEW, blú'. The preterite from Blow.
 BLIGHT, blí't. f. Mildew; any thing nipping, or blasting.
 To BLIGHT, blí't. v. a. To blast, to hinder from fertility.
 BLIND, blí'nd. a. Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; unseen, private; dark, obscure.
 To BLIND, blí'nd. v. a. To make blind; to darken; to obscure to the eye; to obscure to the understanding.
 BLIND, blí'nd. f. Something to hinder

hinder the sight; something to mislead.
 To BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. v. a. To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.
 BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. a. Having the eyes covered.
 BLINDLY, blī'nd-lȳ. ad. Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.
 BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blī'nd-mānz-būf. f. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.
 BLINDNESS, blī'nd-nīs. f. Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.
 BLINDSIDE, blī'nd-sī'de. f. Weakness, foible.
 BLINDWORM, blī'nd-wūrm. f. A small viper, venomous.
 To BLINK, blīnk'. v. n. To wink; to see obscurely.
 BLINKARD, blīnk'-ērd. f. One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.
 BLISS, blīs'. f. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.
 BLISSFUL, blīs'-fūl. a. Happy in the highest degree.
 BLISSFULLY, blīs'-fūl-lȳ. ad. Happily.
 BLISSFULNESS, blīs'-fūl-nīs. f. Happiness.
 BLISTER, blīs'-tūr. f. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.
 To BLISTER, blīs'-tūr. v. n. To rise in blisters.
 To BLISTER, blīs'-tūr. v. a. To raise blisters by some hurt.
 BLITHE, blī'the. a. Gay, airy.
 BLITHLY, blī'th-lȳ. ad. In a blithe manner.
 BLITHENESS, blī'th-nīs. }
 BLITHSOMENESS, blī'th-sūm-nīs. }
 f. The quality of being blithe.
 BLITHSOME, blī'th-sūm. a. Gay, cheerful.
 To BLOAT, blō'te. v. a. To swell.
 To BLOAT, blō'te. v. n. To grow turgid.
 BLOATEDNESS, blō'-tēd-nīs. f. Turgidness; swelling.
 BLOBBER, blōb'-būr. f. A bubble.
 BLOBBERLIP, blōb'-būr-līp. f. A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blōb'-būr-līpt. } a.
 BLOBLIPPED, blōb'-līpt. }
 Having swelled or thick lips.
 BLOCK, blōk'. f. A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a pulley; a blockhead.
 To BLOCK, blōk'. v. a. To shut up, to enclose.
 BLOCK-HOUSE, blōk'-house. f. A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.
 BLOCK-TIN, blōk'-tīn'. f. Tin pure or unmixed.
 BLOCKADE, blōk-kā'de. f. A siege carried on by shutting up the place.
 To BLOCKADE, blōk-kā'de. v. a. To shut up.
 BLOCKHEAD, blōk'-hēd. f. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.
 BLOCKHEADED, blōk'-hēd'-īd. a. Stupid, dull.
 BLOCKISH, blōk'-īsh. a. Stupid, dull.
 BLOCKISHLY, blōk'-īsh-lȳ. ad. In a stupid manner.
 BLOCKISHNESS, blōk'-īsh-nīs. f. Stupidity.
 BLOOD, blūd'. f. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.
 To BLOOD, blūd'. v. a. To stain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.
 BLOOD-BOLTERED, blūd'-bōltūrd. a. Blood sprinkled.
 BLOODSTONE, blūd'-stōne. f. The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.
 BLOOD-THIRSTY, blūd'-thūrs-tȳ. a. Desirous to shed blood.
 BLOOD-FLOWER, blūd'-flower. f. A plant.
 BLOODGUILTINESS, blūd'-gīlt'-ȳ-nīs. f. Murder.
 BLOOD-HOUND, blūd'-hound. f. A hound that follows by the scent of blood.
 BLOODILY, blūd'-ī-lȳ. a. Cruelly.
 BLOODINESS, blūd'-ȳ-nīs. f. The state of being bloody.
 BLOODLESS, blūd'-līs. a. Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, blūd'-shēd. f. The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.
 BLOODSHEDDER, blūd'-shēd-dūr. f. Murderer.
 BLOODSHOT, blūd'-shōt'. } a.
 BLOODSHOTTEN, blūd'-shōt'n. }
 Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.
 BLOODSUCKER, blūd'-sūk-ūr. f. A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a murderer.
 BLOOD-VESSEL, blūd'-vēs-sīl. f. Any vessel in which the blood circulates in an animal; a vein, an artery.
 BLOODY, blūd'-ȳ. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.
 BLOODY-FLUX, blūd'-ȳ-flūk's. f. A looseness attended with a discharge of blood.
 BLOODY-MINDED, blūd'-ȳ-mīnd-īd. a. Cruel; inclined to murder.
 BLOOM, blō'm. f. A blossom; the state of immaturity.
 To BLOOM, blō'm. v. n. To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.
 BLOOMY, blō'-mȳ. a. Full of blooms, flowery.
 BLOSSOM, blōs'-sūm. f. The flower that grows on any plant.
 To BLOSSOM, blōs'-sūm. v. n. To put forth blossoms.
 To BLOT, blōt'. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace; to disfigure; to darken.
 BLOT, blōt'. f. An obliteration of something written; a blur, a spot; a spot in reputation.
 BLOTCH, blōtsh'. f. A spot or pustule upon the skin.
 To BLOTE, blō'te. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
 BLOW, blō'. f. A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in flesh.
 To BLOW, blō'. v. n. To move with a current of air; this word is used sometimes impersonally with It, as, It blows; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom, to blossom; To blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
 To BLOW, blō'. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of

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wind musick; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

BLOWER, blô'-ûr. f. A melter of tin ore; a particular kind of whale.

BLOWN, blô'n. Participle passive of Blow; which see.

BLOWTH, blô'th. f. The blossom, the bloom of a plant; little used.

BLOWZE, blow'ze. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder.

BLOWZY, blow'-zy. a. Sun-burnt, high coloured.

BLUBBER, blûb'-bûr. f. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER, blûb'-bûr. v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blûd'-jûn. f. A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blû'e. a. One of the seven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blû'e-bô'tl. f. A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blû'e-lý. ad. With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blû'e-nîs. f. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blûf'. a. Big, furly, bluff-tering.

BLUISH, blû'-îsh. a. Blue in a small degree.

To BLUNDER, blûn'-dûr. v. n. To mistake grossly, to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.

To BLUNDER, blûn'-dûr. v. a. To mix foolishly or blindly.

BLUNDER, blûn'-dûr. f. A gross or shameful mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blûn'-dêr-bûs. f. A gun that is discharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blûn'-dê-rûr. f. A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blûn'-dûr-hêd. f. A stupid fellow.

BLUNT, blûnt'. a. Dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To BLUNT, blûnt'. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blûnt'-lý. ad. Without sharpness; coarsely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blûnt'-nîs. f. Want

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of edge or point; coarseness, roughness of manners.

BLUNT-WITTED, blûnt'-wit'-îd. a. Dull, stupid.

BLUR, blûr'. f. A blot, a stain.

To BLUR, blûr'. v. a. To blot, to efface; to stain.

To BLURT, blûrt'. v. a. To let fly without thinking.

To BLUSH, blûsh'. v. n. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blûsh'. f. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blûsh'-ý. a. Having the colour of a blush.

To BLUSTER, blûs'-tûr. v. n. To roar, as a storm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blûs'-tûr. f. Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness.

BLUSTERER, blûs'-tê-rûr. f. A swaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blûs'-trûs. a. Tumultuous, noisy.

BO, bô'. interj. A word of terror.

BOAR, bô'r. f. The male swine.

BOARD, bô'rd. f. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table; a table at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.

To BOARD, bô'rd. v. a. To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

To BOARD, bô'rd. v. n. To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bô'rd-wâ'-jîz. f. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARDER, bô'r-dûr. f. One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bô'r-îsh. a. Swinish, brutal, cruel.

BOAR-SPEAR, bô'r-spêr. f. A spear used in hunting the boar.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, bô'rd-îng-skôl. f. A school where the scholars live with the teacher; chiefly applied to schools for girls.

To BOAST, bô'ft. v. n. To display one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bô'ft. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bô'ft. f. A proud speech; cause of boasting.

BOD

BOASTER, bô'f-tûr. f. A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bô'ft-fûl. a. Ostentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bô'f-tîng-lý. ad. Ostentatiously.

BOAT, bô't. f. A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATION, bô-â'-shûn. f. Roar, noise.

BOATMAN, bô't-mân. } f. He
BOATSMAN, bô'tf-mân. } that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bô'fn. f. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

To BOB, bôb'. v. a. To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

To BOB, bôb'. v. n. To play backward and forward.

BOB, bôb'. f. Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

BOBBIN, bôb'-bîn. f. A small pin of wood, with a notch.

BOBBIN-WORK, bôb'-bîn-wûrk. f. Work woven with bobbins.

BOBCHERRY, bôb'-tsher-ry. f. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bôb'-tâil. f. Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bôb'-tâ'ld. a. Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bôb'-wig'. f. A short wig.

To BODE, bô'de. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bô'de-mênt. f. Portent, omen.

To BODGE, bôd'zh. v. n. To hoggle.

BODICE, bôd'-dîs. f. Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS, bôd'-ý-lîs. a. Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bôd'-î-lý. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bôd'-î-lý. ad. Corporeally.

BODKIN, bôd'-kîn. f. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.

BODY, bôd'-ý. f. The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the

BOL

BOM

BON

the main part; a pandect, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.
BODY-CLOATHS, bôd'-y-clôz. f. Cloathing for horses that are dieted.
BOG, bôg'. f. A marsh, a fen, a morass.
BOG-TROTTER, bôg'-trôt-tûr. f. One that lives in a boggy country.
To BOGGLE, bôg'l. v. n. To start, to fly back; to hesitate.
BOGGLER, bôg'-lûr. f. A doubter, a timorous man.
BOGGY, bôg'-y. a. Marshy, swampy.
BOGHOUSE, bôg'-house. f. A house of office.
BOHEA, bô-hê'. f. A species of tea.
To BOIL, boi'l. v. n. To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.
To BOIL, boi'l. v. a. To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dress in boiling water.
BOILER, boi'-lûr. f. The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.
BOISTEROUS, boi'-tê-rûs. a. Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.
BOISTEROUSLY, boi'-tê-rûs-lý. ad. Violently, tumultuously.
BOISTEROUSNESS, boi'-tê-rûs-nîs. f. Tumultuousness; turbulence.
BOLARY, bô'-lâ-rý. a. Partaking of the nature of bole.
BOLD, bô'ld. a. Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.
To BOLDEN, bô'ldn. v. n. To make bold.
BOLDFACE, bô'ld-fâse. f. Impudence, sauciness.
BOLDFACED, bô'ld-fâst. a. Impudent.
BOLDLY, bô'ld-lý. ad. In a bold manner.
BOLDNESS, bô'ld-nîs. f. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.
BOLE, bô'le. f. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.
BOLIS, bô'-lîs. f. Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.
BOLL, bô'l. f. A round stalk or stem.

To BOLL, bô'l. v. n. To rise in a stalk.
BOLSTER, bô'l-flûr. f. Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compress for a wound.
To BOLSTER, bô'l-flûr. v. a. To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.
BOLT, bô'lt. f. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.
To BOLT, bô'lt. v. a. To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.
To BOLT, bô'lt. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.
BOLTER, bô'l-tûr. f. A sieve to separate meal from bran.
BOLTHEAD, bô'lt-hêd. f. A long strait-necked glass vessel, a matrafs or receiver.
BOLTING-HOUSE, bô'l-tîng-house. f. The place where meal is sifted.
BOLTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT, bô'-sprît. f. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.
BOLUS, bô'-lûs. f. A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.
BOMB, bôm'. f. A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.
BOMB-CHEST, bôm'-thêst. f. A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under-ground, to blow up in the air.
BOMB-KETCH, bôm'-kêth. f.
BOMB-VESSEL, bôm'-vê's-sîl. f. A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.
BOMBARD, bôm'-bârd. f. A great gun; a barrel for wine.
To BOMBARD, bôm-bârd. v. a. To attack with bombs.
BOMBARDIER, bôm-bâr-dê'r. f. The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.
BOMBARDMENT, bôm-bârd-mênt. f. An attack made by throwing bombs.
BOMBASIN, bôm-bâ-zê'n. f. A flight filken stuff.

BOMBAST, bôm-bâst'. f. Fustian, big words.
BOMBAST, bôm-bâst'. a. High sounding.
BOMBULATION, bôm-bû-lâ'-shûn. f. Sound, noise.
BOMBYCINOUS, bôm-bîs'-sý-nûs. a. Silken, made of silk.
BONARORA, bô'-nâ-rô'-bâ. f. A whore.
BONASUS, bô-nâ'-sûs. f. A kind of buffalo.
BONCHRETIEN, bôn-krê't-tshyên. f. A species of pear.
BOND, bônd'. f. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.
BONDAGE, bôn'-dîdzh. f. Captivity, imprisonment.
BONDMAID, bônd'-mâd. f. A woman slave.
BONDMAN, bônd'-mân. f. A man slave.
BONDSERVANT, bônd'-sêr-vânt. f. A slave.
BONDSERVICE, bônd'-sêr-vîs. f. Slavery.
BONDSLAVE, bônd'-slâve. f. A man in slavery.
BONDSMAN, bônd'-z-mân. f. One bound for another.
BONDWOMAN, bônd'-wûm-ûn. f. A woman slave.
BONE, bô'ne. f. The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.
To BONE, bô'ne. v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh.
BONELACE, bô'ne-lâse. f. Flaxen lace.
BONELESS, bô'ne-lîs. a. Without bones.
To BONESET, bô'ne-sê't. v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.
BONESETTER, bô'ne-sê't-tûr. f. One who makes a practice of setting bones.
BONFIRE, bôn'-fîre. f. A fire made for triumph.
BONGRACE, bôn'-grâs. f. A covering for the forehead.
BONNET, bôn'-nît. f. A hat, a cap.
BONNETS, bôn'-nîts. f. Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail.

BON-

BOO

BONNILY, bôn'-ny-lý. ad. Gaily, handsomely.
 BONNINESS, bôn'-ny-nís. f. Gayety, handsomeness.
 BONNY, bôn'-ny. a. Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.
 BONNY-CLABBER, bôn'-ny-kláb'-búr. f. Sour buttermilk.
 BONUM MAGNUM, bô'-nûm-mág'-nûm. f. A great plum.
 BONY, bô'-ny. a. Consisting of bones; full of bones.
 BOOBY, bô'-by. f. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.
 BOOK, bô'k. f. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.
 To BOOK, bô'k. v. a. To register in a book.
 BOOK-KEEPING, bô'k-kêp-ing. f. The art of keeping accounts.
 BOOKBINDER, bô'k-bin-dúr. f. A man whose profession it is to bind books.
 BOOKFUL, bô'k-fúl. a. Crowded with undigested knowledge.
 BOOKISH, bô'-kísh. a. Given to books.
 BOOKISHNESS, bô'k-ísh-nís. f. Overstudiousness.
 BOOKLEARNED, bôk-lér'-nîd. a. Versed in books.
 BOOKLEARNING, bôk-lér'-ning. f. Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.
 BOOKMAN, bô'k-mán. f. A man whose profession is the study of books.
 BOOKMATE, bô'k-máte. f. School-fellow.
 BOOKSELLER, bô'k-sél-lúr. f. A man whose profession it is to sell books.
 BOOKWORM, bô'k-wûrm. f. A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.
 BOOM, bô'm. f. In sea-language, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer; a bar laid cross a harbour, to keep out the enemy.
 To BOOM, bô'm. v. n. To rush with violence.
 BOON, bô'n. f. A gift, a grant.
 BOON, bô'n. a. Gay, merry.
 BOOR, bô'r. f. A lout, a clown.
 BOORISH, bô'r-ísh. a. Clownish, rustick.
 BOORISHLY, bô'r-ísh-lý. ad. After a clownish manner.

BOR

BOORISHNESS, bô'r-ísh-nís. f. Coarseness of manners.
 BOOSE, bô'z. f. A stall for an ox, or a cow.
 To BOOSE, bô'z. v. n. To drink, to guzzle. Not much used.
 BOOSY, bô'-zy. a. Merry, a little in drink.
 To BOOT, bô't. v. a. To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.
 BOOT, bô't. f. Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty or plunder.
 BOOT, bô't. f. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.
 BOOT of a Coach, bô't. f. The place under the coach-box.
 BOOT-HOSE, bô't-hôze. f. Stockings to serve for boots.
 BOOT-TREE, bô't-trêe. f. Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.
 BOOTCATCHER, bô't-kátsh-úr. f. The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.
 BOOTED, bô't-íd. a. In boots.
 BOOTH, bô'th. f. A house built of boards or boughs.
 BOOTLESS, bô't-lís. a. Useless, unavailing; without success.
 BOOTY, bô'-ty. f. Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to lose by design.
 BOPEEP, bô-pêp. f. To play Bo-peep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frightened.
 BORACHIO, bô-rát'-tshô. f. A drunkard.
 BORABLE, bô'-rábl. a. That may be bored.
 BORAGE, búr'-rídz. f. A plant.
 BORAX, bô'-ráks. f. An artificial salt, prepared from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine.
 BORDEL, bôr-dél. f. A brothel, a bawdy-house.
 BORDER, bá'r-dúr. f. The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.
 To BORDER, bá'r-dúr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach nearly to.
 To BORDER, bá'r-dúr. v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.
 BORDERER, bá'r-dê-rúr. f. He that dwells on the borders.

BOT

To BORE, bô're. v. a. To pierce in a hole.
 To BORE, bô're. v. n. To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.
 BORE, bô're. f. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.
 BORE, bô're. The preterite of BEAR.
 BOREAL, bô'-ryál. a. Northern.
 BOREAS, bô'-ryás. f. The north wind.
 BOREE, bô'-rê. f. A step in dancing.
 BORER, bô'-rúr. f. A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.
 BORN, bá'rn. Come into life. Participle of the verb To BEAR, in the sense of bringing forth.
 BORN, bô'rn. Part. passive of To BEAR, when it signifies to carry, sustain, suffer, &c. See To BEAR.
 BORNE, bô'rne. Carried, supported, endured.
 BOROUGH, búr'-rô. f. A town with a corporation.
 To BORROW, bôr'-rô. v. a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
 BORROWER, bôr'-rô-úr. f. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.
 BOSCADE, bôs'-kâje. f. Wood, or woodlands.
 BOSKY, bôs'-ký. a. Woody.
 BOSOM, búz'-úm. f. The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an inclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.
 To BOSOM, búz'-úm. v. a. To inclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.
 BOSON, bô'sn. f. Corrupted from BOATSWAIN.
 BOSS, bôs'. f. A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.
 BOSSAGE, bôs'-sâje. f. Any stone that has a projecture.
 BOSVEL, bôz'-vîl. f. A species of crowfoot.
 BOTANICAL, bô-tán'-i-kál. } a.
 BOTANICK, bô-tán'-ník. } Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.
 BOTA-

BOU

BOU

BOW

BOTANIST, bôt'-ă-nîst. f. One skilled in plants.
BOTANOLOGY, bô-tân-ôl'-ô-jý. f. A discourse upon plants.
BOTANY, bôt'-ă-ný. f. The science of plants.
BOTARGO, bô-tă'r-gô. f. A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish.
BOTCH, bôtsh'. f. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.
To BOTCH, bôtsh'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.
BOTCHER, bôtsh'-úr. f. A mender of old cloaths.
BOTCHY, bôt'-tshý. a. Marked with botches.
BOTH, bô'th. a. The two.
BOTH, bô'th. conj. As well.
BOTS, bôt's. f. Small worms in the entrails of horses.
BOTTLE, bôt'l. f. A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.
To BOTTLE, bôt'l. v. a. To inclose in bottles.
BOTTLEFLOWER, bôt'l-flow-úr. f. A plant.
BOTTLESCREW, bôt'l-skro. f. A screw to pull out the cork.
BOTTOM, bôt'-túm. f. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.
To BOTTOM, bôt'-túm. v. a. To build upon, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.
To BOTTOM, bôt'-túm. v. n. To rest upon as its support.
BOTTOMED, bôt'-túmd. a. Having a bottom.
BOTTOMLESS, bôt'-túm-lis. a. Without a bottom, fathomless.
BOTTOMRY, bôt'-túm-rý. f. The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.
BOUD, bou'd. f. An insect which breeds in malt.
To BOUGE, bou'je. v. n. To swell out.
BOUGH, bow'. f. An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, băt. Preterite of To Buy.
To BOULT. See BOL.T.
To BOUNCE, bou'nse. v. n. To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.
BOUNCE, bou'nse. f. A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.
BOUNCER, bou'n-súr. f. A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.
BOUND, bou'nd. f. A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.
To BOUND, bou'nd. v. a. To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.
To BOUND, bou'nd. v. n. To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.
BOUND, bou'nd. Part. passive of BIND.
BOUND, bou'nd. a. Destined, intending to come to any place.
BOUNDARY, bou'n-dă-rý. f. Limit, bound.
BOUNDEN, bou'n-dên. Part. pass. of BIND.
BOUNDING-STONE, bou'n-ding-stône. } f.
BOUND-STONE, bou'nd-stône. } A stone to play with.
BOUNDLESSNESS, bou'nd-lêf-nîs. f. Exemption from limits.
BOUNDLESS, bou'nd-lis. a. Unlimited, unconfined.
BOUNTEOUS, bou'n-tyús. a. Liberal, kind, generous.
BOUNTEOUSLY, bou'n-tyúf-lý. ad. Liberally, generously.
BOUNTEOUSNESS, bou'n-tyúf-nîs. f. Munificence, liberality.
BOUNTIFUL, bou'n-tý-fúl. a. Liberal, generous, munificent.
BOUNTIFULLY, bou'n-tý-fúl-lý. ad. Liberally.
BOUNTIFULNESS, bou'n-tý-fúl-nîs. f. The quality of being bountiful, generosity.
BOUNTIHEAD, bou'n-tý-hêd. } f.
BOUNTYHOOD, bou'n-tý-húd. } Goodness, virtue.
BOUNTY, bou'n-ty. f. Generosity, liberality, munificence.
To BOURGEON, búr'-jún. v. n. To sprout, to shoot into branches.
BOURN, bôrn. f. A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.
To BOUSE, bô'ze. v. n. To drink lavishly.
BOUSY, bô'-zy. a. Drunken.
BOUT, bou't. f. A turn, as much

of an action as is performed at one time.
To BOW, bow'. v. a. To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend, or incline, in condescension; to depress, to crush.
To BOW, bow'. v. n. To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.
BOW, bow'. f. An act of reverence or submission.
BOW, bô'. f. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instruments with which string-instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecable.
BOW-BENT, bô'-bênt. a. Crooked.
BOW-HAND, bô'-hând. f. The hand that draws the bow.
BOW-LEGGED, bô'-lêgd. a. Having crooked legs.
BOW-SHOT, bô'-shôt. f. The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from a bow.
BOWELS, bow'-lîs. f. Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.
BOWER, bow'-úr. f. An arbour; it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.
To BOWER, bow'-úr. v. a. To inclose, as in a bower. Little used. The verb EMBOWER is more proper.
BOWER, bow'-úr. f. Anchor so called.
BOWERY, bow'-úr-rý. a. Full of bowers.
To BOWGE. See To BOUGE.
BOWL, bô'l. f. A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, or fountain.
BOWL, bô'l. f. Round mass rolled along the ground.
To BOWL, bô'l. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.
BOWLER, bô'-lúr. f. He that plays at bowls.
BOWLINE, bow'-lîn. f. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
BOWLING-GREEN, bô'-lîng-grên. f. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.
BOWMAN, bô'-mán. f. An archer.
BOWSPRIT, bô'-sprît. f. Boltsprit, which see.

BOW-

B R A

BOWSTRING, bô'-string. f. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOWYER, bô'-yer. f. An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks'. f. A tree; the wood of the tree.

BOX, bôks'. f. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariners compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the playhouse.

To BOX, bôks'. v. a. To inclose in a box.

BOX, bôks'. f. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bôks'. v. n. To fight with the fist.

BOXEN, bôk'sn. a. Made of box, resembling box.

BOXER, bôks'-ür. f. A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, boy'. f. A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

To BOY, boy'. v. n. To act like a boy.

BOYHOOD, boy'-hûd. f. The state of a boy.

BOYISH, boy'-ish. a. Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

BOYISHLY, boy'-ish-ly. ad. Childishly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, boy'-ish-nîs. f. Childishness, triflingness.

BOYISM, boy'-izm. f. Puerility, childishness.

BRABBLE, brâb'l. f. A clamorous contest.

To BRABBLE, brâb'l. v. n. To contest noisily.

BRABBLER, brâb'-lür. f. A clamorous noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brâ'se. v. a. To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

BRACE, brâ'se. f. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line inclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

BRACE, brâ'se. f. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brâs'-lit. f. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brâ'-für. f. A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brât'sh. f. A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brâk'-yâl. a. Belonging to the arm.

B R A

BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kîg'-grâ-fy. f. The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brâk'. f. A breach.

BRACKET, brâk'-kîl. f. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRACKISH, brâk'-ish. a. Salt, something salt.

BRACKISHNESS, brâk'-ish-nîs. f. Saltiness.

BRAD, brâd'. f. A sort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brâg'. v. n. To boast, to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, brâg'. f. A boast, a proud expression; the thing boasted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brâg-gâ-dô'-shô. f. A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGARDISM, brâg'-gâr-dîzm. f. Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART, brâg'-gârt. a. Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGART, brâg'-gârt. f. A boaster.

BRAGGER, brâg'-gür. f. A boaster.

BRAGLESS, brâg'-lis. a. Without a boast.

BRAGLY, brâg'-ly. ad. Finely. Little used.

To BRAID, brâd. v. a. To weave together.

BRAID, brâ'd. f. A texture, a knot.

BRAILS, brâ'iz. f. Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brân. f. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.

To BRAIN, brân. v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brân'-ish. a. Hotheaded, furious.

BRAINLESS, brân'-lis. a. Silly.

BRAINPAN, brân'-pan. f. The skull containing the brains.

BRANSICK, brân'-sik. a. Addle-headed, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brân'-sik-ly. ad. Weakly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brân'-sik-nîs. f. Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAKE, brâk. The preterite of **BREAK**.

BRAKE, brâk. f. Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brâk. f. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKY, brâ'-ky. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brâm'bl. f. Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

B R A

BRAMBLING, brâm'-bling. f. A bird called also a mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brân'. f. The husks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brântsh'. f. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To BRANCH, brântsh'. v. n. To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

To BRANCH, brântsh'. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

BRANCHER, brânt'-shür. f. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brân'-tshy'-nîs. f. Fullness of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brântsh'-lis. a. Without shoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brânt'-shy. a. Full of branches spreading.

BRAND, brând'. f. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To BRAND, brând'. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'-gôs. f. A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brân'-dish. v. a. To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

BRANDLING, brând'-ling. f. A particular worm.

BRANDY, brân'-dy. f. A strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRANDY-WINE, brân'-dy-wî'ne. f. The same as brandy.

BRANGLE, brâng'l. f. Squabble, wrangle.

To BRANGLE, brâng'l. v. n. To wrangle, to squabble.

BRANGLEMENT, brâng'l-mént. f. The same with **BRANGLE**.

BRANK, brânk'. f. Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brân'-ny. a. Having the appearance of bran.

BRASEN, brâ'zn. See **BRAZEN**.

BRASIER, brâ'-zhür. f. A manufacturer that works in brass.

BRASIER, brâ'-zhër. f. A pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brâ-zè'l. f. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS,

BRA

BRASS, brás'. f. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.
BRASSINESS, brás'-sý-nís. f. An appearance like brass.
BRASSY, brás'-sý. a. Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.
BRAT, brát'. f. A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.
BRAVADO, brá-vá'-dô. f. A boast, a brag.
BRAVE, brá'vé. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.
BRAVE, brá'vé. f. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.
To BRAVE, brá'vé. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.
BRAVELY, brá'vé-lý. ad. In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.
BRAVERY, brá'-vú-rý. f. Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.
BRAVO, brá'-vô. f. A man who murders for hire.
To BRAWL, brá'l. v. n. To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.
BRAWL, brá'l. f. Quarrel, noise, scurrility.
BRAWLER, brá'-lúr. f. A wrangler.
BRAWN, brá'n. f. The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.
BRAWNER, brá'-núr. f. A boar killed for the table.
BRAWNINESS, brá'-ný-nés. f. Strength, hardness.
BRAWNY, brá'-ný. a. Muscular, fleshy, bulky.
To BRAY, brá'. v. a. To pound, or grind small.
To BRAY, brá'. v. n. To make a noise, as an ass; to make an offensive noise.
BRAY, brá'. f. Noise, sound.
BRAYER, brá'-úr. f. One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.
To BRAZE, brá'ze. v. a. To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.
BRAZEN, brá'zn. a. Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

BRE

To BRAZEN, brá'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.
BRAZENFACE, brá'zn-fáse. f. An impudent wretch.
BRAZENFACED, brá'zn-fá'st. a. Impudent, shameless.
BRAZENESS, brá'zn-nís. f. Appearing like brass; impudence.
BRAZIER, brá'-zyúr. f. See **BRAZIER**.
BREACH, bré'tsh. f. The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.
BREAD, bréd'. f. Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.
BREAD-CHIPPER, bréd'-tshíp-úr. f. A baker's servant.
BREAD-CORN, bréd'-körn. f. Corn of which bread is made.
BREADTH, bréd'th. f. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.
To BREAK, bré'k. v. a. To burst or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break up, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.
To BREAK, bré'k. v. n. To part in two; to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open, as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of sudden-

BRE

ness; to come to an explanation; To fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desist suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.
BREAK, bré'k. f. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
BREAKER, bré'-kúr. f. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.
To BREAKFAST, brék'-fá'st. v. n. To eat the first meal in the day.
BREAKFAST, brék'-fá'st. f. The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.
BREAKNECK, bré'k-nék. f. A steep place endangering the neck.
BREAKPROMISE, bré'k-próm-ís. f. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.
BREAKVOW, bré'k-vow. f. He that practises the breach of vows.
BREAM, bré'm. f. The name of a fish.
BREAST, brést'. f. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.
To BREAST, brést'. v. a. To meet in front.
BREASTBONE, brést'-bô'ne. f. The bone of the breast, the sternum.
BREASTHIGH, brést'-hý'. a. Up to the breast.
BREASTHOOKS, brést'-hòks. f. With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.
BREASTKNOT, brést'-nòt. f. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breast.
BREASTPLATE, brést'-pláte. f. Armour for the breast.
BREASTPLOUGH, brést'-plow. f. A plough

B R E

A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.
BREASTWORK, brĕst'-wŭrk. f. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.
BREATH, brĕth'. f. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act, an instant.
BREATHABLE, brĕth'-ăbl. a. Which may be breathed; as, breathable air.
To BREATHE, brĕth. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.
BREATHER, brĕ-thŭr. f. One that breathes, or lives.
BREATHING, brĕ'-thing. f. Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.
BREATHLESS, brĕth'-lĭs. a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.
BRED, brĕd'. Part. pass. from **To BREED**.
BREDE, brĕd. f. See **BRAID**.
BREECH, brĕth'. f. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
To BREECH, brĕth'. v. a. To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as, to breech a gun.
BREECHES, brĕt'-thĭz. f. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.
To BREED, brĕd. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.
To BREED, brĕd. v. n. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.
BREED, brĕd. f. A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.
BREEDBATE, brĕd-băte. f. One that breeds quarrels.
BREEDER, brĕ'-dŭr. f. That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.

B R I

BREEDING, brĕ'-ding. f. Education, instructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.
BREEZE, brĕ'z. f. A stinging fly.
BREEZE, brĕ'z. f. A gentle gale.
BREEZY, brĕ'-zy. a. Fanned with gales.
BRET, brĕt'. f. A fish of the turbot kind.
BRETHREN, brĕth'-rĕn. f. The plural of **BROTHER**.
BREVIARY, brĕ'-vyă-rŷ. f. An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
BREVIAT, brĕ'-vyăt. f. A short compendium.
BREVIATURE, brĕ'-vyă-tŭre. f. An abbreviation.
BREVITY, brĕv'-l-tŷ. f. Conciseness, shortness.
To BREW, brŏ. v. a. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.
To BREW, brŏ. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.
BREWAGE, brŏ'-ldzh. f. Mixture of various things.
BREWER, brŏ'-ŭr. f. A man whose profession it is to make beer.
BREWHOUSE, brŏ'-house. f. A house appropriated to brewing.
BREWING, brŏ'-ŭng. f. Quantity of liquor brewed.
BREWIS, brŏ'-lĭs. f. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
BRIAR, brĭ'-ŭr. f. See **BRIER**.
BRIBE, brĭ'be. f. A reward given to pervert the judgment.
To BRIBE, brĭ'be. v. a. To give bribes.
BRIBER, brĭ'-bŭr. f. One that pays for corrupt practices.
BRIBERY, brĭ'-bĕ-rŷ. f. The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.
BRICK, brĭk'. f. A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.
To BRICK, brĭk'. v. a. To lay with bricks.
BRICKBAT, brĭk'-băt. f. A piece of brick.
BRICKCLAY, brĭk'-klă. f. Clay used for making brick.
BRICKDUST, brĭk'-dŭst. f. Dust made by pounding bricks.
BRICK-EARTH, brĭk'-ĕrth'. f. Earth used in making brick.
BRICK-KILN, brĭk'-kĭl. f. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

B R I

BRICKLAYER, brĭk'-lă-ŭr. f. A brick-mason.
BRICKMAKER, brĭk'-mă-kŭr. f. One whose trade is to make bricks.
BRIDAL, brĭ'-dăl. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.
BRIDE, brĭde. f. A woman new married.
BRIDEBED, brĭde-bĕd. f. Marriage-bed.
BRIDECAKE, brĭde-kăke. f. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.
BRIDEGROOM, brĭde-grŏm. f. A new married man.
BRIDEMEN, brĭde-mĕn. } f.
BRIDEMAIDS, brĭde-mădz. } f. The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.
BRIDESTAKE, brĭde-stăke. f. A post set in the ground, to dance round.
BRIDEWELL, brĭde-wĕl. f. A house of correction.
BRIDGE, brĭdzh'. f. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.
To BRIDGE, brĭdzh'. v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.
BRIDLE, brĭdl. f. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.
To BRIDLE, brĭdl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.
To BRIDLE, brĭdl. v. n. To hold up the head.
BRIDLEHAND, brĭdl-hănd. f. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
BRIEF, brĕf. a. Short, concise; contracted, narrow.
BRIEF, brĕf. f. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in music, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.
BRIEFLY, brĕf-lŷ. ad. Concisely; in few words.
BRIEFNESS, brĕf-nĭs. f. Conciseness, shortness.
BRIER, brĭ'-ŭr. f. A plant.
BRIERY, brĭ'-ĕ-rŷ. a. Rough, full of briars.
BRIG, brĭg'. f. A ship with two masts.
BRIGADE, brĭ-găde. f. A division of forces, a body of men.
BRIGA-

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BRIGADIER General, brig-â-dêr. f. An officer, next in order below a major general.
 BRIGANDINE, brig'-ân-dîne. } f.
 BRIGANTINE, brig'-ân-tîne. } f.
 A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.
 BRIGHT, brî't. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as, a bright reign; witty, acute, as, a bright genius.
 To BRIGHTEN, brî'tn. v. a. To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.
 To BRIGHTEN, brî'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.
 BRIGHTLY, brî't-ly. ad. Splendidly, with lustre.
 BRIGHTNESS, brî't-nîs. f. Lustre, splendour; acuteness.
 BRILLIANCE, brîl'-lyân-sy. f. Lustre, splendour.
 BRILLIANT, brîl'-lyânt. a. Shining, sparkling.
 BRILLIANT, brîl'-lyânt. f. A diamond of the finest cut.
 BRILLIANTNESS, brîl'-lyânt-nîs. f. Splendour, lustre.
 BRIM, brîm'. f. The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.
 To BRIM, brîm'. v. a. To fill to the top.
 To BRIM, brîm'. v. n. To be full to the brim.
 BRIMFUL, brîm'-fûl'. a. Full to the top.
 BRIMFULNESS, brîm'-fûl'-nîs. f. Fullness to the top.
 BRIMMER, brîm'-mûr. f. A bowl full to the top.
 BRIMSTONE, brîm'-stône. f. Sulphur.
 BRIMSTONY, brîm'-stô-ný. a. Full of brimstone.
 BRINDED, brîn'-dîd. a. Streaked, tabby.
 BRINDLE, brînd'l. f. The state of being brinded.
 BRINDLED, brînd'ld. a. Brinded, streaked.
 BRINE, brî'ne. f. Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.
 BRINEPIT, brî'ne-pît. f. Pit of salt water.
 To BRING, brîng'. v. a. To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular

BRO

state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to shew; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.
 BRINGER, brîng'-ûr. f. The person that brings any thing.
 BRINISH, brî'-nîsh. a. Having the taste of brine, salt.
 BRINISHNESS, brî'-nîsh-nîs. f. Saltiness.
 BRINK, brînk'. f. The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.
 BRINY, brî'-ny. a. Salt.
 BRIONY. See BRYONY.
 BRISK, brîsk'. a. Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.
 BRISKET, brîs'-kît. f. The breast of an animal.
 BRISKLY, brîsk'-ly. ad. Actively, vigorously.
 BRISKNESS, brîsk'-nîs. f. Liveliness, vigour, quickness, gayety.
 BRISTLE, brîs'l. f. The stiff hair of swine.
 To BRISTLE, brîs'l. v. a. To erect in bristles.
 To BRISTLE, brîs'l. v. n. To stand erect as bristles.
 BRISTLY, brîs'-ly. a. Thick set with bristles.
 BRISTOL STONE, brîs'-tô-stône. f. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.
 BRIT, brî't. f. The name of a fish.
 BRITTLE, brî'tl. a. Fragile, apt to break.
 BRITTLENESS, brî'tl-nîs. f. Aptness to break.
 BRIZE, brî'ze. f. The gadfly.
 BROACH, brô'tsh. f. A spit.
 To BROACH, brô'tsh. v. a. To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, or utter any thing.
 BROACHER, brô'-tshûr. f. A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.
 BROAD, brâ'd. a. Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.
 BROAD CLOTH, brâd'-clô'th. f. A fine kind of cloth.

BRO

To BROADEN, brâ'dn. v. n. To grow broad.
 BROAD-EYED, brâ'd-î'de. a. Having a wide survey.
 BROAD-LEAVED, brâ'd-lê'vd. a. Having broad leaves.
 BROADLY, brâ'd-ly. ad. In a broad manner.
 BROADNESS, brâ'd-nîs. f. Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome.
 BROAD-SHOULDERED, brâ'd-shô'l-dûrd. a. Having a large space between the shoulders.
 BROADSIDE, brâ'd-side. f. The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
 BROADSWORD, brâ'd-sôrd. f. A cutting sword, with a broad blade.
 BROADWISE, brâ'd-wîze. ad. According to the direction of the breadth.
 BROCADE, brô-kâ'de. f. A silken stuff variegated.
 BROCADED, brô'-kâ'-dîd. a. Dressed in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.
 BROCAGE, brô'-kîdzh. f. The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.
 BROCCOLI, brôk'-kô-ly. f. A species of cabbage.
 BROCK, brôk'. f. A badger.
 BROCKET, brôk'-kît. f. A red deer, two years old.
 BROGUE, brô'g. f. A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.
 To BROIDER, broi'-dûr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.
 BROIDERY, broi'-dê-ry. f. Embroidery, flower-work.
 BROIL, broi'l. f. A tumult, a quarrel.
 To BROIL, broi'l. v. a. To dress or cook by laying on the coals.
 To BROIL, broi'l. v. n. To be in the heat.
 To BROKE, brô'ke. v. n. To contract business for others.
 BROKEN, brô'kn. Part. pass. of BREAK.
 BROKEN-HEARTED, brô'kn-hâ'r-tîd. a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
 BROKENLY, brô'kn-ly. ad. Without any regular series.
 BROKEN-MEAT, brô'kn-mê't. f. Fragments of meat from the table.
 BROKER, brô'-kûr. f. A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match maker.
 K 2 BROKER-

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BROKERAGE, brô'-kûr-îdzh. f. The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, brôn'-kô-kêl. f. A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, brôn'-kyâl. } a. Be-
BRONCHICK, brôn'-kîk. } long-
 ing to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brôn-kôt'-tô-mý. f. That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONZE, brô'nze. f. Brass; a medal.

BROOCH, brô'tsh. f. A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To **BROOCH**, brô'tsh. v. a. To adorn with jewels.

To **BROOD**, brô'd. v. n. To sit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.

To **BROOD**, brô'd. v. a. To cherish by care, to hatch.

BROOD, brô'd. f. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, brô'-dy. a. In a state of sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brô'k. f. A running water, a rivulet.

To **BROOK**, brô'k. v. a. To bear, to endure.

To **BROOK**, brô'k. v. n. To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, brô'k-lîme. f. A sort of water; an herb.

BROOM, brô'm. f. A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, brô'm-lând. f. Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, brô'm-stâf. f. The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMSTICK, brô'm-stîk. f. The same with BROOMSTAFF.

BROOMY, brô'-mý. a. Full of broom.

BROTH, brâ'th. f. Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brôth'-îl. }
BROTHELHOUSE, brôth'-îl- } f.
 house. }
 A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, brúth'-ûr. f. One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brúth'-êr-hûd. f. The state or quality of being a bro-

BRU

ther; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, brúth'-êr-lý. a. Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.

BROUGHT, brâ't. Part. pass. of **BRING**.

BROW, brow'. f. The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

To **BROW**, brow'. v. a. To limit, to edge.

To **BROWBEAT**, brow'-bêt. v. a. To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, brow'-bound. a. Crowned.

BROWSICK, brow'-sik. a. Dejected.

BROWN, brow'n. a. The name of a colour.

BROWNISH, brow'n-îsh. a. Somewhat brown.

BROWNBILL, brow'n-bîl. f. The ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNESS, brow'n-nîs. f. A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, brow'n-stûd'-ý. f. Gloomy meditations.

To **BROWSE**, brow'ze. v. a. To eat branches, or shrubs.

To **BRUISE**, brô'ze. v. a. To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, brô'ze. f. A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, brô'ze-wûrt. f. Comfrey.

BRUIT, brô't. f. Rumour, noise, report.

To **BRUIT**, brô't. v. a. To noise abroad; to spread rumours.

BRUMAL, brô'-mâl. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, brô-nêt'. f. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brunt'. f. Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brúsh'. f. An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

To **BRUSH**, brúsh'. v. a. To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

To **BRUSH**, brúsh'. v. n. To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brúsh'-ûr. f. He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brúsh'-wûd. f. Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brúsh'-ý. a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

BU

To **BRUSTLE**, brús'l. v. n. To crackle.

BRUTAL, brô'-tâl. a. That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, brô-tâl'-î-tý. f. Savageness, churlishness.

To **BRUTALIZE**, brô'-tâl-lîze. v. n. To grow brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, brô'-tâl-lý. ad. Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, brô't. a. Senseless, unconscious; savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, brô't. f. A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS, brô't-nîs. f. Brutality.

To **BRUTIFY**, brô'-tî-fý. v. a. To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, brô'-tîsh. a. Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, brô'-tîsh-lý. ad. In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, brô'-tîsh-nîs. f. Brutality, savageness.

BRYONY, brý'-ô-ný. f. A plant.

BUB, búb'. f. Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, búb'l. f. A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

To **BUBBLE**, búb'l. v. n. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

To **BUBBLE**, búb'l. v. a. To cheat.

BUBBLER, búb'-blûr. f. A cheat.

BUBBY, búb'-bý. f. A woman's breast.

BUBO, bú'-bô. f. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

BUBUKLE, bú'-bûkl. f. A red pimple.

BUCANIERS, búk-â-nê'rz. f. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCK, búk'. f. The liquor in which cloaths are washed; the cloaths washed in the liquor.

BUCK, búk'. f. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

To **BUCK**, búk'. v. a. To wash cloaths.

To **BUCK**, búk'. v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, búk'-bâsk-ît. f. The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash.

BUCK-

BUF

BUCKBEAN, búk'-bén. f. A plant, a sort of trefoil.
 BUCKET, búk'-kít. f. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
 BUCKLE, búk'. f. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.
 To BUCKLE, búk'. v. a. To fasten with a buckle; to confine; to curl hair.
 To BUCKLE, búk'. v. n. To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.
 BUCKLER, búk'-lúr. f. A shield.
 To BUCKLER, búk'-lúr. v. a. To defend; to protect.
 BUCKMAST, búk'-máft. f. The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
 BUCKRAM, búk'-rúm. f. A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.
 BUCKSHORN, búks'-hörn. f. A plant.
 BUCKTHORN, búk'-thörn. f. A tree.
 BUCKWHEAT, búk'-hóé't. f. A plant; French wheat.
 BUCOLICK, bú-kól'-ík. a. Pastoral.
 BUD, búd'. f. The first shoot of a plant, a germ.
 To BUD, búd'. v. n. To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.
 To BUD, búd'. v. a. To inoculate.
 To BUDGE, búdzh'. v. n. To stir.
 BUDGE, búdzh'. a. Stiff, formal.
 BUDGER, búd'-júr. f. One that moves or stirs.
 BUDGET, búd'-jít. f. A bag such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.
 BUFF, búf'. f. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.
 To BUFF, búf'. v. a. To strike.
 BUFFALO, búf'-fá-ló. f. A kind of wild bull or cow.
 BUFFET, búf'-fít. f. A blow with the fist.
 BUFFET, búf'-fét'. f. A kind of cupboard.
 To BUFFET, búf'-fít. v. n. To box, to beat.
 To BUFFET, búf'-fít. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

BUL

BUFFETER, búf'-fít-úr. f. A boxer.
 BUFFLE, búf'. f. The same with buffalo.
 To BUFFLE, búf'. v. n. To puzzle; to be at a loss.
 UFFLEHEADED, búf'-l-héd-id. a. Dull, stupid.
 BUFFOON, búf-fó'n. f. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures, a jackpudding; a man that practises indecent raillery.
 BUFFOONRY, búf-fó'n-é-ry. f. The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth.
 BUG, búg'. f. A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.
 BUGBEAR, búg'-bér. f. A frightful object, a false terror.
 BUGGINESS, búg'-gí-nfs. f. The state of being infected with bugs.
 BUGGY, búg'-gý. a. Abounding with bugs.
 BUGLE, bú'gl. } f. A
 BUGLEHORN, bú'gl-hörn. } hunt-
 ing horn.
 BUGLE, bú'gl. f. A shining bead of glass.
 BUGLE, bú'gl. f. A plant.
 BUGLOSS, bú'-glós. f. The herb ox-tongue.
 To BUILD, bíld'. v. a. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.
 To BUILD, bíld'. v. n. To depend on, to rest on.
 BUILDER, bíl'-dúr. f. He that builds, an architect.
 BUILDING, bíl'-dng. f. A fabrick, an edifice.
 BUILT, bílt'. f. The form, the structure.
 BULB, búlb'. f. A round body, or root.
 BULBACEOUS, búl-bá'-shús. a. The same with BULBOUS.
 BULBOUS, búl'-bús. a. Containing bulbs.
 To BULGE, búl'je. v. n. To take in water, to founder; to jut out.
 BULK, búlk'. f. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick.
 BULK, búlk'. f. A part of a building jutting out.
 BULKHEAD, búlk'-héd. f. A partition made across a ship with boards.
 BULKINESS, búl'-kí-nfs. f. Greatness of stature, or size.
 BULKY, búl'-ký. a. Of great size or stature.
 BULL, búl'. f. The male of black

BUM

cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter or mandate published by the pope; a blunder.
 BULLBAITING, búl'-bá-tng. f. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.
 BULL-BEEF, búl'-bé'f. f. The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.
 BULL-BEGGAR, búl'-bég-úr. f. Something terrible.
 BULL-CALF, búl'-ká'f. f. A he-calf; a term of reproach applied to a stupid fellow.
 BULL-DOG, búl'-dóg. f. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
 BULL-FINCH, búl'-fíntsh. f. A small singing bird.
 BULL-HEAD, búl'-héd. f. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish.
 BULL-TROUT, búl'-trout'. f. A large kind of trout.
 BULL-WEED, búl'-wéd. f. Knap-weed.
 BULL-WORT, búl'-wúrt. f. Bishop's-weed.
 BULLACE, búl'-lís. f. A wild four plum.
 BULLET, búl'-lít. f. A round ball of metal.
 BULLION, búl'-lyún. f. Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.
 BULLITION, búl'-lsh-ún. f. The act or state of boiling.
 BULLOCK, búl'-lúk. f. A young bull.
 BULLY, búl'-lý. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
 To BULLY, búl'-lý. v. a. To overbear with noise and threats.
 To BULLY, búl'-lý. v. n. To be noisy and quarrelsome.
 BULRUSH, búl'-rúsh. f. A large rush.
 BULWARK, búl'-wúrk. f. A fortification, a citadel; a security.
 BUM, búm'. f. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.
 BUMBAILIFF, búm-bá'-lí'f. f. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.
 BUMBARD, bóm-bá'rd. f. Bombard.
 BUMBAST, bóm-bá'ft'. f. Bombast.
 BUMP, búmp'. f. A swelling, a protuberance.
 To BUMP, búmp'. v. a. To make a loud noise.
 BUMPER, búm'-púr. f. A cup filled,
 BUMPKIN,

BUR

BUMPKIN, bŭmp'-kĭn. f. An awkward heavy rustick.
BUMPKINLY, bŭmp'-kĭn-lŷ. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.
BUNCH, bŭntsh'. f. A hard lump, a knob; a cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.
To BUNCH, bŭntsh'. v. n. To swell out into a bunch.
BUNCHBACKED, bŭntsh'-băkt. a. Having bunches on the back.
BUNCHY, bŭn'-tshŷ. a. Growing into bunches.
BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. f. A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
To BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, bŭng'. f. A stopple for a barrel.
To BUNG, bŭng'. v. a. To stop up.
BUNGHOLE, bŭng'-hŏle. f. The hole at which the barrel is filled.
To BUNGLE, bŭng'l. v. n. To perform clumsily.
To BUNGLE, bŭng'l. v. a. To botch, to manage clumsily.
BUNGLE, bŭng'l. f. A botch, an awkwardness.
BUNGLER, bŭng'-lŭr. f. A bad workman.
BUNGLINGLY, bŭng'-lĭng-lŷ. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly.
BUNN, bŭn'. f. A kind of sweet bread.
BUNT, bŭnt'. f. An increasing cavity.
To BUNT, bŭnt'. v. n. To swell out, as a sail.
BUNTER, bŭn'-tŭr. f. Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING, bŭn'-tĭng. f. The name of a bird.
BUOY, bwoy'. f. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
To BUOY, bwoy'. v. a. To keep afloat.
BUOYANCY, bwoy'-ăn-sŷ. f. The quality of floating.
BUOYANT, bwoy'-ănt. a. Which will not sink.
BUR, bŭr'. f. A rough head of a plant.
BURBOT, bŭr'-bŭt. f. A fish full of prickles.
BURDELAIS, bŭr-dĕ-lă'. f. A sort of grape.
BURDEN, bŭr'-dĭn. f. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
To BURDEN, bŭr'-dĭn. v. a. To load, to incumber.

BUR

BURDENER, bŭr'-dĭn-ŭr. f. A loader, an oppressor.
BURDENOUS, bŭr'-dĭn-ŭs. a. Grievous, oppressive; useless.
BURDENSOME, bŭr'-dĭn-sŭm. a. Grievous, troublesome.
BURDENSOMENESS, bŭr'-dĭn-sŭm-nĭs. f. Weight, uneasiness.
BURDOCK, bŭr'-dŏk. f. See DOCK.
BUREAU, bŭ-rŏ'. f. A chest of drawers.
BURG, bŭr'-rŏ. f. See BURROW.
BURGAGE, bŭr'-gidzh. f. A tenure proper to cities and towns.
BURGAMOT, bŭr-gă-mŏt'. f. A species of pear.
BURGANET, or **BURGONET**, bŭr'-gŏ-nĕt'. f. A kind of helmet.
BURGESS, bŭr'-jĭs. f. A citizen, a freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate.
BURGH, bŭr'-rŏ. f. A corporate town or burrow.
BURGHHER, bŭr'-gŭr. f. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
BURGHERSHIP, bŭr'-gŭr-shĭp. f. The privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY, bŭr'-glă-rŷ. f. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.
BURGOMASTER, bŭr'-gŏ-măf-tŭr. f. One employed in the government of a city.
BURIAL, bŭr'-yăl. f. The act of burying, sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church service for funerals.
BURIER, bŭr'-rŷ-ŭr. f. He that buries.
BURINE, bŭ-rĭn. f. A graving tool.
BURLACE, bŭr'-lăse. f. A sort of grape.
To BURL, bŭr'l. v. a. To dress cloth as fullers do.
BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. a. Jocular, tending to raise laughter.
BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. f. Ludicrous language.
To BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. v. a. To turn to ridicule.
BURLINESS, bŭr'-lŷ-nĭs. f. Bulk, bluster.
BURLY, bŭr'-lŷ. a. Great of stature.
To BURN, bŭrn'. v. a. To consume with fire; to wound with fire.
To BURN, bŭrn'. v. n. To be on fire; to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire.

BUR

BURN, bŭrn'. f. A hurt caused by fire.
BURNER, bŭr'-nŭr. f. A person that burns any thing.
BURNET, bŭr'-nĭt. f. The name of a plant.
BURNING, bŭr'-ning. f. State of inflammation.
BURNING-GLASS, bŭr'-ning-glăs. f. A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.
To BURNISH, bŭr'-nĭsh. v. a. To polish.
To BURNISH, bŭr'-nĭsh. v. n. To grow bright or glossy.
BURNISHER, bŭr'-nĭsh-ŭr. f. The person that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books, it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
BURNT, bŭrnt'. Part. pass. of BURN.
BURR, bŭr'. f. The lobe or lap of the ear.
BURREL, bŭr'-rĭl. f. A sort of pear.
BURROW, bŭr'-rŏ. f. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.
To BURROW, bŭr'-rŏ. v. n. To mine, as conies or rabbits.
BURSAR, bŭr'-sŭr. f. The treasurer of a college.
BURSE, bŭrs'e. f. An exchange where merchants meet.
To BURST, bŭrst'. v. n. To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly; to begin an action violently.
To BURST, bŭrst'. v. a. To break suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption.
BURST, bŭrst'. f. A sudden disruption.
BURST, bŭrst'. } Part. a. Dis-
BURSTEN, bŭrst'n. } eased with a hernia or rupture.
BURSTNESS, bŭrst'-nĭs. f. A rupture.
BURSTWORT, bŭrst'-wŭrt. f. An herb good against ruptures.
BURT, bŭrt'. f. A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTHEN, bŭr'-dĭn. f. See BURDEN.
To BURY, bŭr'-rŷ. v. a. To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

BURY-

BUT

BUT

BY

BURYING-PLACE, bër'-ry-ing-pläs. f. A place appointed for the burial of dead bodies; a church-yard.

BUSH, búsh'. f. A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there.

BUSHEL, búsh'-ll. f. A measure containing eight gallons, a strike.

BUSHINESS, búsh'-y-nis. f. The quality of being bushy.

BUSHMENT, búsh'-ment. f. A thicket.

BUSHY, búsh'-y. a. Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes.

BUSINESS, biz'-zy-lis. a. At leisure.

BUSILY, biz'-zy-ly. ad. With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, biz'-nis. f. Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the subject of action; serious engagement; right of action; a matter of question; To do one's business, to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, búsk'. f. A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

BUSKIN, búsk'-kin. f. A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, búsk'-kind. a. Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, búsk'-ky. a. Woody.

BUSS, búss'. f. A kiss, a salute with lips; a boat for fishing.

To BUSS, búss'. v. a. To kiss.

BUST, búst'. f. A statue representing a man to his breast.

BUSTARD, búst'-tér-d. f. A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, búsl'. v. n. To be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, búsl'. f. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, búsl'-lur. f. An active stirring man.

BUSY, biz'-zy. a. Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, biz'-zy. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, biz'-zy-bód-y. f. A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

BUT, bú'. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; other-

wife than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

BUT-END, bút'-énd. f. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bút'-tshúr. f. One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood.

To BUTCHER, bút'-tshúr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bút'-tshér-ly-nis. f. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bút'-tshér-ly. a. Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bút'-tshé-ry. f. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bútl'-lur. f. A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bút'-ment. f. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bút'. f. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bút'. f. A vessel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bút'. v. a. To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bút'-túr. f. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bút'-túr. v. a. To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw at gaming.

BUTTERBUMP, bút'-túr-bump. f. A fowl, the bittourn.

BUTTERBUR, bút'-túr-búr. f. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bút'-túr-flow-úr. f. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bút'-túr-flý. f. A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bút'-tê-ris. f. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bút'-túr-milk. f. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bút'-túr-print. f. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bút'-túr-tóth. f. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bút'-túr-wúm-ún. f. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bút'-túr-wúrt. f. A plant, sanicle.

BUTTERY, bút'-tér-y. a. Having

the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bút'-tér-y. f. The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bút'-úk. f. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bútn'. f. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, bútn'. v. a. To dress, to cloath; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bútn'-hóle. f. The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BUTTRESS, bút'-trís. f. A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

To BUTTRESS, bút'-trís. v. a. To prop.

BUXOM, búk'-súm. a. Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, búk'-súm-ly. ad. Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, búk'-súm-nis. f. Wantonness, amorousness.

To BUY, bý'. v. a. To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To BUY, bý'. v. n. To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bý'-úr. f. He that buys, a purchaser.

To BUZZ, búz'. v. n. To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, búz'-zúrd. f. A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, búz'-zúr. f. A secret whisperer.

BY, bý'. } prep. It notes the agent; }
bý'. } it notes the instrument; }
it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of; noting substitution.

BY, bý'. ad. Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, bý'-ánd-bý'. ad. In a short time.

BY, bý'. f. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE, bý'-kóf'-fý-hous.

BY

hou. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.
 BY-CONCERNMENT, by'-kôn-férn'-mément f. An affair which is not the main business.
 BY-DEPENDENCE, by'-dê-pên'-dêns. f. Something accidentally depending on another.
 BY-DESIGN, by'-dê-sî'ne. f. An incidental purpose.
 BY-END, by'-ênd'. f. Private interest, secret advantage.
 BY-GONE, by'-gôn. a. Past.
 BY-LAW, by'-lâ'. f. By-laws are orders made for the good of those

that make them, farther than the publick law binds.
 BY-NAME, by'-nâme. f. A nickname.
 BY-PATH, by'-pâth. f. A private or obscure path.
 BY-RESPECT, by'-rês-pêkt'. f. Private end or view.
 BY-ROAD, by'-rô'd. f. An obscure unfrequented road.
 BY-ROOM, by'-rô'm. f. A private room within.
 BY-SPEECH, by'-spê'tsh. f. An incidental or casual speech.
 BY-STANDER, by'-stân-dûr. f.

BYZ

A looker-on, one unconcerned.
 BY-STREET, by'-strê't. f. An obscure street.
 BY-VIEW, by'-vû'. f. Private self-interested purpose.
 BY-WALK, by'-wâ'k. f. Private walk, not the main road.
 BY-WAY, by'-wâ'. f. A private and obscure way.
 BY-WEST, by'-wêst'. a. Westward, to the west of.
 BY-WORD, by'-wûrd. f. A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.
 BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

CAB

CAB, kâb'. f. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
 CABAL, kâ-bâl'. f. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.
 To CABAL, kâ-bâl'. v. n. To form close intrigues.
 CABALIST, kâb'-â-lîst. f. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
 CABALLISTICAL, kâb'-â-lîs'-tî. }
 CABALLISTICK, kâb'-â-lîs'-tîk. }
 a. Something that has an occult meaning.
 CABALLER, kâ bâl'-lûr. f. He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.
 CABARET, kâb'-â-rê. f. A tavern.
 CABBAGE, kâb'-bidzh. f. A plant.
 To CABBAGE, kâb'-bidzh. v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.
 CABBAGE TREE, kâb'-bidzh-trê. f. A species of palm-tree.
 CABBAGE-WORM, kâb'-bidzh-wûrm. f. An insect.
 CABIN, kâb'-bîn. f. A small room;

CAC

a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.
 To CABIN, kâb'-bîn. v. n. To live in a cabin.
 To CABIN, kâb'-bîn. v. a. To confine in a cabin.
 CABINED, kâb'-bînd. a. Belonging to a cabin.
 CABINET, kâb'-în-êt. f. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.
 CABINET-COUNCIL, kâb'-în-êt-kou'n-sîl. f. A council held in a private manner.
 CABINET-MAKER, kâb'-în-êt-mâ-kûr. f. One that makes small nice work in wood.
 CABLE, kâ'bl. f. The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.
 CACHECTICAL, kâ-kêt'-tî-kâl. }
 CACHECTICK, kâ-kêk'-tîk. }
 a. Having an ill habit of body.
 CACHEXY, kâ-kêk'-sî. f. Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CAD

CACHINNATION, kâ-kîn-nâ-shûn. f. A loud laughter.
 CACKEREL, kâk'-ê-rîl. f. A fish.
 To CACKLE, kâk'l. v. n. To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.
 CACKLE, kâk'l. f. The voice of a goose or fowl.
 CACKLER, kâk'-lûr. f. A fowl that cackles; a teltale, a tatler.
 CACOCHEMICAL, kâ-kô-kîm'-î-kâl. }
 CACOCHEMICK, kâ-kô-kîm'-îk. }
 a. Having the humours corrupted.
 CACOCHEMY, kâ-kôk'-î-mî. f. A depravation of the humours from a sound state.
 CACOPHONY, kâ-kôf'-fô-nî. f. A bad sound of words.
 To CACUMINATE, kâ-kû'-mî-nâte. v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.
 CADAVEROUS, kâ-dâv'-ê-rûs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.
 CADDIS, kâd'-dis. f. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE,

CADE, kâ'de. a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.
 CADE, kâ'de. f. A barrel.
 CADENCE, kâ'dens. } f. Fall,
 CADENCY, kâ'den-ty. } state of
 sinking, decline; the fall of the
 voice; the flow of verses, or pe-
 riods; the tone or sound.
 CADENT, kâ'dent. a. Falling down.
 CADET, kâ'det. f. The younger
 brother; the youngest brother; a
 volunteer in the army, who serves
 in expectation of a commission.
 CADGER, kâ'd-jur. f. A huckster.
 CADI, kâ'dy. f. A magistrate a-
 mong the Turks.
 CADILLACK, kâ-dil-lâk. f. A
 sort of pear.
 CÆSIAS, fê'syâs. f. A wind from
 the north-east.
 CÆSAREAN. See CÆSAREAN.
 CÆSURA, fê-sû-râ. f. A figure in
 poetry, by which a short syllable
 after a complete foot is made long;
 a pause in verse.
 CAFTAN, kâf-tân. f. A Persian
 vest or garment.
 CAG, kâg. f. A barrel or wooden
 vessel, containing four or five gallons.
 CAGE, kâ'je. f. An inclosure of
 twigs or wire, in which birds are
 kept; a place for wild beasts; a
 prison for petty malefactors.
 To CAGE, kâ'je. v. a. To inclose
 in a cage.
 CAIMAN, kâ-mân. f. The Ame-
 rican name of a crocodile.
 To CAJOLE, kâ-jô'le. v. a. To
 flatter, to soothe.
 CAJOLER, kâ-jô'lur. f. A flat-
 terer, a wheedler.
 CAJOLERY, kâ-jô'lê-ry. f. Flattery.
 CAISSON, kâ-sôn. f. A chest of
 bombs or powder, laid in the ene-
 my's way, to be fired at their ap-
 proach; a wooden case in which
 the piers of bridges are built within
 the water.
 CAITIFF, kâ-tif. f. A mean vil-
 lain, a despicable knave.
 CAKE, kâ'ke. f. A kind of deli-
 cate bread; any thing of a form
 rather flat than high.
 To CAKE, kâ'ke. v. n. To harden
 as dough in the oven.
 CALABASH, kal'-â-bâsh. f. A spe-
 cies of a larger gourd.
 CALABASH TREE, kal'-â-bâsh-
 trê. f. A tree of which the shells
 are used by the negroes for cups,
 as also for instruments of music.
 CALAMANCO, kal'-â-mânk'-ô. f.
 A kind of woollen stuff.
 CALAMINE, kal'-â-mîne. f. A
 kind of fossil bituminous earth,

which being mixed with copper,
 changes it into brass.
 CALAMINT, kal'-â-mînt. f. The
 name of a plant.
 CALAMITOUS, kal'-lâm'-i-tûs. a.
 Miserable, involved in distress,
 unhappy, wretched.
 CALAMITOUSNESS, kal'-lâm'-i-
 tûs-nîs. f. Misery, distress.
 CALAMITY, kal'-lâm'-i-ty. f. Mis-
 fortune, cause of misery.
 CALAMUS, kal'-â-mûs. f. A sort
 of reed or sweet-scented wood, men-
 tioned in scripture.
 CALASH, kal'-lâsh. f. A small
 carriage of pleasure.
 CALCARIOUS, kal'-kâ-ryûs. a.
 Partaking of the nature of calx.
 CALCEATED, kal'-fê-â-tîd. a.
 Shod, fitted with shoes.
 CALCEDONIUS, kal'-fê-dô'-nyûs.
 f. A kind of precious stone.
 CALCINATE. See To CALCINE.
 CALCINATION, kal'-fy-nâ'-shûn.
 f. Such a management of bodies
 by fire, as renders them reducible
 to powder; chymical pulverization.
 CALCINATORY, kal'-sîn-nâ-tûr-ty.
 f. A vessel used in calcination.
 To CALCINE, kal'-sî'ne. v. a. To
 burn in a fire to a calx, or sub-
 stance easily reduced to powder;
 to burn up.
 To CALCINE, kal'-sî'ne. v. n. To
 become a calx by heat.
 To CALCULATE, kal'-kû-lâte. v. a.
 To compute, to reckon; to adjust,
 to project for any certain end.
 CALCULATION, kal'-kû-lâ'-shûn.
 f. A practice, or manner of rec-
 koning, the art of numbering; the
 result of arithmetical operation.
 CALCULATOR, kal'-kû-lâ-tûr. f.
 A computer.
 CALCULATORY, kal'-kû-lâ-
 tûr-ty. a. Belonging to calculation.
 CALCULE, kal'-kûle. f. Reckon-
 ing, compute.
 CALCULOSE, kal'-kû-lô'fe. } a.
 CALCULOUS, kal'-kû-lûs. }
 Stony, gritty.
 CALCULUS, kal'-kû-lûs. f. The
 stone in the bladder.
 CALDRON, kal'-drûn. f. A pot,
 a boiler, a kettle.
 CALEFACTION, kal'-ê-fâk'-shûn.
 f. The act of heating any thing;
 the state of being heated.
 CALEFACTIVE, kal'-ê-fâk'-tîv. a.
 That which makes any thing hot,
 heating.
 CALEFACTORY, kal'-ê-fâk'-tûr-ty.
 a. That which heats.
 To CALEFY, kal'-ê-fy. v. n. To
 grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kal'-In-dûr. f. A re-
 gister of the year, in which the
 months, and stated times, are
 marked, as festivals and holidays.
 To CALENDER, kal'-In-dûr. v. a.
 To dress cloth.
 CALENDER, kal'-In-dûr. f. A hot
 press, a press in which clothiers
 smooth their cloth.
 CALENDREER, kal'-In-drûr. f. The
 person who calenders.
 CALENDs, kal'-Indz. f. The first
 day of every month among the
 Romans.
 CALENTURE, kal'-In-tûre. f. A
 distemper in hot climates, wherein
 they imagine the sea to be green
 fields.
 CALF, kâ'f. f. The young of a
 cow; the thick, plump, bulbous
 part of the leg.
 CALIBER, kâ-lê-bûr. f. The bore,
 the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
 CALICE, kal'-is. f. A cup, a cha-
 lice.
 CALICO, kal'-y-kô. f. An Indian
 stuff made of cotton.
 CALID, kal'-Id. a. Hot, burning.
 CALIDITY, kâ-lîd'-dî-ty. f. Heat.
 CALIF, } kâ'-lîf. } f. A title as-
 CALIPH, } } fumed by the
 successors of Mahomet among the
 Saracens.
 CALIGATION, kâ-lý-gâ'-shûn. f.
 Darkness, cloudiness.
 CALIGINOUS, kâ-lîdzh'-y-nûs. a.
 Obscure, dim.
 CALIGINOUSNESS, kâ-lîdzh'-y-
 nûs-nîs. f. Darkness.
 CALIGRAPHY, kâ-lîg'-grâ-fy. f.
 Beautiful writing.
 CALIVER, kal'-y-vûr. f. A hand-
 gun, a harquebuse, an old musket.
 To CALK, kâ'k. v. a. To stop the
 leaks of a ship.
 CALKER, kâ'-kûr. f. The work-
 man that stops the leaks of a ship.
 To CALL, kâ'l. v. a. To name; to
 summon or invite; to convoke;
 to summon judicially; in the theo-
 logical sense, to inspire with ar-
 dours of piety; to invoke, to ap-
 peal to; to proclaim, to publish;
 to make a short visit; to excite, to
 put in action, to bring into view;
 to stigmatize with some opprobrious
 denomination; To call back, to
 revoke; To call in, to resume
 money at interest; To call over,
 to read aloud a list or muster-roll;
 To call out, to challenge.
 CALL, kâ'l. f. A vocal address;
 requisition; divine vocation; sum-
 mons to true religion; an impulse;
 authority, command; a demand,
 L a claim;

CAL

a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, } kâl'-lît. f. A trull.

CALLET, }

CALLING, kâl'-lîng. f. Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kâl'-lî-pêrz. f. Compasses with bowed thanks.

CALLOSITY, kâl'-lôs'-sî-tý. f. A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kâl'-lûs. a. Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kâl'-lûs-nîs. f. Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kâl'-lô. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kâl'-lûs. f. An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâ'm. a. Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kâ'm. f. Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.

To CALM, kâ'm. v. a. To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kâ'm-ûr. f. The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kâ'm-lý. ad. Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kâ'm-nîs. f. Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kâl'-ô-mêl. f. Mercury six times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, kâl'-ô-rîf'-îk. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kâ-lôt'. f. A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kâl'-trôps. f. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus.

To CALVE, kâ'v. v. n. To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kâ-lûm'-nyâte. v. a. To slander.

CALUMNIATION, kâ-lûm'-nyâ'-shûn. f. A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kâ-lûm'-nyâ-tûr. f. A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

CAM

CALUMNIOUS, kâ-lûm'-nyûs. a. Slandrous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kâl'-ûm-ný. f. Slander, false charge.

CALX, kâlk's. f. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kâl'-îkl. f. A small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kâ-mâ'-yô. f. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kâm'-bûr. f. A piece of timber cut arch-wise.

CAMBRICK, kâm'-brîk. f. A kind of fine linen.

CAME, kâ'me. The preterite of To COME.

CAMEL, kâm'-îl. f. A beast of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kâm'-ê-lô-pârd. f. An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT, } kâm'-lît. { f. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAMLET, }

CAMERA OBSCURA, kâm'-ê-râ-ôb-skû'-râ. f. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMERADE, kûm'-râde. f. A bosom companion. See COMRADE.

CAMERATED, kâm'-êr-â-tîd. a. Arched.

CAMERATION, kâm'-êr-â'-shûn. f. A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kâm'-ý-fâ-dô. f. An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

CAMISATED, kâm'-ý-fâ-tîd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET, kâm'-lît. f. See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kâm'-mûk. f. An herb, petty whin, or restharow.

CAMOMILE, kâm'-mô-mîle. f. A plant.

CAMP, kâmp'. f. The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kâmp'. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kâm-pâ'n. f. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kâm-pân'-ný-

CAN

form. a. A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kâm-pân'-û-lâte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kâm-pês'-trâl. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kâm'-fýr. f. A kind of resin produced by a chemical process from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kâm'-fýr-trê. f. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kâm'-fô-râte. a. Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kâm'-pyûn. f. A plant.

CAN, kân'. f. A cup.

To CAN, kân'. v. n. Pret. COULD. To be able, to have power: it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILE, kâ-nâl'. f. The lowest people.

CANAL, kâ-nâl'. f. A basin of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL, kân'-nîl-kôl. f. A kind kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kân'-â-lik'-û-lâ-tîd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, kâ-nâ'-rý. f. Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

CANARY-BIRD, kâ-nâ'-rý-bûrd. f. An excellent singing bird.

To CANCEL, kân'-sîl. v. a. To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLED, kân'-sêl-lâ-tîd. a. Cross-barred.

CANCELLATION, kân'-sêl-lâ'-shûn. f. An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CANCER, kân'-sûr. f. A crabfish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To CANCERATE, kân'-sê-râte. v. n. To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kân'-sê-râ'-shûn. f. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kân'-sê-rûs. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kân'-sê-rûs-nîs. f. The state of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kân'-krîne. a. Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kân'-dênt. a. Hot.

CANDICANT, kân'-dý-kânt. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kân'-dîd. a. White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kân'-dî-dêt. f. A competitor, one that solicits advancement.

CAN-

CAN

CANDIDLY, kán'-díd-lý. ad. Fairly, ingenuously.
 CANDIDNESS, kán'-díd-nís. f. Ingenuoufness, openness of temper.
 To CANDIFY, kán'-dí-fý. v. a. To make white.
 CANDLE, kánd'l. f. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.
 CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kánd'l-bér-rý-tré. f. Sweet-willow.
 CANDLEHOLDER, kándl-hó'l-dúr. f. He that holds the candle.
 CANDLELIGHT, kánd'l-líte. f. The light of a candle.
 CANDLEMAS, kánd'l-mús. f. The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
 CANDLESTICK, kánd'l-flík. f. The instrument that holds candles.
 CANDLESTUFF, kánd'l-flúf. f. Grease, tallow.
 CANDLEWASTER, kándl-wá'f-túr. f. A spendthrift.
 CANDOCK, kán'-dók. f. A weed that grows in rivers.
 CANDOUR, kán'-dúr. f. Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuoufness.
 To CANDY, kán'-dý. v. a. To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.
 To CANDY, kán'-dý. v. n. To grow congealed.
 CANE, ká'ne. f. A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.
 To CANE, ká'ne. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.
 CANICULAR, ká-ník'-ú-lár. a. Belonging to the dog-star.
 CANINE, ká-ní'ne. a. Having the properties of a dog.
 CANISTER, kán'-ís-túr. f. A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
 CANKER, kánk'-kúr. f. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.
 To CANKER, kánk'-kúr. v. n. To grow corrupt.
 To CANKER, kánk'-kúr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.
 CANKERBIT, kánk'-úr-bít. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CAN

CANNABINE, kán'-ná-bíne. a. Hempen.
 CANNIBAL, kán'-ný-bál. f. A man-eater.
 CANNIBALLY, kán'-ný-bál-lý. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.
 CANNIPERS, kán'-ní-púr. f. Calipers.
 CANNON, kán'-nú. f. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.
 CANNON-BALL, kán'-nú-báll. }
 CANNON-SHOT, kán'-nú-shót. } f. The balls which are shot from great guns.
 To CANNONADE, kán-nó-ná'de. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.
 CANNONIER, kán-nó-nér. f. The engineer that manages the cannon.
 CANNOT, kán'-nót. v. n. of CAN and NOT. To be unable.
 CANOA, } kán-nó. } f. A boat
 CANOE, } } made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.
 CANON, kán'-ón. f. A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignity in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.
 CANONESS, kán'-ón-nés. f. In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons.
 CANONICAL, kán'-ón-ý-kál. a. According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.
 CANONICALLY, ká-nón-ý-kál-lý. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.
 CANONICALNESS, ká-nón-ý-kál-nís. f. The quality of being canonical.
 CANONIST, kán'-nó-níst. f. A professor of the canon law.
 CANONIZATION, kán-nó-ný-zá-shún. f. The act of declaring a saint.
 To CANONIZE, kán'-nó-níze. v. a. To declare any one a saint.
 CANONRY, kán'-ún-rý. } f. An
 CANONSHIP, kán'-ún-shíp. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.
 CANOPIED, kán'-ó-pýd. a. Covered with a canopy.
 CANOPY, kán'-ó-pý. f. A covering spread over the head.
 To CANOPY, kán'-ó-pý. v. a. To cover with a canopy.
 CANOROUS, ká-nó-rús. a. Musical, tuneful.

CAP

CANT, kánt'. f. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.
 To CANT, kánt'. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.
 To CANT, kánt'. v. a. To toss or fling away.
 CANTATA, kán-tá-tá. f. A song.
 CANTATION, kán-tá-shún. f. The act of singing.
 CANTER, kán'-túr. f. A hypocrite; a short gallop.
 CANTHARIDES, kán-thár-ý-déz. f. Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.
 CANTHUS, kán'-thús. f. The corner of the eye.
 CANTICLE, kán'-tikl. f. A song; the Song of Solomon.
 CANTLE, kán'tl. f. A piece with corners.
 CANTLET, kánt'-lít. f. A piece, a fragment.
 CANTO, kán'-tò. f. A book or section of a poem.
 CANTON, kán'-tún. f. A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.
 To CANTON, kán'-tún. v. a. To divide into little parts.
 To CANTONIZE, kán'-tò-níze. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions.
 CANVASS, kán'-vás. f. A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.
 To CANVASS, kán'-vás. v. a. To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.
 To CANVASS, kán'-vás. v. n. To solicit.
 CANY, ká'-ný. a. Full of canes, consisting of canes.
 CANZONET, kán-zò-nét. f. A little song.
 CAP, káp'. f. The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.
 To CAP, káp'. v. a. To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.
 CAP A' PE', káp-á-pé. a. From head to foot.
 CAP-PAPER, káp'-pá-púr. f. A sort of coarse brownish paper.
 CAPABILITY, ká-pá-bíl-í-tý. f. Capacity.
 L 2 CAPABLE,

CAP

CAPABLE, kâ'-pâbl. a. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, kâ'-pâbl-nis. f. The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kâ'-pâ'-shûs. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great design.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kâ'-pâ'-shûf-nis. f. The power of holding, largeness.

To CAPACITATE, kâ'-pâs'-y-tâte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kâ'-pâs'-i-tý. f. The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

CAPARISON, kâ'-pâr'-ý-sûn. f. A sort of cover for a horse.

To CAPARISON, kâ'-pâr'-ý-sûn. v. a. To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPE, kâ'-pe. f. Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, kâ'-pûr. f. A leap, a jump.

CAPER, kâ'-pûr. f. An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, kâ'-pûr-bûsh. f. This plant grows in the south of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, kâ'-pûr. v. n. To dance frolicsomely; to skip for merriment.

CAPERER, kâ'-pê-rûr. f. A dancer.

CAPIAS, kâ'-pyâs. f. A writ of execution.

CAPILACEOUS, kâ'-pil-lâ'-shûs. a. The same with CAPILLARY.

CAPILLAIRE, kâ'-pil-lâ'-r. f. Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kâ'-pil-lâ'-mênt. f. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kâ'-pil-lâ'-rý. a. Resembling hairs, small, minute.

CAPILLATION, kâ'-pil-lâ'-shûn. f. A small ramification of vessels.

CAPITAL, kâ'-i-tâl. a. Relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital stock, the principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, kâ'-i-tâl. f. The up-

CAP

per part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, kâp'-i-tâl-ly. ad. In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, kâp'-i-tâ'-shûn. f. Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, kâ'-pit'-û-lâr. f. The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, kâ'-pit'-û-lâte. v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield, or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, kâ'-pit'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. Stipulations, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, kâ'-pê'-vý-trê. f. A balsam tree.

CAPON, kâ'-pn. f. A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, kâ'-pô-nyê'r. f. A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, kâ'-pôt. f. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPRICE, kâ'-pri's. f. Freak, fancy, whim.

CAPRICCHIO, kâ'-pri'-tshô. f. The same as CAPRICE.

CAPRICIOUS, kâ'-prih'-ûs. a. Whimsical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kâ'-prih'-ûf-ly. ad. Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kâ'-prih'-ûf-nis. f. Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, kâp'-prý-kôrn. f. One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, kâp'-rý-ôle. f. Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kâp'-stân. f. A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kâp'-sû-lâr. } a.

CAPSULARY, kâp'-sû-lâr-y. } a. Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, kâp'-sû-lâte. } a.

CAPSULATED, kâp'-sû-lâ-tid. } a. Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, kâp'-tîn. f. A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kâp'-tîn-rý. f. The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kâp'-tîn-ship. f. The rank or post of a captain; the

CAR

condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kâp-tâ'-shûn. f. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kâp'-shûn. f. The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS, kâp'-shûs. a. Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kâp'-shûf-ly. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kâp'-shûf-nis. f. Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, kâp'-ti-vâte. v. a. To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, kâp-ti-vâ'-shûn. f. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kâp'-tiv. f. One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kâp'-tiv. a. Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kâp-tiv'-i-tý. f. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, kâp'-tûr. f. He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kâp'-tshûr. f. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kâp-û-shi'n. f. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kâ'r. f. A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, kâ'r-bîne. f. A small sort of fire-arms.

CARBINIER, kâ'-bî-nî'r. f. A sort of light horseman.

CARRACK, kâ'-âk. f. A large ship of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kâ'-ât. } f. A weight

CARACT, } kâ'-ât. } of four grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kâ'-â-vân. f. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kâ'-â-vân'-sâ-rý. f. A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kâ'-â-wâ. f. A plant.

CARBONADO, kâ'-bô-nâ'-dô. f. Meat cut across, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kâ'-bô-nâ'-dô. v. a. To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, kâ'-bûnkl. f. A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kâ'-bûnkld. a. Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kâ'-bûnk'-û-lûr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kâ'-bûnk'-û-lâ'-shûn.

CAR

ù-lá'-shùn. f. The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.
 CARCANET, ká'r-ká-nét. f. A chain or collar of jewels.
 CARCASS, ká'r-kás. f. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.
 CARCELAGE, ká'r-sé-lidzh. f. Prison fees.
 CARD, ká'rd. f. A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.
 To CARD, ká'rd. v. a. To comb wool.
 CARDAMOM, ká'r-dá-mum. f. A medicinal seed.
 CARDER, ká'r-dúr. f. One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.
 CARDIACAL, ká'r-dí-á-kál. } a.
 CARDIACK, ká'r-dý-ák. }
 Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.
 CARDINAL, ká'r-dí-nál. a. Principal, chief.
 CARDINAL, ká'r-dí-nál. f. One of the chief governors of the church.
 CARDINALATE, ká'r-dý-ná-lét. } f.
 CARDINALSHIP, ká'r-dí-nál-shíp. }
 The office and rank of a cardinal.
 CARDMATCH, ká'rd-mátsh. f. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.
 CARE, ká're. f. Solitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.
 To CARE, ká're. v. n. To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.
 CARECRAZED, ká're-krázd. a. Broken with care and solicitude.
 To CAREEN, ká-rén. v. a. To caulk, to stop up leaks.
 CAREER, ká-rér. f. The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.
 To CAREER, ká-rér. v. n. To run with swift motion.
 CAREFUL, ká're-fúl. a. Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.
 CAREFULLY, ká're-fúl-lý. ad. In a manner that shews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAR

CAREFULNESS, ká're-fúl-nís. f. Vigilance, caution.
 CARELESSLY, ká're-lís-lý. ad. Negligently, heedlessly.
 CARELESNESS, ká're-lís-nís. f. Heedlessness, inattention.
 CARELESS, ká're-lís. a. Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful; cheerful, undisturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.
 To CARESS, ká-rés'. v. a. To endear, to fondle.
 CARESS, ká-rés'. f. An act of endearment.
 CARET, ká'-rét. f. A note which shews where something interlined should be read, as a.
 CARGO, ká'r-gò. f. The lading of a ship.
 CARICATURA, ká'r-í-ká-tú-rá. f. Exaggerated resemblance in drawings.
 CARRIES, ká'-ryés. f. Rottenness.
 CARIOSITY, ká'r-yós'-l-tý. f. Rottenness.
 CARIOUS, ká'-ryús. a. Rotten.
 CARK, ká'rk. f. Care, anxiety.
 To CARK, ká'rk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.
 CARLE, ká'rl. f. A rude, brutal man, churl.
 CARLINE THISTLE, ká'r-líne-thís'l. f. A plant.
 CARLINGS, ká'r-língz. f. In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.
 CARMAN, ká'r-mán. f. A man whose employment it is to drive cabs.
 CARMELITE, ká'r-mé-líte. f. A sort of pear; one of the order of white friars.
 CARMINATIVE, ká'r-mín'-á-tív. f. Carminatives are such things as dispel wind, and promote insensible perspiration.
 CARMINATIVE, ká'r-mín'-á-tív. a. Belonging to carminatives.
 CARMINE, ká'r-míne. f. A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.
 CARNAGE, ká'r-nídz. f. Slaughter, havoc; heaps of flesh.
 CARNAL, ká'r-nál. a. Fleshly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.
 CARNALITY, ká'r-nál'-l-tý. f. Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.
 CARNALLY, ká'r-nál-lý. ad. According to the flesh, not spiritually.
 CARNALNESS, ká'r-nál-nís. f. Carnality.
 CARNATION, ká'r-ná'-shùn. f. The name of the natural flesh colour.
 CARNELION, ká'r-né-lyún. f. A precious stone.

CAR

CARNEOUS, ká'r-né-ús. a. Fleishy.
 To CARNIFY, ká'r-ný-fý. v. n. To breed flesh.
 CARNIVAL, ká'r-ný-vál. f. The feast held in popish countries before Lent.
 CARNIVOROUS, ká'r-nív'-vò-rús. a. Flesh-eating.
 CARNOSITY, ká'r-nós'-sý-tý. f. Fleishy excrescence.
 CARNOUS, ká'r-nús. a. Fleishy.
 CAROB, ká'-rób. f. A plant.
 CAROL, ká'r-rúl. f. A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.
 To CAROL, ká'r-rúl. v. n. To sing, to warble.
 To CAROL, ká'r-rúl. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.
 CAROTID, ká-rót'-íd. a. Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.
 CAROUSAL, ká-rou'-zál. f. A festival.
 To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. n. To drink, to quaff.
 To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. a. To drink.
 CAROUSER, ká-rou'-zúr. f. A drinker, a toper.
 CARP, ká'rp. f. A pond fish.
 To CARP, ká'rp. v. n. To censure, to cavil.
 CARPENTER, ká'r-pín-túr. f. An artificer in wood.
 CARPENTRY, ká'r-pín-trý. f. The trade of a carpenter.
 CARPER, ká'r-púr. f. A caviller.
 CARPET, ká'r-pít. f. A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
 To CARPET, ká'r-pít. v. a. To spread with carpets.
 CARPING, ká'r-píng. part. a. Captious, censorious.
 CARPINGLY, ká'r-píng-lý. ad. Captiously, censoriously.
 CARRIAGE, ká'r-rídz. f. The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.
 CARRIER, ká'r-rý-úr. f. One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeons.
 CARRION, ká'r-ryún. f. The carcass of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.
 CARRION, ká'r-ryún. a. Relating to carcases.

CARROT,

CAR

CARROT, kār'-rūt. f. Garden root.
 CARROTINESS, kār'-rūt-ý-nis. f. Redness of hair.
 CARROTY, kār'-ūt-ý. a. Spoken of red hair.
 To CARRY, kār'-rý. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to support to the last.
 To CARRY, kār'-rý. v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
 CART, kār't. f. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
 To CART, kār't. v. a. To expose in a cart.
 To CART, kār't. v. n. To use carts for carriage.
 CART-HORSE, kār't-hórse. f. A coarse unwieldy horse.
 CART-LOAD, kār't-lód. f. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.
 CARTWAY, kār't-wá. f. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.
 CARTE BLANCHE, kār't-blánt'sh. f. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
 CARTEL, kār-tél'. f. A writing containing stipulations.
 CARTER, kār-túr. f. The man who drives a cart.
 CARTILAGE, kār'-tí-lidzh. f. A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.
 CARTILAGINEOUS, kār-tý-lá-jý'-nyús. }
 CARTILAGINOUS, kār-tý-lá-dzh'-i-nús. } a.
 Consisting of cartilages.
 CARTOON, kār-tó'n. f. A painting or drawing upon large paper.
 CAR TOUCH, kār-tó'th. f. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.
 CARTRAGE, } kār'-tridzh. } f. A
 CARTRIDGE, } } case
 of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CAS

CARTRUT, kār't-rút. f. The track made by a cart wheel.
 CARTULARY, kār'-tú-lá-rý. f. A place where papers are kept.
 CARTWRIGHT, kār't-rít. f. A maker of carts.
 To CARVE, kār'v. v. a. To cut wood or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chuse one's own part.
 To CARVE, kār'v. v. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.
 CARVER, kār'-vúr. f. A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.
 CARVING, kār'-vúg. f. Sculpture, figures carved.
 CARUNCLE, kār'-únl. f. A small protuberance of flesh.
 CASCADE, káf-ká'de. f. A cataract, a water-fall.
 CASE, káf'e. f. A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.
 CASE-KNIFE, káf'e-nífe. f. A large kitchen-knife.
 CASE-SHOT, káf'e-shót. f. Bullets inclosed in a case.
 CASE, káf'e. f. Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; contingency; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In case, if it should happen.
 To CASE, káf'e. v. a. To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.
 To CASEHARDEN, káf'e-hárdn. v. a. To harden on the outside.
 CASEMATE, káf'e-máte. f. A kind of vault or arch of stone work.
 CASEMENT, káf'ze-mént. f. A window opening upon hinges.
 CASEWORM, káf'e-wúrm. f. A grub that makes itself a case.
 CASH, káf'h. f. Money, ready money.
 CASH-KEEPER, káf'h-ké-púr. f. A man entrusted with the money.
 CASHEWNUT, káf-shó'-nú. f. A tree.
 CASHIER, káf-shé'r. f. He that has charge of the money.
 To CASHIER, káf-shé'r. v. a. To discard, to dismiss from a post.
 CASK, káf'k. f. A barrel.
 CASQUE, káf'k. f. A helmet, armour for the head.

CAS

CASKET, káf'-kít. f. A small box or chest for jewels.
 To CASSATE, káf'-sáte. v. a. To vacate, to invalidate.
 CASSATION, káf-sá'-shún. f. A making null or void.
 CASSAVI, káf'-sá-vý. } f. An A-
 CASSADA, káf'-sá-dá. } merican plant.
 CASSIA, káf'-shyá. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses; the name of a tree.
 CASSIOWARY, káf'-shó-wá-rý. f. A large bird of prey.
 CASSOCK, káf'-súk. f. A close garment.
 CASSWEED, káf'-wéd. f. Shepherd's pouch.
 To CAST, káf't. v. a. Pret. and part. CAST. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.
 To CAST, káf't. v. n. To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.
 CAST, káf't. f. The act of casting or throwing, a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.
 CASTANET, káf'-tá-nét. f. Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
 CASTAWAY, káf't-á-wá. f. A person lost, or abandoned by providence.
 CASTELLAIN, káf-tél'-lén. f. Constable of a castle.
 CASTER, káf'-túr. f. A thrower, he

CAT

he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.
 To CASTIGATE, kás'-tí gáte. v. a. To chastise, to chasten, to punish.
 CASTIGATION, káf-tí-gá'-shún. f. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.
 CASTIGATORY, kás''-tí-gá-túr'-ý. a. Punitive.
 CASTING-NET, kás'-tíng-nét. f. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.
 CASTLE, kás'l. f. A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.
 CASTLE SOAP, káf-tí'l-sóp. f. A kind of soap.
 CASTLED, kás'ld. a. Furnished with castles.
 CASTLING, kást'-líng. f. An abortive.
 CASTOR, kás'-túr. f. A beaver.
 CASTOREUM, kás'-tór-ryúm. f. In pharmacy, a liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.
 CASTRAMETATION, káf-trá-métá'-shún. f. The art or practice of encamping.
 To CASTRATE, kás'-tráte, v. a. To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.
 CASTRATION, káf-trá'-shún. f. The act of gelding.
 CASTERIL, } kás'-tríl. } f. A mean
 CASTREL, } or dege-
 nerate kind of hawk.
 CASTRENSIAN, káf-trén'-shán. a. Belonging to a camp.
 CASUAL, káz'-ú-ál. a. Accidental, arising from chance.
 CASUALLY, káz'-ú-ál-ý. ad. Accidentally, without design.
 CASUALNESS, káz'-ú-ál-nís. f. Accidentalness.
 CASUALTY, káz'-ú-ál-tý. f. Accident, a thing happening by chance.
 CASUIST, káz'-ú-íst. f. One that studies and settles cases of conscience.
 CASUISTICAL, káz'-ú-íst-tí-kál. a. Relating to cases of conscience.
 CASUISTRY, káz'-ú-íst-trý. f. The science of a casuist.
 CAT, kát'. f. A domestick animal that catches mice.
 CAT, kát'. f. A sort of ship.
 CAT O' NINE TAILS, kát-á-ní-ne-táiz. f. A whip with nine lashes.
 CATACHRESIS, kát-á-kré'-sís. f. The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from

CAT

their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.
 CATACHRESTICAL, kát-á-krés'-tý-kál. a. Forced, far fetched.
 CATAclysm, kát-á-klízm. f. A deluge, an inundation.
 CATACOMBS, kát-á-kó'mz. f. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.
 CATALEPSIS, kát-á-lép'-sís. f. A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.
 CATALOGUE, kát-á-lóg. f. An enumeration of particulars, a list.
 CATAMOUNTAIN, kát-á-mou'n-tín. f. A fierce animal, resembling a cat.
 CATAPHRACT, kát-á-frákt. f. A horseman in complete armour.
 CATAPLASM, kát-á-plázm. f. A poultice.
 CATAPULT, kát-á-púlt. f. An engine used anciently to throw stones.
 CATARACT, kát-á-rákt. f. A fall of water from on high, a cascade.
 CATARACT, kát-á-rákt. f. An inspissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.
 CATARRH, ká-tár'. f. A defluction of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.
 CATARRHAL, ká-tár'-rál. }
 CATARRHOUS, ká-tár'-rús. } a. Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.
 CATASTROPHE, ká-tás'-tró-fé. f. The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramattick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.
 CATCAL, kát'-kál. f. A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.
 To CATCH, kátsh'. v. a. Pret. and part. p. CAUGHT. To lay hold on with the hand; to stop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, to interrupt falling; to ensnare, to intangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or disease.
 To CATCH, kátsh'. v. n. To be contagious, to spread infection.
 CATCH, kátsh'. f. Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in succession; watch, the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short

CAT

interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift sailing ship.
 CATCHER, kátsh'-úr. f. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.
 CATCHFLY, kátsh'-fly. f. A plant, a campion.
 CATCHPOLL, kátsh'-pól. f. A serjeant, a bumbailiff.
 CATCHWORD, kátsh'-wórd. f. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
 CATECHETICAL, kát-é-két'-ý-kál. a. Consisting of questions and answers.
 CATECHETICALLY, kát-é-két'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In the way of question and answer.
 To CATECHISE, kát-é-kíze. v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.
 CATECHISER, kát-é-kí-zúr. f. One who catechises.
 CATECHISM, kát-é-kízm. f. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.
 CATECHIST, kát-é-kíst. f. One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.
 CATECHUMEN, kát-é-kú-mén. f. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.
 CATECHUMENICAL, kát-é-kú-mén'-ý-kál. a. Belonging to the catechumens.
 CATEGORICAL, kát-é-gór'-l-kál. a. Absolute, adequate, positive.
 CATEGORICALLY, kát-é-gór'-l-kál-ý. ad. Positively, expressly.
 CATEGORY, kát-é-gúr-ry. f. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.
 CATENARIAN, kát-é-ná'-ryán. a. Relating to a chain.
 To CATENATE, kát-é-náte. v. a. To chain.
 CATENATION, kát-é-ná'-shún. f. Link, regular connexion.
 To CATER, kát-túr. v. n. To provide food, to buy in victuals.
 CATER, kát-túr. f. The four of cards and dice.
 CATER-COUSIN, kát-túr-kúz'n. f. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.
 CATERER, kát-té-rúr. f. The provider or purveyor.
 CATERESS, kát-té-rés. f. A woman employed to provide victuals.
 CATERPILLAR, kát-tér-píl-lúr. f. A worm.

CAT

A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.
 To CATERWAUL, kát'-tér-wál. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.
 CATES, ká'ts. f. Viands, food, dish of meat.
 CATFISH, kát'-físh. f. A sea-fish in the West Indies.
 CATHARTICAL, ká-thá'r-tí-kál. }
 CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. }
 a. Purgative.
 CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. f. A medicine to purge downward.
 CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thá'r-tí-kál-nís. f. Purgative quality.
 CATHEAD, kát'-héd. f. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossil.
 CATHEDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. a. Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.
 CATHEDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. f. The head church of a diocese.
 CATHERINE-PEAR, káth'-ê-rín-pé'r. f. See PEAR.
 CATHETER, ká-thé'-túr. f. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.
 CATHOLES, kát'-hólz. f. In a ship, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.
 CATHOLICISM, ká-thól'-í-sízm. f. Adherence to the catholick church.
 CATHOLICK, káth'-ól-ík. a. Universal or general.
 CATHOLICON, ká-thól'-í-kón. f. An universal medicine.
 CATKINS, kát'-kínz. f. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.
 CATLING, kát'-líng. f. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle strings.
 CATMINT, kát'-mínt. f. The name of a plant.
 CATOPTRICAL, kát-óp'-trí-kál. a. Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection.
 CATOPTRICKS, kát-óp'-tríks. f. That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.
 CATPIPE, kát'-pípe. f. Catcal.
 CAT'S-EYE, kát'-í. f. A stone.
 CATS-FOOT, kát'-fút. f. An herb, alehoof, groundivy.
 CAT'S-HEAD, kát'-héd. f. A kind of apple.
 CATSILVER, kát'-síl-vúr. f. A kind of fossil.

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CAT'S-TAIL, kát'-tál. f. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.
 CATSUP, kát'-sh-úp. f. A kind of pickle.
 CATTLE, kát'l. f. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.
 CAVALCADE, káv-ál-ká'de. f. A procession on horseback.
 CAVALIER, káv-á-lér. f. A horseman, a knight; a gay sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of king Charles the first.
 CAVALIER, káv-á-lér. a. Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.
 CAVALIERLY, káv-á-lér-lý. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.
 CAVALRY, káv-ál-rý. f. Horse troops.
 To CAVATE, ká'-vâte. v. a. To hollow.
 CAVAZION, ká-vá'-zhún. f. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.
 CAUDLE, ká'dl. f. A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.
 CAVE, ká've. f. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.
 CAVEAT, ká'-vyát. f. A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.
 CAVERN, káv'-úr. f. A hollow place in the ground.
 CAVERNED, káv'-úrnd. a. Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.
 CAVERNOUS, káv'-úr-nús. a. Full of caverns.
 CAVESSON, káv'-éf-sún. f. A noseband.
 CAUF, káf. f. A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.
 CAUGHT, kát. part. pass. from To CATCH.
 CAVIARE, ká-vír. f. The eggs of a sturgeon salted.
 To CAVIL, káv'-íl. v. n. To raise captious and frivolous objections.
 To CAVIL, káv'-íl. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.
 CAVIL, káv'-íl. f. A false or frivolous objection.
 CAVILLATION, káv-íl-lá'-shún. f. The disposition to make captious objection.
 CAVILLER, káv'-víl-úr. f. An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.
 CAVILLINGLY, káv'-íl-líng-lý. ad. In a cavilling manner.

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CAVILLOUS, káv'-víl-lús. a. Full of objections.
 CAVITY, káv'-í-tý. f. Hollowness, hollow.
 CAUK, kák. f. A coarse talky spar.
 CAUL, kál. f. The net in which women inclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are inclosed; a thin membrane inclosing the head of some children when born.
 CAULIFEROUS, ká-líf-fé-rús. a. A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
 CAULIFLOWER, kól'-lý-flow-úr. f. A species of cabbage.
 To CAULK. See CALK.
 CAUSABLE, ká'-zábl. a. That which may be caused.
 CAUSAL, ká'-zál. a. Relating to causes.
 CAUSALITY, ká-zál'-í-tý. f. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
 CAUSATION, ká-zá'-shún. f. The act or power of causing.
 CAUSATIVE, ká'-zá-tív. a. That expresses a cause or reason.
 CAUSATOR, ká-zá'-túr. f. A causer, an author.
 CAUSE, káz. f. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.
 To CAUSE, káz. v. a. To effect as an agent.
 CAUSELESSLY, ká'-z-lí-lý. ad. Without cause, without reason.
 CAUSELESS, ká'-z-lís. a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.
 CAUSER, ká'-zúr. f. He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.
 CAUSEY, } káf-wá. } f. A
 CAUSEWAY, } way
 raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.
 CAUSTICAL, káf-tý-kál. } a. Be-
 CAUSTICK, káf-tík. } long-
 ing to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.
 CAUSTICK, káf-tík. f. A caustick or burning application.
 CAUTEL, ká'-tél. f. Caution, scruple.
 CAUTELOUS, ká'-tél-lús. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.
 CAUTELOUSLY, ká'-tél-lús-lý. ad. Cunningly, sily, cautiously, warily.

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CAUTERIZATION, ká-tě-rí-zá'-shún. f. The act of burning with hot irons.
 To CAUTERIZE, ká-tě-rí-ze. v. a. To burn with the cautery.
 CAUTERY, ká-tě-rý. f. Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.
 CAUTION, ká'-shún. f. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisional precept; warning.
 To CAUTION, ká'-shún. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.
 CAUTIONARY, ká'-shó-nér-ý. a. Given as a pledge, or in security.
 CAUTIOUS, ká'-shús. a. Wary, watchful.
 CAUTIOUSLY, ká'-shús-ly. ad. In a wary manner.
 CAUTIOUSNESS, ká'-shús-nís. f. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.
 To CAW, ká'. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.
 CAYMAN, ká'-mán. f. American alligator or crocodile.
 To CEASE, fě-se. v. n. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.
 To CEASE, fě-se. v. a. To put a stop to.
 CEASE, fě-se. f. Extinction, failure. Obs.
 CEASELESS, fě'-lís. a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.
 CECITY, fě'-st-ý. f. Blindness, privation of sight.
 CECUTIENSY, fě-kú'-shén-fý. f. Cloudiness of sight.
 CEDAR, fě'-dúr. f. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.
 To CEDE, fě'd. v. a. To yield, to resign, to give up to another.
 CEDRINE, fě'-dríne. a. Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
 To CEIL, fě'l. v. a. To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.
 CEILING, fě'-líng. f. The inner roof.
 CELANDINE, fě'-án-díne. f. A plant.
 CELATURE, fě'-lá-túre. f. The art of engraving.
 To CELEBRATE, fě'-lě-bráte. v. a. To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.
 CELEBRATION, fě'-lě-brá'-shún. f. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.
 CELEBRIOUS, fě'-lě-bryús. a. Famous, renowned.
 CELEBRIOUSLY, fě'-lě-bryús-ly. ad. In a famous manner.

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CELEBRIOUSNESS, fě'-lě-bryús-nís. f. Renown, fame.
 CELEBRITY, fě'-lěb'-brí-tý. f. Celebration, fame.
 CELERIACK, fě'-lě-ryák. a. Turnep-rooted celery.
 CELERITY, fě'-lě-rí-tý. f. Swift-ness, speed, velocity.
 CELERY, fě'-lě-rý. f. A species of parsley.
 CELESTIAL, fě'-lěs'-tshál. a. Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.
 CELESTIAL, fě'-lěs'-tshál. f. An inhabitant of heaven.
 CELESTIALLY, fě'-lěs'-tshál-ly. ad. In a heavenly manner.
 To CELESTIFY, fě'-lěs'-tš-fý. v. a. To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.
 CELIACK, fě'-lyák. a. Relating to the lower belly.
 CELIBACY, fě'-ý-bá-fý. f. Single life.
 CELIBATE, fě'-ý-bát. f. Single life.
 CELL, fě'l. f. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.
 CELLAR, fě'l-lúr. f. A place underground, where stores are reposed; where liquors are kept.
 CELLARAGE, fě'l-lár-ldzh. f. The part of the building which makes the cellars.
 CELLARIST, fě'l-lá-ríst. f. The butler in a religious house.
 CELLULAR, fě'l-lá-lér. a. Consisting of little cells or cavities.
 CELSITUDE, fě'-fý-túde. f. Height.
 CEMENT, fěm'-mément. f. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.
 To CEMENT, fě-mément. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.
 To CEMENT, fě-mément. v. n. To come into conjunction, to cohere.
 CEMENTATION, fě-mén-tá'-shún. f. The act of cementing.
 CEMENTER, fě-mén-túr. f. A person or thing that unites in society.
 CEMETERY, fěm'-mě-tér-ý. f. A place where the dead are reposed.
 CENATORY, fě'-ná-túr-ý. a. Relating to supper.
 CENOBITICAL, fě'-nó-bít'-í-kál. a. Living in community.

CEN

CENOTAPH, fěn'-ó-táf. f. A monument for one elsewhere buried.
 CENSE, fěn'-se. f. Publick rates.
 To CENSE, fěn'-se. v. a. To perfume with odours.
 CENSER, fěn'-sér. f. The pan in which incense is burned.
 CENSION, fěn'-syún. f. A rate, an assessment.
 CENSOR, fěn'-súr. f. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.
 CENSORIAN, fěn'-sò-ryán. a. Relating to the censor.
 CENSORIOUS, fěn'-sò-ryús. a. Adicted to censure, severe.
 CENSORIOUSLY, fěn'-sò-ryús-ly. ad. In a severe reflecting manner.
 CENSORIOUSNESS, fěn'-sò-ryús-nís. f. Disposition to reproach.
 CENSORSHIP, fěn'-súr-shíp. f. The office of a censor.
 CENSURABLE, fěn'-fú-rábl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.
 CENSURABLENESS, fěn'-fú-rábl-nís. f. Blameableness.
 CENSURE, fěn'-shúr. f. Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.
 To CENSURE, fěn'-shúr. v. a. To blame, to brand publicly; to condemn.
 CENSURER, fěn'-shúr-úr. f. He that blames.
 CENT, fěnt'. f. A hundred, as five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.
 CENTAUR, fěn'-tár. f. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiack.
 CENTAURY, fěn'-tò-rý. f. A plant.
 CENTENARY, fěn'-tě-nér-ý. f. The number of a hundred.
 CENTESIMAL, fěn'-tēs'-í-mál. f. Hundredth.
 CENTIFOLIOUS, fěn'-tý-fò-lyús. a. Having a hundred leaves.
 CENTIPEDE, fěn'-tý-pěde. f. A poisonous insect.
 CENTO, fěn'-tò. f. A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.
 CENTRAL, fěn'-trál. a. Relating to the centre.
 CENTRE, fěn'-túr. f. The middle.
 To CENTRE, fěn'-túr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.
 To CENTRE, fěn'-túr. v. n. To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.

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CENTRICK, sên'-trik. a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sên-trif'-û-gál. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sên-tríp'-ê-tál. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sên'-trý. f. See **SENTINAL**.

CENTUPLE, sên'-túpl. a. An hundredfold.

To CENTUPPLICATE, sên-tú'-plý-káte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sên-tú'-ryáte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sên-tú'-ry-á-túr. f. A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURION, sên-tú'-ryún. f. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sên-tú'-ry. f. An hundred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

CEPHALALGY, kéf'-á-lál-jý. f. The headach.

CEPHALICK, sê-fál'-lik. a. That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sê-rás'-téz. f. A serpent having horns.

CERATE, sê'-rát. f. A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sê'-rá-tíd. a. Waxed.

To CERE, sê're. v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sêr'-ê-bél. f. Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sê're-clóth. f. Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sê're-mént. f. Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyál. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyál. f. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyál-nls. f. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyús. a. Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyús-lý. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nyús-nls. f. Fondness of ceremony.

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CEREMONY, sêr'-ê-mún-ý. f. Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

CEROTE, sêr'-rát. f. See **CERATE**.

CERTAIN, sêr'-tín. a. Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, sêr'-tín-lý. ad. Indubitably, without question; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sêr'-tín-tý. f. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sêr'-téz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sêr-tíf'-i-két. f. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

To CERTIFY, sêr-tí'-fý. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTIORARI, sêr-shô'-rá'-rí. f. A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sêr-tí-túde. f. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sêr'-ví-kál. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sê-rú'-lyán. } a. Blue,
CERULEOUS, sê-rú'-lyús. } sky-coloured.

CERULIFICK, sê-rú'-líf'-lk. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sê-rú'-mén. f. The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sêr'-úse. f. White lead.

CESARIAN, sê-zá'-ryán. a. The Cæsarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sês'. f. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sês'. v. a. To lay charge on, to assess.

CESSATION, sêf-sá'-shún. f. A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sêf-sá'-vít. f. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sêf-sí-bíl'-i-tý. f. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sês'-sibl. a. Easy to give way.

CESSION, sês'-shún. f. Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sês'-shô-nér-ý. a. Implying a resignation.

CHA

CESSMENT, sês'-mént. f. An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sês'-súr. f. He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sês'-tús. f. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sê-tá'-shús. a. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, tshád'. f. A sort of fish.

CHACE. See **CHASE**.

To CHAFE, tshá'fe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tshá'fe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, tshá'fe. f. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshá'fe-wáks. f. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, tsháf'-úr. f. An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tsháf'. f. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER, tsháf'-súr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tsháf'-sér-rúr. f. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tsháf'-flntsh. f. A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tsháf'-lls. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tsháf'-wéd. f. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tsháf'-fý. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tsháf'-flng-dish. f. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shá-grén. f. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, shá-grén. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshá'n. f. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To CHAIN, tshá'n. v. a. To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tshá'n-púmp. f. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tshá'n-shót. f. Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they

they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshá'n-wúrk. f. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, tshá'r. f. A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle born by men, a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, tshá'r-mán. f. The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHaise, shá'ze. f. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kál-kòg'-grá-fúr. f. An engraver in brás.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kál-kòg'-grá-fý. f. Engraving in brás.

CHALDRON, } tshá'-drún. } f. A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaudron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshá'l'-is. f. A cup, a bowl, a communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshá'l'-lít. a. Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshá'k. f. A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, tshá'k. v. a. To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshá'k-kút-túr. f. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tshá'-ký. a. Consisting of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tshá'l'-línje. v. a. To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshá'l'-línje. f. A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshá'l'-lín-júr. f. One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, ká-lý'-byét. a. Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, shá-má'd. f. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshám'-búr. f. An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge

is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tshám'-búr. v. n. To be wanton, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshám'-búr-úr. f. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshám'-búr-fél-lò. f. One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshám'-búr-lín. f. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshám'-búr-lín-shíp. f. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshám'-búr-má'd. f. A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horse, kám'-ríl. f. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, ká-mé'-lyún. f. A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kám'-lít. f. See CAMÉLOT.

CHAMOIS, shá-moí. f. An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kám'-ò-míle. f. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tshámp'. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tshámp'. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shám-pá'ne. f. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tshám-pá'n. f. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shóm-pín'-nyón. f. A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshám'-pyún. f. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tshám'-pyún. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tshán'se. f. Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tshán'se. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshán'se-méd'-lý. f. In law, the casual slaughter

ter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshán'-fábl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshán'-fél. f. The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshán'-fél-lúr. f. An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshán'-fél-lúr-shíp. f. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshán'-fèr-ý. f. The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, shánk'-úr. f. An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shánk'-rús. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELER, shón-dè-lè'r. f. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshánd'-lúr. f. An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tshá'nje. v. a. To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the disposition or mind.

To CHANGE, tshá'nje. v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshá'nje. f. An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshá'nje-ébl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshá'nje-ébl-nís. f. Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshá'nje-éb-lý. ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshá'nje-fúl. a. Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tshá'nje-líng. f. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshá'n-júr. f. One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshán'-nīl. f. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tshán'-nīl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tshánt'. v. a. To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshánt'. v. n. To sing.

CHANT, tshánt'. f. Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshán'-túr. f. A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshán'-tý-klér. f. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshán'-trís. f. A woman singer.

CHANTRY, tshán'-trý. f. Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, ká'-ós. f. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, ká'-ót'-tík. a. Resembling chaos, confused.

To CHAP, tshóp'. v. a. To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

CHAP, tshóp'. f. A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tshóp'. f. The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, tshá'pe. f. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tsháp'-īl. f. A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a Chapel of ease.

CHAPELESS, tshá'pe-lís. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tsháp'-pīl-lén-ný. f. A chapellany is founded within some other church.

CHAPELRY, tsháp'-pīl-rý. f. The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tshóp'-fáln. a. Having the mouth shrunk.

CHAPLAIN, tsháp'-lín. f. He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'-lín-shíp. f. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshóp'-lís. a. Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tsháp'-līt. f. A gar-

land or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Romish church; in architecture, a little moulding curved into round heads.

CHAPMAN, tsháp'-mán. f. A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshóp's. f. The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT, } tshóp't. { part. pass.
CHAPPED, } Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tsháp'-túr. f. A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tsháp'-trīl. f. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. n. To work at other's houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshá'r-wúm-ún. f. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. f. A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. v. a. To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kár'-ák-té-rís'-tī-kál. } a.

CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-rís'-tīk. }

Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kár'-ák-té-rís'-tī-kál-nís. f. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-rís'-tīk. f. That which constitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kár'-ák-té-ríze. v. a. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kár'-ák-túr-lís. a. Without a character.

CHARACTERY, ká-rák'-tè-rý. f. Impression, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshá'r-kól. f. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tshárd'. f. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

To CHARGE, tshá'rje. v. a. To entrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshá'rje. f. Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing entrusted to care or management; expence, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a sort of ointment applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshá'r-jábl. a. Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshá'r-jábl-nís. f. Expence, cost, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, tshá'r-jáb-lý. ad. Expensively.

CHARGER, tshá'r-júr. f. A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshá'-rý-lý. ad. Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tshá' rý-nís. f. Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tshá'r-yút. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOTEER, tshá'r-yó-tè'r. f. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tshá'r-yút-ráse. f. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshá'r-ī-tábl. a. Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tshá'r-ī-táb-lý. ad. Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

CHARITY, tshá'r-ī-tý. f. Tenderness, kindness, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

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To CHARK, tshá'rk. v. a. To burn to a black cinder.
 CHARLATAN, shá'r-lá-tán. f. A quack, a mountebank.
 CHARLATANICAL, shá'r-lá-tán'-y-kál. a. Quackish, ignorant.
 CHARLATANRY, sha'r-lá-tán-ry. f. Wheedling, deceit.
 CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshá'rlz-iz-wá'n. f. The northern constellation, called the Bear.
 CHARLOCK, tshá'r-lók. f. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
 CHARM, tshá'rm. f. Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.
 To CHARM, tshá'rm. v. a. To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.
 CHARMED, tshá'r-méd. a. Enchanted.
 CHARMER, tshá'r-múr. f. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.
 CHARMING, tshá'r-míng. part. a. Pleasing in the highest degree.
 CHARMINGLY, tshá'r-míng-lý. ad. In such a manner as to please exceedingly.
 CHARMINGNESS, tshá'r-míng-nis. f. The power of pleasing.
 CHARNEL, tshá'r-níl. a. Containing flesh or carcases.
 CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshá'r-níl-hous. f. The place where the bones of the dead are repositied.
 CHART, ká'rt or tshá'rt. f. A delineation of coasts.
 CHARTER, tshá'r-túr. f. A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.
 CHARTER-PARTY, tshá'r-túr-pá'r-tý. f. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
 CHARTERED, tshá'r-túrd. a. Privileged.
 CHARY, tshá'-ry. a. Careful, cautious.
 To CHASE, tshá'se. v. a. To hunt; to pursue as an enemy; to drive.
 CHASE, tshá'se. f. Hunting, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted; the Chase of a gun,

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is the whole bore or length of a piece.
 CHASE-GUN, tshá'se-gún. f. Guns in the fore-part of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.
 CHASER, tshá'-súr. f. Hunter, pursuer, driver.
 CHASM, káz'm. f. A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.
 CHASTE, tshá'st. a. Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage-bed.
 To CHASTEN, tshá'stn. v. a. To correct, to punish.
 To CHASTISE, tshá's-tí'ze. v. a. To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.
 CHASTISEMENT, tshá's-tí'z-mént. f. Correction, punishment.
 CHASTISER, tshá's-tí'-zúr. f. A punisher, a corrector.
 CHASTITY, tshá's-tí-tý. f. Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.
 CHASTLY, tshá'st-lý. ad. Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.
 CHASTNESS, tshá'st-nis. f. Chastity, purity.
 To CHAT, tshát'. v. n. To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.
 CHAT, tshát'. f. Idle talk, prate.
 CHATELLANY, shát'-tél-lén-y. f. The district under the dominion of a castle.
 CHATTEL, tshát'l. f. Any moveable possession.
 To CHATTER, tshát'-túr. v. n. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.
 CHATTER, tshát'-túr. f. Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.
 CHATTERER, tshát'-tér-rúr. f. An idle talker.
 CHAVENDER, tsháv'-ín-dúr. f. The chub, a fish.
 CHAUMENTELLE, shò-mòn-tél'. f. A sort of pear.
 To CHAW, tshá'. v. a. To masticate, to chew.
 CHAWDRON, tshá'-drún. f. Entrails.
 CHEAP, tshé'p. a. To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.
 To CHEAPEN, tshé'pn. v. a. To

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attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.
 CHEAPLY, tshé'p-lý. ad. At a small price, at a low rate.
 CHEAPNESS, tshé'p-nis. f. Lowness of price.
 CHEAR. See CHEER.
 To CHEAT, tshé't. v. a. To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
 CHEAT, tshé't. f. A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.
 CHEATER, tshé'-túr. f. One that practises fraud.
 To CHECK, tshék'. v. a. To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.
 To CHECK, tshék'. v. n. To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.
 CHECK, tshék'. f. Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.
 To CHECKER, } tshék'-úr. } v. a.
 To CHEQUER, } } To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.
 CHECKER-WORK, tshék'-ér-wúrk. f. Work varied alternately.
 CHECKMATE, tshék-mát'. f. The movement on the chess-board, that puts an end to the game.
 CHEEK, tshék'. f. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.
 CHEEK-TOOTH, tshék'-tò'th. f. The hinder tooth or tusk.
 CHEER, tshér'. f. Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.
 To CHEER, tshér'. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden.
 To CHEER, tshér'. v. n. To grow gay or gladsome.
 CHEERER, tshér'-úr. f. Gladner, giver of gayety.
 CHEERFUL, tshér'-fúl. a. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.
 CHEERFULLY, tshér'-fúl-lý. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.
 CHEERFULNESS, tshér'-fúl-nis. f. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.
 CHEERLESS, tshér'-lis. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.
 CHEERLY,

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CHEERLY, tshêr-lý. a. Gay, cheerful; not gloomy.
 CHEERLY, tshêr-lý. ad. Cheerfully.
 CHEERY, tshê-rý. a. Gay, sprightly.
 CHEESE, tshêz. f. A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.
 CHEESECAKE, tshêf-kâke. f. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
 CHEESEMONGER, tshêz-mung-gûr. f. One who deals in cheese.
 CHEESEPRESS, tshêfe-prêfs. f. The press for the curds.
 CHEESEVAT, tshêz-vât. f. The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.
 CHEESY, tshê-zý. a. Having the nature or form of cheese.
 CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.
 CHEQUER. See CHECKER.
 To CHERISH, tshêr-rîsh. v. a. To support, to shelter, to nurse up.
 CHERISHER, tshêr-rîsh-ûr. f. An encourager, a supporter.
 CHERISHMENT, tshêr-rîsh-mênt. f. Encouragement, support, comfort.
 CHERRY, tshêr-rý. }
 CHERRY-TREE, tshêr-rý-trê. } f. A tree and fruit.
 CHERRY, tshêr-rý. a. Resembling a cherry in colour.
 CHERRYBAY, tshêr-rý-bâ. f. Laurel.
 CHERRYCHEEKED, tshêr-rý-tshêkd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.
 CHERRYPIT, tshêr-rý-pît. f. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.
 CHERSONESE, kêr-fô-nêse. f. A peninsula.
 CHERUB, tshêr-ûb. f. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.
 CHERUBICK, tshê-rû-bîk. a. Angelick, relating to the cherubim.
 CHERUBIM, tshêr-û-bîm. f. The same as CHERUB.
 CHERUBIN, tshêr-û-bîn. a. Angelical.
 CHERVIL, tshêr-vîl. f. An umbelliferous plant.
 To CHERUP, tshêr-ûp. v. n. To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.
 CHESS, tshês. f. A game.
 CHESS-APPLE, tshês-âpl. f. Wild service.
 CHESS-BOARD, tshês-bôrd. f. The board or table on which the game of chess is played.
 CHESS-MAN, tshês-mân. f. A puppet for chess.

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CHESSOM, tshês-sûm. f. Mellow earth.
 CHEST, tshêst. f. A box of wood or other materials.
 CHESTED, tshêst-tîd. a. Having a chest.
 CHESTNUT, tshês-nût. }
 CHESTNUT-TREE, tshês- } f. A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.
 CHEVALIER, shêv-â-lîr. f. A knight.
 CHEVAUX DE FRIS, shêv-ô-dê-frîze. f. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.
 CHEVEN, tshêv'n. f. A river fish, the same with chub.
 CHERVERIL, tshêv-êr-îl. f. A kid, kidleather.
 To CHEW, { tshô. } v. a. To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.
 To CHEW, tshô. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.
 CHICANE, shý-kâ'n. f. The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.
 To CHICANE, shý-kâ'n. v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks.
 CHICANER, shý-kâ'nûr. f. A petty sophister, a wrangler.
 CHICANERY, shý-kâ'nûr-ý. f. Sophistry, wrangle.
 CHICK, tshîk. } f. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.
 CHICKEN, tshîk-în. }
 CHICKENHEARTED, tshîk-în-hâ'r-tîd. a. Cowardly, fearful.
 CHICKENPOX, tshîk-în-pòks. f. A pustulous distemper.
 CHICKLING, tshîk-lîng. f. A small chicken.
 CHICKPEAS, tshîk-pêz. f. An herb.
 CHICKWEED, tshîk-wêd. f. A plant.
 CHID, tshîd. Pret. of To CHIDE.
 CHIDDEN, tshîd'n. Part. pret. of To CHIDE.
 To CHIDE, tshîde. v. a. Pret. CHID. Part. pret. CHIDDEN. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.
 To CHIDE, tshîde. v. n. To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.
 CHIDER, tshî-dûr. f. A rebuker, a reprover.

C H I

CHIEF, tshêf. a. Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.
 CHIEF, tshêf. f. A commander, a leader.
 CHIEFLESS, tshêf-lîs. a. Without a head.
 CHIEFLY, tshêf-lý. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.
 CHIEFRIE, tshêf-rý. f. A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
 CHIEFTAIN, tshêf-tên. f. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
 CHIEVANCE, tshê-vânse. f. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.
 CHILDBLAIN, tshîl-blân. f. Sores made by frost.
 CHILD, tshîld. f. An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.
 To CHILD, tshîld. v. n. To bring children. Little used.
 CHILDBEARING, tshîld-bê-ring. part. The act of bearing children.
 CHILDBED, tshîld-bêd. f. The state of a woman bringing a child.
 CHILDBIRTH, tshîld-bêrth. f. Travail, labour.
 CHILDED, tshîl-dîd. a. Furnished with a child. Little used.
 CHILDERMAS-DAY, tshîl-dêr-mûf-dâ. f. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized.
 CHILDHOOD, tshîld-hûd. f. The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.
 CHILDISH, tshîl-dîsh. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.
 CHILDISHLY, tshîl-dîsh-lý. ad. In a childish trifling way.
 CHILDISHNESS, tshîl-dîsh-nîs. f. Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.
 CHILDLESS, tshîld-lîs. a. Without children.
 CHILDLIKE, tshîld-like. a. Becoming or befitting a child.
 CHILE. See CHYLE, and its derivatives.
 CHILIAD, kî-lyâd. f. A thousand.
 CHILIAEDRON, kîl-ý-â-ê-drôn. f. A figure of a thousand sides.
 CHILL, tshîl. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation

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sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.
 CHILL, tshil'. f. Chilness, cold.
 To CHILL, tshil'. v. a. To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.
 CHILLINESS, tshil'-ly-nis. f. A sensation of shivering cold.
 CHILLY, tshil'-ly. a. Somewhat cold.
 CHILNESS, tshil'-nis. f. Coldness, want of warmth.
 CHIME, tshime. f. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.
 To CHIME, tshime. v. n. To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.
 To CHIME, tshime. v. a. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.
 CHIMERA, ky-mě-rá. f. A vain and wild fancy.
 CHIMERICAL, ki-mér'-ri-kál. a. Imaginary, fantastick.
 CHIMERICALLY, ki-mér'-ri-kál-y. ad. Vainly, wildly.
 CHIMNEY, tshim'-ny. f. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fireplace.
 CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'-ny-ká'r-núr. f. The fireside, the place of idlers.
 CHIMNEYPIECE, tshim'-ny-pés. f. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.
 CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshim'-ny-swě-púr. f. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of foot.
 CHIN, tshin'. f. The part of the face beneath the under lip.
 CHINA, tshi'-ná. f. China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.
 CHINA-ORANGE, tshi'-ny-ór'-indzh. f. The sweet orange.
 CHINA-ROOT, tshi'-ny-rót. f. A medicinal root brought originally from China.
 CHINCOUGH, tshin'-kóf. f. A violent and convulsive cough.
 CHINE, tshine. f. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.
 To CHINE, tshine. v. a. To cut into chines.

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CHINK, tshink'. f. A small aperture longwise.
 To CHINK, tshink'. v. a. To shake so as to make a sound.
 To CHINK, tshink'. v. n. To sound by striking each other.
 CHINKY, tshink'-y. a. Full of holes, gaping.
 CHINTS, tshint's. f. Cloth of cotton made in India.
 CHIOPINE, tshóp-pi'ne. f. A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.
 To CHIP, tshíp'. v. a. To cut into small pieces.
 CHIP, tshíp'. f. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.
 CHIPPING, tshíp'-ping. f. A fragment cut off.
 CHIRAGRICAL, ki-rág'-grí-kál. a. Having the gout in the hand.
 CHIROGRAPHER, ki-róg'-grá-fúr. f. He that exercises writing.
 CHIROGRAPHIST, ki-róg'-grá-fist. f. Chirographer.
 CHIROGRAPHY, ki-róg'-grá-fy. f. The art of writing.
 CHIROMANCER, ki'-rò-mán-súr. f. One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.
 CHIROMANCY, ki'-rò-mán-sy. f. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.
 To CHIRP, tshérp'. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.
 CHIRP, tshérp'. f. The voice of birds or insects.
 CHIRPER, tshér'-púr. f. One that chirps.
 CHIRURGEON, sür'-jún. f. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon.
 CHIRURGERY, sür'-jě-rý. f. The art of curing by external applications.
 CHIRURGICAL, ki-rúr'-jý-kál. }
 CHIRURGICK, ki-rúr'-jik. }
 a. Belonging to surgery.
 CHISEL, tshiz'l. f. An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
 To CHISEL, tshiz'l. v. a. To cut with a chisel.
 CHIT, tshit'. f. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.
 To CHIT, tshit'. v. n. To sprout.
 CHITCHAT, tshit'-tshát. f. Prattle, idle prate.
 CHITTERLINGS, tshit'-tér-lingz. f. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.
 CHITTY, tshit'-ty. a. Childish, like a baby.
 CHIVALROUS, shiv'-ál-rús. a. Re-

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lating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.
 CHIVALRY, shiv'-ál-rý. f. Knight-hood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.
 CHIVES, shí'vz. f. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.
 CHLOROSIS, klò-rò'-sis. f. The green-sickness.
 To CHOAK, tshók'. v. a. See CHOKER.
 CHOCOLATE, tshók'-úl-ét. f. The nut of the cocoa-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.
 CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshók'-úl-ét-hous. f. A house where company is entertained with chocolate.
 CHODE, tshód'e. The old preterite from CHIDE. Obsolete.
 CHOICE, tshoi'se. f. The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.
 CHOICE, tshoi'se. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.
 CHOICELESS, tshoi'se-lis. a. Without the power of choosing.
 CHOICELY, tshoi'se-ly. ad. Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.
 CHOICENESS, tshoi'se-nis. f. Nicety, particular value.
 CHOIR, kwír'. f. An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.
 To CHOKE, tshók'. v. a. To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.
 CHOKE, tshók'. f. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
 CHOKE-PEAR, tshók'-pér. f. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.
 CHOKER, tshók'-kúr. f. One that chokes.
 CHOKY, tshók'-ky. a. That which has the power of suffocation.
 CHOLAGOGUES, kól'-á-gógz. f. Medicines which have the power of purging bile.
 CHOLER, kól'-lúr. f. The bile; the

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the humour, supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.
CHOLERICK, kòl'-lér-rík. a. Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.
CHOLERICKNESS, kòl'-lér-rík-nis f. Anger, irascibility, peevishness.
To CHOOSE, tshò'ze. v. a. I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.
To CHOOSE, tshò'ze. v. n. To have the power of choice.
CHOOSER, tshò'-zúr. f. He that has the power of choosing, elector.
To CHOP, tshóp'. v. a. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.
To CHOP, tshóp'. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.
To CHOP, tshóp'. v. a. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.
CHOP, tshóp'. f. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.
CHOP-HOUSE, tshóp'-hous. f. A mean house of entertainment.
CHOPIN, shò-pé'n. f. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.
CHOPPING, tshóp'-píng. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants by way of commendation.
CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshóp'-píng-blók. f. A log of wood on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.
CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshóp'-píng-nífe. f. A knife used in chopping.
CHOPPY, tshóp'-py. a. Full of holes or cracks.
CHOPS, tshóp's. f. The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.
CHORAL, kò'-rál. a. Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.
CHORD, ká'rd. f. The string of a musical instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
To CHORD, ká'rd. v. a. To furnish with strings.
CHORDEE, kòr-dé'. f. A contraction of the frœnum.
CHORION, kò'-ryón. f. The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

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CHORISTER, kwér'-ríf-túr. f. A finger in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a finger in a concert.
CHOROGRAPHER, kò-ròg'-gráf-fúr. f. He that describes particular regions of countries.
CHOROGRAPHICAL, kò-rò-gráf'-i-kál. a. Descriptive of particular regions.
CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kò-rò-gráf'-i-kál-lý. ad. In a chorographical manner.
CHOROGRAPHY, kò-ròg'-gráf-fý. f. The art of describing particular regions.
CHORUS, kò'-rús. f. A number of fingers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the finger.
CHOSE, tshò'ze. The preter tense, from **To CHOOSE**.
CHOSEN, tshò'zn. The part. pass. from **To CHOOSE**.
CHOUGH, tshúf'. f. A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.
CHOULE, joul'. f. [commonly written **JOWL**]. The crop of a bird.
To CHOUSE, tshou'se. v. a. To cheat, to trick.
CHOUSE, tshou'se. f. A bubble, a tool; a trick or sham.
CHRISM, kríz'm. f. Unguent, or unction.
To CHRISTEN, krís'n. v. a. To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.
CHRISTENDOM, krís'n-dúm. f. The collective body of Christianity.
CHRISTENING, krís'-níng. f. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.
CHRISTIAN, krís'-tyún. f. A professor of the religion of Christ.
CHRISTIAN, krís'-tyún. a. Professing the religion of Christ.
CHRISTIAN-NAME, krís'-tyún-náme. f. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.
CHRISTIANISM, krís'-tyá-nízm. f. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.
CHRISTIANITY, krís'-tyán'-i-tý. f. The religion of Christians.
To CHRISTIANIZE, krís'-tyán-íze. v. a. To make Christian.
CHRISTIANLY, krís'-tyán-lý. ad. Like a Christian.
CHRISTMAS, krís'-mús. f. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, krís'-mús-

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bóks'. f. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.
CHROMATICK, krò-mát'-ík. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient musick.
CHRONICAL, kròn'-i-kál. } a. Relating to time; a chronical distemper is of long duration.
CHRONICK, kròn'-ík. }
CHRONICLE, kròn'-íkl. f. A register or account of events in order of time; a history.
To CHRONICLE, kròn'-íkl. v. a. To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.
CHRONICLER, kròn'-ík-lúr. f. A writer of chronicles; an historian.
CHRONOGRAM, kròn'-ò-grám. f. An inscription including the date of any action.
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krò-nò-grám-mát'-i-kál. a. Belonging to a chronogram.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krò-nò-grám-má-tíst. f. A writer of chronograms.
CHRONOLOGER, krò-nòl'-lò-júr. f. He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.
CHRONOLOGICAL, krò-nò-lòdzh'-i-kál. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, krò-nò-lòdzh'-i-kál-lý. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.
CHRONOLOGIST, krò-nòl'-ò-jíst. f. One that studies or explains time.
CHRONOLOGY, krò-nòl'-ò-jý. f. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.
CHRONOMETER, krò-nòm'-mê-túr. f. An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.
CHRYsalis, krís'-sá-lis. f. Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.
CHRYsolite, krís'-sò-líte. f. A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.
CHUB, tshúb'. f. A river fish. The chevin.
CHUBBED, tshúb'-bí. a. Big-headed, like a chub.
To CHUCK, tshúk'. v. n. To make a noise like a hen.
To CHUCK, tshúk'. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.
CHUCK, tshúk'. f. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.
CHUCK-FARTHING, tshúk'-fá'r-thíng. f. A play, at which the money

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money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
 To CHUCKLE, tshúk'l. v. n. To laugh vehemently.
 To CHUCKLE, tshúk'l. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.
 CHUET, tshó'-it. f. Forced meat. Obf.
 CHUFF, tshúf. f. A blunt clown.
 CHUFFILY, tshúf'-fi-lý. ad. Stomachfully.
 CHUFFINESS, tshúf'-fi-nis. f. Clownishness.
 CHUFFY, tshúf'-fý. a. Surly, fat.
 CHUM, tshúm'. f. A chamber fellow.
 CHUMP, tshúmp'. f. A thick heavy piece of wood.
 CHURCH, tshúrt'sh. f. The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.
 To CHURCH, tshúrt'sh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.
 CHURCH-ALE, tshúrt'sh-ále. f. A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.
 CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshúrt'sh-át-tí're. f. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.
 CHURCHMAN, tshúrt'sh-mán. f. An ecclesiastick, a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.
 CHURCH-WARDENS, tshúrt'sh-wá'rdnz. f. Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both.
 CHURCHYARD, tshúrt'sh-yá'rd. f. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.
 CHURL, tshúrl'. f. A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.
 CHURLISH, tshúr'-lsh. a. Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious.
 CHURLISHLY, tshúr'-lsh-lý. ad. Rudely, brutally.
 CHURLISHNESS, tshúr'-lsh-nis. f. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.
 CHURME, tshúrm'. f. A confused sound, a noise. Obf.
 CHURN, tshúr'n. f. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
 To CHURN, tshúr'n. v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
 CHURRWORM, tshúr'-wúrm. f. An

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insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fan-cricket.
 CHUSE. See CHOOSE.
 CHYLACEOUS, ký-lá'-shús. a. Belonging to chyle.
 CHYLE, ký'le. f. The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
 CHYLIFACTION, ký-ly'-fák'-shún. f. The act or process of making chyle in the body.
 CHYLIFACTIVE, ký-ly'-fák'-tív. a. Having the power of making chyle.
 CHYLOUS, ký'lús. a. Consisting of chyle.
 CHYMICAL, kím'-i-kál. } a. Made
 CHYMICK, kím'-mík. } by chymistry; relating to chymistry.
 CHYMICALLY, kím'-mí-kál-ý. ad. In a chymical manner.
 CHYMIST, kím'-míst. f. A professor of chymistry.
 CHYMISTRY, kím'-mísh-trý. f. The art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.
 CIBARIOUS, sí-bá'-ryús. a. Relating to food.
 CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sík'-á-tris. f. The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impression.
 CICATRISANT, sík'-á-trí-zánt. f. An application that induces a cicatrice.
 CICATRISIVE, sík'-á-trí-sív. a. Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
 CICATRIZATION, sík'-á-trí-zá-shún. f. The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.
 To CICATRIZE, sík'-á-tríze. v. a. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.
 CICELY, sís'-lý. f. A sort of herb.
 To CICURATE, sík'-ú-ráte. v. a. To tame, to reclaim from wildness.
 CICURATION, sík'-ú-rá'-shún. f. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.
 CIDER, sí'-dúr. f. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.
 CIDERIST, sí'-dúr-íst. f. A maker of cyder.
 CIDERKIN, sí'-dúr-kin. f. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cyder is pressed out.
 CIELING. See CEILING.
 CILIARY, síl'-yá-rý. a. Belonging to the eyelids.
 CILICIOUS, sí-lísh'-ús. a. Made of hair.

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CIMETER, sím'-ý-túr. f. A sort of sword, short and recurvated.
 CINCTURE, sínk'-tshúr. f. Something worn round the body; an inclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.
 CINDER, sín'-dúr. f. A mass of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.
 CINDER-WOMAN, sín'-dúr-wúm-ún. } f.
 CINDER-WENCH, sín'-dúr-wéntsh. } A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.
 CINERATION, sín-é-rá'-shún. f. The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.
 CINERITIOUS, sín-é-rísh'-ús. a. Having the form or state of ashes.
 CINERULENT, sí-nér'-ú-lént. a. Full of ashes.
 CINGLE, síng'l. f. A girth for a horse.
 CINNABAR, sín'-ná-búr. f. Vermillion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.
 CINNAMON, sín'-ná-mún. f. The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.
 CINQUE, sínk'. f. A five.
 CINQUE FOIL, sínk'-foil. f. A kind of five-leaved clover.
 CINQUE-PACE, sínk'-páse. f. A kind of grave dance.
 CINQUE-PORTS, sínk' pòrts. f. Those havens that lie towards France.
 CINQUE-SPOTTED, sínk'-spòt-tíd. a. Having five spots.
 CION, sí'-ún. f. A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.
 CIPHER, sí'-fúr. f. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.
 To CIPHER, sí'-fúr. v. n. To practise arithmetick.
 To CIPHER, sí'-fúr. v. a. To write in occult characters.
 To CIRCINATE, fér'-fý-náte. v. a. To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.
 CIRCINATION, fér'-fý-ná'-shún. f. An orbicular motion; a measuring with the compasses.
 CIRCLE, fér'kl. f. A curve line continued till it ends where it began.

gun, having all parts equally distant from a common center; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, fēr'kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to inclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, fēr'kl. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, fēr'kl. a. Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, fēr'klit. f. A circle, an orb.

CIRCLING, fēr'kling. part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, fēr'kūt. f. The act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT, fēr'kūt. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, fēr-kū-tēr. f. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, fēr-kū-īsh'-ūn. f. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCULAR, fēr-kū-lūr. a. Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, fēr-kū-lār'-ī-tē. f. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, fēr-kū-lār-lē. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, fēr-kū-lāte. v. n. To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, fēr-kū-lāte. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, fēr-kū-lā'-shūn. f. Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, fēr-kū-lā-tūr'-y. a. Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, fēr-kū-lā-tūr'-y. f. A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, fēr-kūm-ām'-byēn-sy. f. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, fēr-kūm-ām'-byēnt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, fēr-kūm-ām'-bū-lāte. v. n. To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, fēr-kūm-sīze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, fēr-kūm-sīzh'-ūn. f. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, fēr-kūm-dūk't. v. a. To contravene, to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, fēr-kūm-dūk'-shūn. f. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, fēr-kūm'-fēr-rēnse. f. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, fēr-kūm-fēr-rēn'-tūr. f. An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, fēr-kūm-flēks. f. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, fēr-kūm'-flū-ēnse. f. An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, fēr-kūm'-flū-ēnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, fēr-kūm'-flū-ūs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, fēr-kūm-fō-rā'-nyūs. a. Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, fēr-kūm-fū'ze. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, fēr-kūm-fū'-sīl. a. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, fēr-kūm-fū'-zhūn. f. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, fēr-kūm-jy-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, fēr-kūm-jy-rā'-shūn. f. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, fēr-kūm-jā'-fēnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, fēr-kūm-īsh'-ūn. f. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, fēr-kūm-lý-gā'-shūn. f. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, fēr-kūm-lō-kū'-shūn. f. A circuit or compass

of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, fēr-kūm-mū'rd. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, fēr-kūm-nāv'-y-gābl. a. That which may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, fēr-kūm-nāv'-y-gāte. v. a. To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, fēr-kūm-nāv'-y-gā'-shūn. f. The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, fēr-kūm-ply-kā'-shūn. f. The act of enveloping on every side; the state of being enveloped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, fēr-kūm-pō'-lār. a. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, fēr-kūm-pō-zīsh'-ūn. f. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, fēr-kūm-rā'-zhūn. f. The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, fēr-kūm-rō-tā'-shūn. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, fēr-kūm-skri'be. v. a. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, fēr-kūm-skrip'-shūn. f. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, fēr-kūm-skrip'-tív. a. Inclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, fēr-kūm-spēkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, fēr-kūm-spēk'-shūn. f. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, fēr-kūm-spēk'-tív. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, fēr-kūm-spēk'-tív-lý. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, fēr-kūm-spēkt-lý. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, fēr-kūm-spēkt-nīs. f. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, fēr-kūm-flānse. f. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, fēr-kūm-flānse. v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

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CIRCUMSTANT, fêr'-kùm-flânt. a. Surrounding.
 CIRCUMSTANTIAL, fêr'-kùm-flân'-shâl. a. Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events, detailed, minute.
 CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, fêr'-kùm-flân'-shâl'-i-tý. f. The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.
 CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, fêr'-kùm-flân'-shâl'-lý. ad. According to circumstance, not essentially; minutely, exactly.
 To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, fêr'-kùm-flân'-shâte. v. a. To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.
 To CIRCUMVALLATE, fêr'-kùm-vâl'-lâte. v. a. To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.
 CIRCUMVALLATION, fêr'-kùm-vâl'-lâ'-shùn. f. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.
 CIRCUMVECTION, fêr'-kùm-vêk'-shùn. f. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.
 To CIRCUMVENT, fêr'-kùm-vênt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.
 CIRCUMVENTION, fêr'-kùm-vên'-shùn. f. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.
 To CIRCUMVEST, fêr'-kùm-vêst'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to furround.
 CIRCUMVOLUTION, fêr'-kùm-vô'-lû'-shùn. f. The act of flying round.
 To CIRCUMVOLVE, fêr'-kùm-vôlv'. v. a. To roll round.
 CIRCUMVOLUTION, fêr'-kùm-vô'-lû'-shùn. f. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.
 CIRCUS, fêr'-kùs. } f. An open
 CIRQUE, fêrk'. } space or area for sports.
 CIST, sîst'. f. A case, a tegument, commonly the inclosure of a tumour.
 CISTED, sîs'-tîd. a. Inclosed in a cist, or bag.
 CISTERN, sîs'-têrn. f. A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an inclosed fountain; any watry receptacle.
 CISTUS, sîs'-tûs. f. Rockrose.
 CIT, sît'. f. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.
 CITADEL, sît'-a-dêl. f. A fortrefs, a castle.
 CITAL, sî'-tâl. f. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sî-tâ'-shùn. f. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.
 CITATORY, sî'-tâ-tûr-ý. a. Having the power or form of citation.
 To CITE, sî'te. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.
 CITER, sî'-tûr. f. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.
 CITESS, sît-tês'. f. A city woman.
 CITHERN, sîth'-êrn. f. A kind of harp.
 CITIZEN, sît'-îzn. f. A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.
 CITRINE, sît'-rîn. a. Lemon-coloured.
 CITRINE, sît'-trîn. f. A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.
 CITRONTREE, sît'-trûn-trê. f. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.
 CITRON-WATER, sît'-trûn-wâ'-tûr. f. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.
 CITRUL, sît'-trûl. f. Pumpkin.
 CITY, sît'-ý. f. A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.
 CITY, sît'-ý. a. Relating to the city.
 CIVET, sîv'-ît. f. A perfume from the civet-cat.
 CIVICK, sîv'-îk. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.
 CIVIL, sîv'-îl. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilised, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.
 CIVILIAN, sîv'-îl'-lyân. f. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.
 CIVILISATION, sîv'-ý-îl-zâ'-shùn. f. The law or act which renders a criminal process civil.
 CIVILITY, sîv'-îl'-lý-tý. f. Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.
 CIVILIZATION, sîv'-ý-îl-zâ'-shùn. f. The state of being civilized; the act of civilizing.
 To CIVILIZE, sîv'-îl-îze. v. a. To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sîv'-îl-î-zûr. f. He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.
 CIVILLY, sîv'-îl'-lý. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.
 CLACK, klâk'. f. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.
 To CLACK, klâk'. v. n. To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.
 CLAD, klâd'. Part. pret. from CLOTHE. Clothed, invested, garbed.
 To CLAIM, klâ'm. v. a. To demand of right, to require authoritatively.
 CLAIM, klâ'm. f. A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.
 CLAIMABLE, klâ'-mâbl. a. That which may be demanded as due.
 CLAIMANT, klâ'-mânt. f. He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.
 CLAIMER, klâ'-mûr. f. He that makes a demand.
 CLAIR-OBSCURE. See CLARE-OBSCURE.
 To CLAMBER, klâm'-bûr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.
 To CLAMM, klâm'. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.
 CLAMMINESS, klâm'-mý-nîs. f. Viscosity, viscidty.
 CLAMMY, klâm'-mý. a. Viscous, glutinous.
 CLAMOROUS, klâm'-mûr-ûs. a. Vociferous, noisy.
 CLAMOUR, klâm'-mûr. f. Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.
 To CLAMOUR, klâm'-mûr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.
 CLAMP, klâmp'. f. A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.
 To CLAMP, klâmp'. v. a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.
 CLAN, klân'. f. A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.
 CLANCULAR, klânk'-û-lûr. a. Clandestine, secret.
 CLANDESTINE, klân-dês'-tîn. a. Secret, hidden.

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CLANDESTINELY, klân-dēs'-tîn-lý. ad. Secretly, privately.
CLANG, kláng'. f. A sharp, shrill noise.
To CLANG, kláng'. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.
CLANGOUR, kláng'-gúr. f. A loud shrill sound.
CLANGOUS, kláng'-gús. a. Making a clang.
CLANK, klánk'. f. A loud, shrill, sharp noise.
To CLAP, kláp'. v. a. To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To clap up, to complete suddenly.
To CLAP, kláp'. v. n. To move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.
CLAP, kláp'. f. A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAPPER, kláp'-púr. f. One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.
To CLAPPERCLAW, kláp-púr-klá'. v. a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.
CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, klár'-én-fú. f. The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.
CLARE-OBSCURE, kláre-ób-skú're. f. Light and shade in painting.
CLARET, klár'-ít. f. French wine.
CLARICORD, klár'-ý-kórd. f. A musical instrument in form of a spinette.
CLARIFICATION, klár'-ý-fí-ká'-shún. f. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.
To CLARIFY, klár'-ý-fý. v. a. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.
CLARION, klár'-yún. f. A trumpet.
CLARITY, klár'-í-tý. f. Brightness, splendour.
CLARY, klá'-ry. f. An herb.
To CLASH, klásh'. v. n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.
To CLASH, klásh'. v. a. To strike one thing against another.
CLASH, klásh'. f. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.

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CLASP, klásp'. f. A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.
To CLASP, klásp'. v. a. To shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to inclose.
CLASPER, klás'-púr. f. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.
CLASPKNIFE, klásp'-nífe. f. A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS, klás'. f. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.
To CLASS, klás'. v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution.
CLASSICAL, klás'-sý-kál. } a. Relating
CLASSICK, klás'-sík. } to antique authors; of the first order or rank.
CLASSICK, klás'-sík. f. An author of the first rank.
CLASSIS, klás'-sís. f. Order, sort, body.
To CLATTER, klát'-túr. v. n. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.
To CLATTER, klát'-túr. v. a. To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.
CLATTER, klát'-túr. f. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.
CLAVATED, klá'-vá-tíd. a. Knobbed.
CLAUDENT, klá'-dént. a. Shutting, inclosing.
To CLAUDICATE, klá'-dý-káte. v. n. To halt.
CLAUDICATION, klá'-dý-ká'-shún. f. The habit of halting.
CLAVE, klá've. The preterite of **CLEAVE**.
CLAVELLATED, kláv'-íl-lá-tíd. a. Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.
CLAVICLE, kláv'-víkl. f. The collar bone.
CLAUSE, klá'z. f. A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.
CLAUSTRAL, klá'-trál. a. Relating to a cloyster.
CLAUSURE, klá'-shúr. f. Confinement.
CLAW, klá'. f. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.
To CLAW, klá'. v. a. To tear

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with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To Claw off, to scold.
CLAWBACK, klá'-bák. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.
CLAWED, klá'd. a. Furnished or armed with claws.
CLAY, klá'. f. Unctuous and tenacious earth.
To CLAY, klá'. v. a. To cover with clay.
CLAY-COLD, klá'-kóld. a. Cold as the unanimated earth.
CLAY-PIT, klá'-pít. f. A pit where clay is dug.
CLAYEY, klá'-ý. a. Consisting of clay.
CLAYMARL, klá'-márl. f. A chalky clay.
CLEAN, klén'. a. Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not incumbered; not leprous.
CLEAN, klén'. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.
To CLEAN, klén'. v. a. To free from dirt.
CLEANLILY, klén'-líl-ý. ad. In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS, klén'-lý-nís. f. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.
CLEANLY, klén'-lý. a. Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that which makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.
CLEANLY, klén'-lý. ad. Elegantly, neatly.
CLEANNESS, klén'-nís. f. Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness, natural unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.
To CLEANSE, klénz'. v. a. To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.
CLEANSER, klén'-zúr. f. That which has the quality of evacuating.
CLEAR, klér'. a. Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; untangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.
CLEAR, klér'. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

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To CLEAR, klér. v. a. To make bright; to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klér. v. n. To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klér-rénse. f. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER, klér-rúr. f. Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klér-ly. ad. Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klér-nís. f. Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klér-sí-tíd. a. Discerning, judicious.

To CLEARSTARCH, klér-stártsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klér-stártsh-úr. f. One who washes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klév. v. n. To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klév. v. a. Pret. CLOVE, or CLAVE; Part. p. CLOVEN. To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klév. v. n. To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klév-vúr. f. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klíf. f. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, kléft. Part. pass. from CLEAVE. Divided.

CLEFT, kléft. f. A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To CLEFTGRAFT, kléft-gráft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klém-mén-fý. f. Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, klém-mént. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, klép. v. a. To call. Obf.

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CLERGY, klér-jý. f. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klér-jý-mán. f. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klér-ík-ál. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klárk. f. A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klárk-shíp. f. Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klév'r. a. Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klév'r-ly. ad. Dextrously, fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klév'r-nís. f. Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klú. f. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klú. v. a. To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klík. v. n. To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klí-ént. f. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klí-én-tíd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klí-én-té'le. f. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klí-ént-shíp. f. The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klíf. f. A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klíf. f. The same with CLIFF.

CLIMACTER, klí-mák-túr. f. A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klí-mák-tér-rík. }

CLIMACTERICAL, klí-mák-tér-rý-kál. }

a. Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klí-mét. f. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or

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tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klí-má-túre. f. The same with CLIMATE.

CLIMAX, klí-máks. f. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To CLIMB, klí-me. v. n. To ascend up any place.

To CLIMB, klí-me. v. a. To ascend.

CLIMBER, klí-múr. f. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klí-me. f. Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klíntsh. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other side; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klíntsh. f. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klíntsh-úr. f. A cramp, a holdfast.

To CLING, klíng. v. n. To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klíng-ý. a. Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klín-í-kál. }

CLINICK, klín-ík. } a. Keeping the bed.

To CLINK, klínk. v. n. To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klínk. f. A sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, klínk-ánt. a. Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klíp. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with sheers; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klíp-púr. f. One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klíp-píng. f. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klók. f. The outer garment; a concealment.

To CLOAK, klók. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klók-bág. f. A portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried.

CLOCK, klók. f. The instrument which tells the hour; the Clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCK-

CLOCKMAKER, klók'-mâ-kûr. f. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klók'-wûrk. f. Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klód'. f. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To **CLOD**, klód'. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To **CLOD**, klód'. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klód'-dý. a. Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klód'-pâte. f. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLODPATED, klód'-pâ-tîd. a. Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klód'-pól. f. A thickskull, a dolt.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be incumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klóg'. f. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klóg'-gý-nîs. f. The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klóg'-gý. a. That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, kloî'-tûr. f. A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

To **CLOISTER**, kloî'-tûr. v. a. To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloî'-tê-râl. a. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, kloî'-tûrd. part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, kloî'-trîs. f. A nun.

CLOKE. See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB, klóm'. Pret. of To **CLIMB**. Not used.

To **CLOOM**, klóm'. v. a. To shut with viscous matter.

To **CLOSE**, kló'ze. v. a. To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to inclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To **CLOSE**, kló'ze. v. n. To coalesce, to join its own parts together; to Close upon, to agree upon; to Close with, or to Close in

with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, kló'ze. f. A small field inclosed; the time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, kló's. a. Shut fast, without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, kló'se-bód-ýd. a. Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, kló'se-hân-dîd. a. Covetous.

CLOSELY, kló'se-lý. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, sily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, kló'se-nîs. f. The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; reclosedness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, fly avarice; connection, dependance.

CLOSE-PENT, kló'se-pént'. a. Shut up close; without vent.

CLOSER, kló'-zûr. f. A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, kló'se-ftól. f. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klóz'-îr. f. A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To **CLOSET**, klóz'-îr. v. a. To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, kló'-zhûr. f. The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts inclosing, inclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klót'. f. Concretion, grume.

To **CLOT**, klót'. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klá'th. f. Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced **CLOZE**.

To **CLOTHE**, kló'th. v. a. To in-

vest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, kló'-thyér. f. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, kló'-thîng. f. Dress, vesture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klá'th-shê-rûr. f. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klót'-pól. f. Thickskull, blockhead.

To **CLOTTER**, klót'-tûr. v. n. To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klót'-ty. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klou'd. f. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klou'd-bêr-rý. f. A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klou'd-kápt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klou'd-kúm-pél'-lîng. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klou'-dý-lý. ad. With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klou'-dý-nîs. f. The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klou'd-lîs. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klou'-dý. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE, kló've. The preterite of **CLEAVE**.

CLOVE, kló've. f. A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlick separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klóve-jîl'-lý-flowr. f. A flower so called from its smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, kló'vn. Part. pret. of To **CLEAVE**.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, kló'vn-ft. } Id.

CLOVEN-HOOFED, kló'vn-hóft. } a. Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, kló'-vûr. f. A species of

of trefoil; To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously.
CLOVERED, klô'-vûrd. a. Covered with clover.
CLOUT, klou't. f. A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axle-tree.
 To **CLOUT**, klou't. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.
CLOUTED, klou'-tîd. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.
CLOUTERLY, klou'-tûr-lý. a. Clumsy, awkward.
CLOWN, klow'n. f. A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.
CLOWNERY, klow'-nê-rý. f. Ill breeding, churlishness.
CLOWNISH, klow'-nîsh. a. Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill bred; clumsy, ungainly.
CLOWNISHLY, klow'-nîsh-lý. ad. Coarsely, rudely.
CLOWNISHNESS, klow'-nîsh-nîs. f. Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.
CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klow'nz-mûs-tûrd. f. An herb.
 To **CLOY**, kloy'. v. a. To satiate, to faze, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.
CLOYLESS, kloy'-lîs. a. That which cannot cause satiety.
CLOYMENT, kloy'-mênt. f. Satiety, repletion.
CLUB, klûb'. f. A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.
 To **CLUB**, klûb'. v. n. To contribute to common expence; to join to one effect.
 To **CLUB**, klûb'. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.
CLUBHEADED, klûb'-hêd-îd. a. Having a thick head.
CLUBLAW, klûb'-lâ'. f. The law of arms.
CLUBROOM, klûb'-rôm. f. The room in which a club or company assembles.
 To **CLUCK**, klûk'. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.
CLUMP, klûmp'. f. A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.
CLUMPS, klûmp's. f. A number of.

CLUMSILY, klûm'-zý-lý. ad. Awkwardly.
CLUMSINESS, klûm'-zý-nîs. f. Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.
CLUMSY, klûm'-zý. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.
CLUNG, klûng'. The preterite and participle of **CLING**.
CLUSTER, klûs'-tûr. f. A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.
 To **CLUSTER**, klûs'-tûr. v. n. To grow in bunches.
 To **CLUSTER**, klûs'-tûr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.
CLUSTER-GRAPE, klûs'-tûr-grâpe. f. The small black grape, called the currant.
CLUSTER, klûs'-tûr-rý. a. Growing in clusters.
 To **CLUTCH**, klûtsh'. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.
CLUTCH, klûtsh'. f. The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.
CLUTTER, klût'-tûr. f. A noise, a bustle, a hurry.
 To **CLUTTER**, klût'-tûr. v. n. To make a noise or bustle.
CLYSTER, glîs'-tûr. f. An injection into the anus.
 To **COACERVATE**, kô-â-sêr'-vâte. v. a. To heap up together.
COACERVATION, kô-â-sêr'-vâ-shûn. f. The act of heaping.
COACH, kô'tsh. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state.
 To **COACH**, kô'tsh. v. a. To carry in a coach.
COACH-BOX, kô'tsh-bôks. f. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
COACH-HIRE, kô'tsh-hîre. f. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACH-HOUSE, kô'tsh-hous. f. The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.
COACHMAN, kô'tsh-mân. f. The driver of a coach.
 To **COACT**, kô-âk't. v. n. To act together in concert.
COACTION, kô-âk'-shûn. f. Compulsion, force.
COACTIVE, kô-âk'-tîv. a. Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
COADJUMENT, kô-âd'-jû-mênt. f. Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, kô-âd'-jû-tânt. a. Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kô-âd'-jô'-tûr. f. A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kô-âd'-jû-vân-sý. f. Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kô-âd'-û-nîsh'-ûn. f. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.
 To **COAGMENT**, kô-âg-mênt'. v. a. To congregate.
COAGMENTATION, kô-âg-mên-tâ'-shûn. f. Coacervation into one mass, union.
COAGULABLE, kô-âg'-û-lâbl. a. That which is capable of concretion.
 To **COAGULATE**, kô-âg'-û-lâte. v. a. To force into concretions.
 To **COAGULATE**, kô-âg'-û-lâte. v. n. To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kô-âg'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kô-âg'-û-lâ-tîv. a. That which has the power of causing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kô-âg'-û-lâ-tûr. f. That which causes coagulation.
COAL, kô'l. f. The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
 To **COAL**, kô'l. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
COAL-BLACK, kô'l-blâk. a. Black in the highest degree.
COAL-BOX, kô'l-bôks. f. A box to carry coals to the fire.
COAL-MINE, kô'l-mîne. f. A mine in which coals are dug.
COAL-PIT, kô'l-pîk. f. A pit for digging coals.
COAL-STONE, kô'l-stône. f. A sort of cannel coal.
COAL-WORK, kô'l-wûrk. f. A coalery, a place where coals are found.
COALERY, kô'l-yêr-y. f. A place where coals are dug.
 To **COALESCE**, kô-â-lês'. v. n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
COALESCENCE, kô-â-lês'-sêns. f. Concretion, union.
COALITION, kô-â-lîsh'-ûn. f. Union in one mass or body.
COALY, kô'-lý. a. Containing coal.
COAPTATION, kô-âp'-tâ'-shûn. f. The adjustment of parts to each other.
 To **COARCT**, kô-ârk't. v. a. To straiten,

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straighten, to confine; to contract power.
COARCTATION, kô-ârk-tâ'-shûn. f. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.
COARSE, kô'rse. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.
COARSELY, kô'rse-ly. ad. Without fineness, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.
COARSENESS, kô'rse-nis. f. Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; roughness, rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.
COAST, kô'ft. f. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The Coast is clear, the danger is over.
To COAST, kô'ft. v. n. To sail close by the coast.
To COAST, kô'ft. v. a. To sail by, or near a place.
COASTER, kô'f-tûr. f. He that sails timorously near the shore.
COAT, kô't. f. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
To COAT, kô't. v. a. To cover, to invest.
To COAX, kô'ks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.
COAXER, kô'ks-ûr. f. A wheedler, a flatterer.
COB, kôb'. f. The head or top.
COB, kôb'. f. A sort of sea-fowl.
COBALT, kôb'-âlt. f. A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.
To COBBLE, kôb'l. v. a. To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.
COBBLER, kôb'-lûr. f. A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.
COBIRONS, kôb'-î-urnz. f. Irons with a knob at the upper end.
COBISHOP, kô-bîsh'-ûp. f. A coadjutant bishop.
COBNUIT, kôb'-nût. f. A boy's game.
COBSWAN, kôb'-swôn. f. The head or leading swan.
COBWEB, kôb'-wéb. f. The web

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or net of a spider; any snare or trap.
COCCIFEROUS, kôk-sîf'-fê-rûs. a. Plants are so called that have berries.
COCHINEAL, kûth'-în-êl. f. An insect from which a red colour is extracted.
COCHLEARY, kô'-klê-âr-ý. a. Screwform.
COCHLEATED, kô'-klê-â-tîd. a. Of a screwed or turbinated form.
COCK, kôk'. f. The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-Hoop, triumphant, exulting.
To COCK, kôk'. v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.
To COCK, kôk'. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.
COCKADE, kôk-kâ'de. f. A ribband worn in the hat.
COCKATRICE, kôk'-â-trîs. f. A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
COCKBOAT, kôk'-bôt. f. A small boat belonging to a ship.
COCKBROATH, kôk'-brôth. f. Broath made by boiling a cock.
COCKCROWING, kôk'-krô-ing. f. The time at which cocks crow.
To COCKER, kôk'-kûr. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.
COCKER, kôk'-kûr. f. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.
COCKEREL, kôk'-kê-rîl. f. A young cock.
COCKET, kôk'-kît. f. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.
COCKFIGHT, kôk'-fîte. f. A match of cocks.
COCKHORSE, kôk'-hôrse. a. On horseback, triumphant.
COCKLE, kôk'l. f. A small shell-fish.
COCKLESTAIRS, kôkl'-stâ'rs. f. Winding or spiral stairs.

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COCKLE, kôk'l. f. A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose.
To COCKLE, kôk'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.
COCKLED, kôk'ld. a. Shelled, or turbinated.
COCKLOFT, kôk'-lôft. f. The room over the garret.
COCKMASTER, kôk'-mâf-tûr. f. One that breeds game cocks.
COCKMATCH, kôk'-mâtth. f. Cockfight for a prize.
COCKNEY, kôk'-ny. f. A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.
COCKPIT, kôk'-pît. f. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.
COCK'SCOMB, kôk'-f-kôm. f. A plant, lousewort.
COCK'SHEAD, kôk'-f-héd. f. A plant, fainfoin.
COCKSHUT, kôk'-shût. f. The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.
COCKSPUR, kôk'-spûr. f. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.
COCKSURE, kôk'-shô'r. a. Confidently certain.
COCKSWAIN, kôk'-sûn. f. The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.
COCKWEED, kôk'-wêd. f. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
COCOA, kô'-kô. f. A species of palm-tree.
COCTILE, kôk'-tîl. a. Made by baking.
COCTION, kôk'-shûn. f. The act of boiling.
COD, kôd'. } f. A sea-fish.
CODFISH, kôd'-fîsh. }
COD, kôd'. f. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.
To COD, kôd'. v. a. To inclose in a cod.
CODE, kô'de. f. A book; a book of the civil law.
CODICIL, kôd'-ý-sîl. f. An appendage to a will.
CODILLE, kô-dîl'. f. A term at ombre and quadrille.
To CODLE, kôd'l. v. a. To parboil.
CODLING, kôd'-lîng. f. An apple generally codled.
COEFFICACY, kô-êf'-fî-kâ-fý. f. The power of several things acting together.
COEFFICIENCY, kô-êf'-fîsh'-ên-fý. f. Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.
COEFFICIENT, kô-êf'-fîsh'-ênt. f. That which unites its action with the action of another.
COEMPTION, kô-êmp'-shûn. f. The

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The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
COEQUAL, kô-ê'-quál. a. Equal.
COEQUALITY, kô-ê'-quál'-i-tý. f. The state of being equal.
To COERCE, kô-êr'-se. v. a. To restrain, to keep in order by force.
COERCIBLE, kô-êr'-sibl. a. That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.
COERCION, kô-êr'-shùn. f. Penal restraint, check.
COERCIVE, kô-êr'-siv. a. That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
COESSENTIAL, kô-êf'-sên'-shál. a. Participating of the same essence.
COESSENTIALITY, kô-êf'-sên'-shál'-i-tý. f. Participation of the same essence.
COETANEOUS, kô-ê-tá'-nyús. a. Of the same age with another.
COETERNAL, kô-ê-tér'-nál. a. Equally eternal with another.
COETERNALLY, kô-ê-tér'-nál-lý. ad. In a state of equal eternity with another.
COETERNITY, kô-ê-tér'-ní-tý. f. Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
COEVAL, kô-ê'-vál. a. Of the same age.
COEVAL, kô-ê'-vál. f. A contemporary.
COEVOUS, kô-ê'-vús. a. Of the same age.
To COEXIST, kô-ég-zíst'. v. n. To exist at the same time with another.
COEXISTENCE, kô-ég-zíst'-tênse. f. Existence at the same time with another.
COEXISTENT, kô-ég-zíst'-tént. a. Having existence at the same time with another.
To COEXTEND, kô-ékf-ténd'. v. a. To extend to the same space or duration with another.
COEXTENSION, kô-ék-fstén'-shùn. f. The state of extending to the same space with another.
COFFEE, kôf'-fý. f. The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.
COFFEEHOUSE, kôf'-fý-house. f. A house where coffee is sold.
COFFEEMAN, kôf'-fý-mán. f. One that keeps a coffeehouse.
COFFEEPOT, kôf'-fý-pót. f. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
COFFER, kô'-fúr. f. A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

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To COFFER, kô'-fúr. v. a. To treasure up in chests.
COFFERER, kô'-fê-rúr. f. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.
COFFIN, kôf'-fln. f. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pye; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.
To COFFIN, kôf'-fln. v. a. To inclose in a coffin.
To COG, kôg'. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.
To COG, kôg'. v. n. To lye, to wheedle.
COG, kôg'. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
To COG, kôg'. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.
COGENCY, kô'-jén-fý. f. Force, strength.
COGENT, kô'-jént. a. forcible, irresistible, convincing.
COGENTLY, kô'-jént-lý. ad. With irresistible force, forcibly.
COGGER, kôg'-úr. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.
COGGLESTONE, kôg'l-flône. f. A little stone.
COGITABLE, kôdzh'-i-tébl. a. What may be the subject of thought.
To COGITATE, kôdzh'-i-táte. v. n. To think.
COGITATION, kôdzh'-i-tá'-shùn. f. Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.
COGITATIVE, kôdzh'-i-tá-tív. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.
COGNATION, kôg-ná'-shùn. f. Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.
COGNISEE, kôn'-ý-zé. f. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.
COGNISOUR, kôn'-ý-zór. f. Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.
COGNITION, kôg-nísh'-ún. f. Knowledge, complete conviction.
COGNITIVE, kôg'-ní-tív. a. Having the power of knowing.
COGNIZABLE, kôn'-ý-zébl. a. That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
COGNIZANCE, kôn'-ý-zánse. f. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

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COGNOMINAL, kôg-nôm'-i-nál. a. Having the same name.
COGNOMINATION, kôg-nôm-i-ná'-shùn. f. A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.
COGNOSCE, kôg-nôs'-sêns. f. Knowledge.
COGNOSCIBLE, kôg-nôs'-sibl. a. That may be known.
To COHABIT, kô-háb'-it. v. n. To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.
COHABITANT, kô-háb'-i-tánt. f. An inhabitant of the same place.
COHABITATION, kô-háb'-i-tá'-shùn. f. The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.
COHEIR, kô-ê're. f. One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
COHEIRESS, kô-ê'-rís. f. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
To COHERE, kô-hê're. v. n. To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.
COHERENCE, kô-hê'-rênse. } f.
COHERENCY, kô-hê'-rên-fý. } That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.
COHERENT, kô-hê'-rênt. a. Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory.
COHESION, kô-hê'-zhùn. f. The act of sticking together; the state of union; connection, dependence.
COHESIVE, kô-hê'-siv. a. That has the power of sticking together.
COHESIVENESS, kô-hê'-siv-nís. f. The quality of being cohesive.
To COHIBIT, kô-híb'-it. v. a. To restrain, to hinder.
To COHOBATE, kô'-hò-bâte. v. n. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.
COHOBATION, kô-hò-bá'-shùn. f. A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.
COHORT, kô'-hòrt. f. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.
COHORTATION, kô-hòr-tá'-shùn. f. Incitement.

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COIF, kwoi'f. f. The head-dress, a cap.
 COIFED, kwoi'ft. a. Wearing a coif.
 COIGNE, koi'n. f. A corner.
 To COIL, koi'l. v. a. To gather into a narrow compass.
 COIL, koi'l. f. Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.
 COIN, koi'n. f. A corner, called often quoin.
 COIN, koi'n. f. Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.
 To COIN, koi'n. v. a. To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.
 COINAGE, koi'-nidzh. f. The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.
 To COINCIDE, kô-in-si'de. v. n. To fall upon the same point; to concur.
 COINCIDENCE, kô-in-si'-dênse. f. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.
 COINCIDENT, kô-in-si'-dênt. a. Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.
 COINDICATION, kô-in-dy'-kâ'-shûn. f. Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
 COINER, koi'-nûr. f. A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor.
 To COJOIN, kô-joi'n. v. n. To join with another.
 COISTRIL, koi'f-tril. f. A coward hawk.
 COIT, kwoi't. f. A thing thrown at a certain mark.
 COITION, kô-lsh'-ûn. f. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.
 COKE, kô'ke. f. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
 COLANDER, kûl'-lin-dûr. f. A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.
 COLATION, kô-lâ'-shûn. f. The art of filtering or straining.
 COLATURE, kô-lâ'-tûre. f. The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.
 COLBERTINE, kôl-bêr-tê'n. f. A kind of lace worn by women.
 COLD, kôld. a. Chill, having sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffecting, unable to move

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the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.
 COLD, kôld. f. The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chillness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.
 COLDLY, kôld-lý. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.
 COLDNESS, kôld-nîs. f. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.
 COLE, kô'le. f. Cabbage.
 COLEWORT, kô'le-wûrt. f. Cabbage.
 COLICK, kôl'-lk. f. It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.
 COLICK, kôl'-lk. a. Affecting the bowels.
 To COLLASPE, kôl-lâp's. v. n. To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.
 COLLAPSION, kôl-lâp'-shûn. f. The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.
 COLLAR, kôl'-lûr. f. A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the Collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; a Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
 COLLAR-BONE, kôl'-lûr-bô'ne. f. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.
 To COLLAR, kôl'-lûr. v. a. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.
 To COLLATE, kôl-lâ'te. v. a. To compare one thing of the same kind with another; To Collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
 COLLATERAL, kôl-lâ't-tê-râl. a. Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.
 COLLATERALLY, kôl-lâ't-tê-râl-lý. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.
 COLLATION, kôl-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in

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law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.
 COLLATITIOUS, kôl-lâ-tîsh'-ûs. a. Done by the contribution of many.
 COLLATOR, kôl-lâ'-tûr. f. One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.
 To COLLAUD, kôl-lâ'd. v. a. To join in praising.
 COLLEAGUE, kôl'-lêg. f. A partner in office or employment.
 To COLLEAGUE, kôl'-lêg. v. a. To unite with.
 To COLLECT, kôl-lêk't. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.
 COLLECT, kôl'-lêkt. f. Any short prayer.
 COLLECTANEOUS, kôl-lêk-tâ'-nyûs. a. Gathered together.
 COLLECTIBLE, kôl-lêk'-tîbl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.
 COLLECTION, kôl-lêk'-shûn. f. The act of gathering together; the things gathered; a confectary, deduced from premises.
 COLLECTITIOUS, kôl-lêk-tîsh'-ûs. a. Gathered together.
 COLLECTIVE, kôl-lêk'-tîv. a. Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.
 COLLECTIVELY, kôl-lêk'-tîv-lý. ad. In a general mass, in a body, not singly.
 COLLECTOR, kôl-lêk'-tûr. f. A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.
 COLLEGATARY, kôl-lêg'-â-têr-ý. f. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.
 COLLEGE, kôl'-lêdzh. f. A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.
 COLLEGIAL, kôl-lê'-jêl. a. Relating to a college.
 COLLEGIAN, kôl-lê'-jên. f. An inhabitant of a college.
 COLLEGIATE, kôl-lê'-jêt. a. Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.
 COLLEGIATE, kôl-lê'-jêt. f. A member

member of a college, an university man.
COLLET, kól'-lét. f. Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
To COLLIDE, kól-lí'de. v. a. To beat, to dash, to knock together.
COLLIER, kól'-yér. f. A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.
COLLIERY, kól'-yér-y. f. The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.
COLLIFLOWER, kól-lý-flow-úr. f. A kind of cabbage.
COLLIGATION, kól-lý-gá'-shún. f. A binding together.
COLLIMATION, kól-lí-má'-shún. f. Aim.
COLLINEATION, kól-lín-y-á'-shún. f. The act of aiming.
COLLIQUABLE, kól-lík'-wábl. a. Easily dissolved.
COLLIQUAMENT, kól-lík'-wá-mént. f. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
COLLIQUANT, kól-lý-kwánt. a. That which has the power of melting.
To COLLIQUATE, kól-lý-kwáte. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.
COLLIQUATION, kól-lý-kwá'-shún. f. The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.
COLLIQUATIVE, kól-lík'-wá-tív. a. Melting, dissolvent.
COLLIQUEFACTION, kól-lík-wé-fák'-shún. f. The act of melting together.
COLLISION, kól-lízh'-ún. f. The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.
To COLLOCATE, kól-ló-káte. v. a. To place, to station.
COLLOCATION, kól-ló-ká'-shún. f. The act of placing; the state of being placed.
COLLOCUTION, kól-ló-kú'-shún. f. Conference, conversation.
To COLLOGUE, kól-ló'g. v. n. To wheedle, to flatter.
COLLOP, kól-lúp. f. A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.
COLLOQUY, kól-ló-kwý. f. Conference, conversation, talk.
COLLUCTANCY, kól-lúk'-tán-sý. f. Opposition of nature.
COLLUCTATION, kól-lúk-tá'-shún. f. Contest, contrariety, opposition.

To COLLUDE, kól-lú'de. v. n. To conspire in a fraud.
COLLUSION, kól-lú'-zhún. f. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.
COLLUSIVE, kól-lú'-sív. a. Fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSIVELY, kól-lú'-sív-lý. ad. In a manner fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSORY, kól-lú'-fúr-y. a. Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
COLLY, kól-lý. f. The smut of coal.
COLLYRIUM, kól-lé'-ryúm. f. An ointment for the eyes.
COLMAR, kól-már. f. A sort of pear.
COLON, kól-lón. f. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.
COLONEL, kúr'-nél. f. The chief commander of a regiment.
COLONELSHIP, kúr'-nél-shíp. f. The office or character of colonel.
To COLONISE, kól-ó-ní'ze. v. a. To plant with inhabitants.
COLONNADE, kól-ló-ná'de. f. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.
COLONY, kól-lún-y. f. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.
COLOQUINTEDA, kól-ló-kwín-tí-dá. f. The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.
COLORATE, kól-ó-ráte. a. Coloured, died.
COLORATION, kól-ó-rá'-shún. f. The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.
COLORIFICK, kól-ló-ríf-ík. a. That has the power of producing colours.
COLOSSE, kól-lós. } f. A
COLOSSUS, kól-lós'-sús. } statue of enormous magnitude.
COLOSSEAN, kól-lós-fé'-án. a. Giantlike.
COLOUR, kúl-lúr. f. The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false shew; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.
To COLOUR, kúl-lúr. v. a. To mark with some hue, or die; to

palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.
COLOURABLE, kúl-lúr-úbl. a. Specious, plausible.
COLOURABLY, kúl-lúr-úb-lý. ad. Speciously, plausibly.
COLOURED, kúl-lúrd. part. a. Streaked, diversified with hues.
COLOURING, kúl-lúr-íng. f. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.
COLOURIST, kúl-lúr-lít. f. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.
COLOURLESS, kúl-lúr-lís. a. Without colour, transparent.
COLT, kól't. f. A young horse; a young foolish fellow.
To COLT, kól't. v. a. To befool. Obf.
COLTS-FOOT, kól'ts-fút. f. A plant.
COLTS-TOOTH, kól'ts-tó'th. f. An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.
COLTER, kól-túr. f. The sharp iron of a plough.
COLTISH, kól-tísh. a. Wanton.
COLUMBARY, kól-lúm'-bá-ry. f. A dovecot, a pigeonhouse.
COLUMBINE, kól-lúm-bíne. f. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.
COLUMN, kól-lúm. f. A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.
COLUMNAR, kól-lúm'-nár. }
COLUMNARIAN, kól-lúm-ná'-ryán. } a. Formed in columns.
COLURES, kól-lú'rz. f. Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.
COMART, kól-má'rt. f. Treaty; article.
COMATE, kól-má'te. f. Companion.
COMB, kól-me. f. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.
To COMB, kól'm. v. a. To divide, and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.
COMB-BRUSH, kól'm-brúsh. f. A brush to clean combs.
COMB-MAKER, kól'm-má-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make combs.
To COMBAT, kúm'-bút. v. n. To fight.

To COMBAT, kùm'-bút. v. a. To oppose.

COMBAT, kùm'-bút. f. Contest, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kùm'-bá-tánt. f. He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.

COMBER, kò'-múr. f. He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE, kòm'-bí-nâte. a. Betrothed, promised.

COMBINATION, kòm-bí-ná'-shùn. f. Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kùm-bí'ne. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyse.

To COMBINE, kùm-bí'ne. v. n. To coalesce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

COMBLESS, kòm'-lís. a. Wanting a comb or crest.

COMBUST, kòm-búst'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be Combust.

COMBUSTIBLE, kòm-bús'-tíbl. a. Susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kòm-bús'-tíbl-nís. f. Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kòm-bús'-tíhùn. f. Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kùm'. v. a. To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a descendant from ancestors; to proceed, as effects from their causes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape; To come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive, to

grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to consent or yield; to amount to; To come to himself, to recover his senses; To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into use; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kùm'. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kùm'. A particle of reconciliation. Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.

COMEDIAN, kùm-mě'-dyán. f. A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kòm'-mě-dý. f. A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kùm'-lý-nís. f. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kùm'-lý. a. Graceful, decent.

COMER, kùm'-múr. f. One that comes.

COMET, kòm'-ít. f. A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

COMETARY, kòm'-mě-tár-ý. } a.

COMETICK, kò-mě't-ík. } a.

Relating to a comet.

COMFIT, kùm'-fít. f. A kind of sweet-meat.

COMFITURE, kùm'-fít-túre. f. Sweet-meat.

To COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. v. a. To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. f. Support, assistance; countenance; consolation; support under calamity; that which gives consolation or support.

COMFORTABLE, kùm'-fúrt-túbl. a. Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kùm'-fúrt-túb-lý. ad. With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kùm'-fúrt-túr. f. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kùm'-fúrt-lís. a. Without comfort.

Without comfort.

Without comfort.

Without comfort.

Without comfort.

COMICAL, kòm'-mí-kál. a. Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kòm'-mí-kál-lý. ad. In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kòm'-mí-kál-nís. f. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kòm'-mík. a. Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

COMING, kùm'-míng. f. The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kùm'-míng-ín. f. Revenue, income.

COMING, kùm'-míng. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kùm'-míng. part. a. Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kò-mě'-shál. a. Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kòm'-l-tý. f. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kòm'-má. f. The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. v. a. To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook, to have so subject as that it may be seen.

To COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. v. n. To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. f. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority; cogent authority, despotism; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kùm-má'n-dúr. f. He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kùm-má'n-dě-ry. f. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kùm-má'nd-mént. f. Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kùm-má'n-drís. f. A woman invested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kòm-má-tě'-ryál. a. Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kòm-má-tě'-ryál-l-tý. f. Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kòm-mém'-mò-rábl.

COM

mỗ-rábl. a. Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kôm-mêm'-mỗ-ráte. v. a. To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kôm-mêm'-mỗ-rá'-shùn. f. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kôm-mêm'-mỗ-rá-tív. a. Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kùm-mén'se. v. n. To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kùm-mén'se. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kùm-mén'se-mént. f. Beginning date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kùm-ménd'. v. a. To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kôm'-mên- \\ dâbl. \\ kôm'-mên'- \\ dâbl. \end{array} \right\}$

a. Laudable, worthy of praise.

COMMENDABLY, kôm'-mên-dâblý. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kôm-mén'-dùm. f. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMMENDATARY, kôm-mén'-dâ-tá-rý. f. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kôm-mên-dâ'-shùn. f. Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kôm-mén'-dâ-túr-rý. a. Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kôm-mén'-dúr. f. Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kôm-mên-sál'-í-tý. f. Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kôm-mên-sũ-rá-blí'-í-tý. f. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kôm-mên'-sũ-rábl. a. Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kôm-mên'-sũ-rábl-nis. f. Commensurability, proportion.

COM

To COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'-sũ-râte. v. a. To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'-sũ-rét. a. Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kôm-mên'-sũ-rét-ly. ad. With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kôm'-mên-sũ-râ'-shùn. f. Reduction of some things to some common measure.

To COMMENT, kôm'-mènt. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kôm'-mènt. f. Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kôm'-mên-têr-y. f. An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir, narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kôm-mên-tâ'-tûr. f. Expósito, annotator.

COMMENTER, kôm-mên'-tûr. f. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm-mên-tish'-ûs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kôm'-mêrse. f. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kôm-mêr'se. v. n. To hold intercourse.

COMMERCIAL, kôm-mêr'-shâl. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kôm'-mêr. f. A common mother. Not used.

To COMMIGRATE, kôm'-mî-grâte. v. n. To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm-mî-grâ'-shùn. f. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kôm-my'-nâ'-shùn. f. A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kôm-mîn'-nâ-tûr-y. a. Denunciatory, threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'l. v. a. To mix into one mass, to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'l. v. n. To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kôm-mîn'-û-îbl. a. Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kôm-my'-nû'te. v. a. To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINATION, kôm-my'-nû'-shùn. f. The act of grinding into small parts, pulverisation.

COMMISERABLE, kôm-mîz'-ê-

COM

rábl. a. Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kòm-míz'-ê-râte. v. a. To pity, to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, kòm-míz'-ê-râ'-shùn. f. Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kòm'-míř-sér-ý. f. An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provision.

COMMISSARISHIP, kòm'-míř-sér-ý'-shíp. f. The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kùm-mířh'-ùn. f. The act of entrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military officer is constituted; charge, mandate, office; act of committing a crime: sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission: a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION, kùm-mířh'-ùn. v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kùm-mířh'-ùn-úr. f. One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kòm'-mířh-ûre. f. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kùm-mít'. v. a. To intrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.

COMMITMENT, kùm-mít'-mént. f. Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kùm-mít'-tý. f. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

COMMITTER, kùm-mít'-túr. f. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kùm-mít'-tbl. a. Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, kòm-mík's. v. a. To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kòm-mík'-shùn. f. Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kòm-mík's-tshúr. f. The act of mingling, the state of

of being mingled; the mafs formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kôm-mô'de. f. The head-drefs of women.

COMMODIOUS, kôm-mô'-dyûs. a. Convenient, fuitable, accommodate; ufeul, fited to wants or neceffities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kôm-mô'-dyûf-lý. ad. Conveniently; without diftreff; fuitably to a certain purpofe.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kôm-mô'-dyûf-nîs. f. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kôm-môd'-î-tý. f. Interelt, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandife.

COMMODORE, kôm-mô-dô're. f. The captain who commands a fquadron of fhips.

COMMON, kôm'-mûn. a. Belonging equally to more than one; having no poffeffor or owner; vulgar, mean, eafy to be had, not fcarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or defcent; frequent, ufeul, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kôm'-mûn. f. An open ground equally ufed by many perfons.

To COMMON, kôm'-mûn. v. n. To have a joint right with others in fome common ground.

COMMON LAW, kôm-mûn-lâ'. f. Customs which have by long prefcription obtained the force of laws; diftinguifhed from the ftatute law, which owes its authority to aâts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kôm-mûn-plê'z. f. The king's court now held in Weftminfter-hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kôm'-mûn-êbl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kôm'-mûn-îdzh. f. The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kôm'-mûn-âl-tý. f. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kôm'-ûn-ûr. f. One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the houfe of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a ftudent of the fecond rank at the univerfity of Oxford; a prostitute.

COMMONITION, kôm'-mô-nîfh-ûn. f. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kôm'-mûn-lý. ad. Frequently, ufually.

COMMONNESS, kôm'-mûn-nîs. f.

Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kôm-mûn-plâ'fe. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kôm-mûn-plâ'fe-bôk. f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kôm'-mûnz. f. The vulgar, the lower people; the lower houfe of parliament, by which the people are reprefented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kôm-mûn-wêl. f.

COMMONWEALTH, kôm-mûn-wêlth. f.

A polity, an eftablifhed form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the fupreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kôm'-mô-rânfe. f.

COMMORANCY, kôm'-mô-rân-fý. f.

Dwelling, habitation, refidence.

COMMORANT, kôm'-mô-rânt. a. Resident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kôm'-mô'-fhûn. f. Tumult, difturbance, combuftion; perturbation, diforder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kôm'-mô'-fhûn-ûr. f. A difturbor of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kôm-mô've. v. a. To difturb, to unfettle.

To COMMUNE, kôm'-mûne. v. n. To converse, to impart fentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kôm-mû-ný-kâ-blî'-î-tý. f. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kôm-mû-ný-kâbl. a. That which may become the common poffeffion of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kôm-mû-ný-kânt. f. One who is prefent, as a worfhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kôm-mû-ný-kâte. v. a. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kôm-mû-ný-kâte. v. n. To partake of the bleffed facrament; to have fomething in common with another, as The houfes communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kôm-mû-ný-kâ'-fhûn. f. The aâ of imparting benefits or knowledge; common

boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, converfation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kôm-mû-ný-kâ-tív. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not felfifh.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kôm-mû-ný-kâ-tív-nîs. f. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kôm-mû-nyûn. f. Intercourfe, fellowfhip, common poffeffion; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick aâ; union in the common worfhip of any church.

COMMUNITY, kôm-mû-ný-tý. f. The commonwealth, the body politick; common poffeffion; frequency, commonnefs.

COMMUTABILITY, kôm-mû-tâ-blî'-î-tý. f. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kôm-mû-tâbl. a. That may be exchanged for fomething elfe.

COMMUTATION, kôm-mû-tâ'-fhûn. f. Change, alteration; exchange, the aâ of giving one thing for another; ranfom, the aâ of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punifhment.

COMMUTATIVE, kôm-mû-tâ-tív. a. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kôm-mû'te. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranfom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kôm-mû'te. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kôm-mû-tû-âl. a. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kôm'-pâkt. f. A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kôm'-pâkt. v. a. To join together with firmnefs, to consolidate; to make out of fomething; to league with; to join together, to bring into a fyftem.

COMPACT, kôm'-pâkt. a. Firm, folid, clofe, denfe; brief, as a compact difcourfe.

COMPACTEDNESS, kôm-pâk'-têd-nîs. f. Firmnefs, denfity.

COMPACTLY, kôm-pâk'-t-lý. ad. Clofely, denfely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kôm-pâk'-t-nîs. f. Firmnefs, clofenefs.

COMPACTURE, kôm-pâk'-t-fhûr. f. Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kôm-pâ'-jêz. f. A fyftem of many parts united.

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COMPAGINATION, kôm-pâ-jî-nâ'-shûn. f. Union, structure.
 COMPANION, kùm-pân'-yûn. f. One with whom a man frequently converses; a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.
 COMPANIONABLE, kùm-pân'-yô-nâbl. a. Fit for good fellowship, social.
 COMPANIONABLY, kùm-pân'-yô-nâ-blý. ad. In a companionable manner.
 COMPANIONSHIP, kùm-pân'-yûn-shíp. f. Company, train; fellowship, association.
 COMPANY, kùm'-pâ-ný. f. Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.
 To COMPANY, kùm'-pâ-ný. v. a. To accompany, to be associated with. Not used.
 To COMPANY, kùm'-pâ-ný. v. n. To associate one's self with. Not used.
 COMPARABLE, kôm'-pâ-râbl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.
 COMPARABLY, kôm'-pâ-râb-lý. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.
 COMPARATIVE, kôm-pâr'-â-tív. a. Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.
 COMPARATIVELY, kôm-par'-â-tív-lý. ad. In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.
 To COMPARE, kùm-pâ're. v. a. To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.
 COMPARE, kùm-pâ're. f. Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.
 COMPARISON, kùm-pâr'-îf-shûn. f. The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the form-

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ation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.
 To COMPART, kôm-pâ'rt. v. a. To divide.
 COMPARTIMENT, kôm-pâ'rt-ý-mént. f. A division of a picture, or design.
 COMPARTITION, kôm-pâr-tísh'-ûn. f. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.
 COMPARTMENT, kôm-pâ'rt-mént. f. Division.
 To COMPASS, kùm'-pûs. v. a. To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as to compass the death of the king.
 COMPASS, kùm'-pûs. f. Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, duellimits; the power of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instrument with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.
 COMPASSION, kùm-pâsh'-ûn. f. Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.
 To COMPASSION, kùm-pâsh'-ûn. v. a. To pity. Not used.
 COMPASSIONATE, kùm-pâsh'-ûn-ét. a. Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.
 To COMPASSIONATE, kùm-pâsh'-ô-nâte. v. a. To pity, to commiserate.
 COMPASSIONATELY, kùm-pâsh'-ûn-ét-lý. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.
 COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-tér'-ný-tý. f. The state of being a godfather.
 COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât'-ý-bíl'-î-tý. f. Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.
 COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât'-íbl. a. Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consistent, agreeable.
 COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât'-íbl-nîs. f. Consistency.
 COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât'-íbl-lý. ad. Fitly, suitably.
 COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ'-shént. a. Suffering together.
 COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâ'-trý-út. f. One of the same country.
 COMPEER, kôm-pér. f. Equal, companion, colleague.
 To COMPEER, kôm-pér. v. a.

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To be equal with, to mate. Not used.
 To COMPEL, kôm-pél'. v. a. To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.
 COMPELLABLE, kôm-pél'-lábl. a. That may be forced.
 COMPELLATION, kôm-pél'-lá-shûn. f. The style of address.
 COMPELLER, kôm-pél'-lûr. f. He that forces another.
 COMPEND, kôm'-pénd. f. Abridgment, summary, epitome.
 COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pén-dý-â-ryûs. a. Short, contracted.
 COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pén-dý-ô-s'-î-tý. f. Shortness.
 COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pén'-dyûs. a. Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.
 COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pén'-dyûf-lý. ad. Shortly, summarily.
 COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pén'-dyûf-nîs. f. Shortness, brevity.
 COMPENDIUM, kôm-pén'-dyûm. f. Abridgment, summary, breviata.
 COMPENSABLE, kôm-pén'-sábl. a. That which may be recompensed.
 To COMPENSATE, kôm-pén'-sâte. v. a. To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.
 COMPENSATION, kôm-pén'-sâ-shûn. f. Recompense, something equivalent.
 COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pén'-sâ-tív. a. That which compensates.
 To COMPENSE, kôm-pén'-se. v. a. To compensate, to counterbalance, to recompense.
 COMPETENCE, kôm'-pê-ténse. }
 COMPETENCY, kôm'-pê-tén-sý. }
 f. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.
 COMPETENT, kôm'-pê-tént. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.
 COMPETENTLY, kôm'-pê-tént-lý. ad. Reasonably, moderately; adequately, properly.
 COMPETIBLE, kôm-pét'-íbl. a. Suitable to, consistent with.
 COMPETIBLENESS, kôm-pét'-íbl-nîs. f. Suitableness, fitness.
 COMPETITION, kôm-pê-tísh'-ûn. f. Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.
 COMPETITOR, kôm-pét'-î-tûr. f. A rival; an opponent.
 COMPILATION, kôm-pî-lâ-shûn. f. A collection from various authors;

thors; an assemblage, a coacervation.
 To COMPILE, kôm-pî'le. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.
 COMPILEMENT, kôm-pî'le-mént. f. The act of heaping up.
 COMPILER, kôm-pî'lûr. f. A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.
 COMPLACENCE, kôm-plâ'fênsê. } f.
 COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ'fêns-fy. } Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance.
 COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ'fênt. a. Civil, affable, mild.
 To COMPLAIN, kôm-plâ'n. v. n. To mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.
 COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ'nânt. f. One who urges suit against another.
 COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ'nûr. f. One who complains, a lamenter.
 COMPLAINT, kôm-plâ'nt. f. Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.
 COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plê-zân'sê. f. Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.
 COMPLAISANT, kôm-plê-zânt'. a. Civil, desirous to please.
 COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plê-zânt'-ly. ad. Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.
 COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plê-zânt'-nîs. f. Civility.
 To COMPLANATE, kôm-plâ'nâte. }
 To COMPLANE, kôm-plâ'ne. } v. a. To level, to reduce to a flat surface.
 COMPLEMENT, kôm'-plê-mént. f. Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.
 COMPLETE, kôm-plê'te. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.
 To COMPLETE, kôm-plê't. v. a. To perfect, to finish.
 COMPLETELY, kôm-plê'te-ly. ad. Fully, perfectly.
 COMPLETEMENT, kôm-plê'te-mént. f. The act of completing.
 COMPLETENESS, kôm-plê'te-nîs. f. Perfection.
 COMPLETION, kôm-plê'shûn. f. Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.
 COMPLEX, kôm'-plêks. a. Composite, of many parts, not simple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kôm-plêk'-fêd-nîs. f. Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.
 COMPLEXION, kôm-plêk'-shûn. f. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.
 COMPLEXIONAL, kôm-plêk'-shûn-êl. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.
 COMPLEXIONALLY, kôm-plêk'-shûn-êl-ly. ad. By complexion.
 COMPLEXLY, kôm-plêks'-ly. ad. In a complex manner, not simply.
 COMPLEXNESS, kôm-plêks'-nîs. f. The state of being complex.
 COMPLEXURE, kôm-plêk'-shûr. f. The involution of one thing with others.
 COMPLIANCE, kôm-plî'ânse. f. The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.
 COMPLIANT, kôm-plî'ânt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.
 To COMPLICATE, kôm'-ply-kâte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of several parts into one integral.
 COMPLICATE, kôm'-ply-kâte. a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.
 COMPLICATENESS, kôm'-ply-kâte-nîs. f. The state of being complicated, intricacy.
 COMPLICATION, kôm'-ply-kâ'shûn. f. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.
 COMPLICE, kôm'-plîs. f. One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.
 COMPLIER, kôm-plî'ûr. f. A man of an easy temper.
 COMPLIMENT, kôm'-ply-mént. f. An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.
 To COMPLIMENT, kôm'-ply-mént. v. a. To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.
 COMPLIMENTAL, kôm'-ply-mén'têl. a. Expressive of respect or civility.
 COMPLIMENTALLY, kôm'-ply-mén'têl-ly. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civilly.
 COMPLIMENTER, kôm'-ply-mén-

tûr. f. One given to compliments, a flatterer.
 To COMPLORE, kôm-plô're. v. n. To make lamentation together.
 COMLOT, kôm'-plôt. f. A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.
 To COMLOT, kôm-plôt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conspire.
 COMLOTTER, kôm-plôt'-tûr. f. A conspirator, one joined in a plot.
 To COMPLY, kôm-ply'. v. n. To yield to, to be obsequious to.
 COMPONENT, kôm-pô'nênt. a. That which constitutes the compound body.
 To COMPORT, kôm-pô'rt. v. n. To agree, to suit.
 To COMPORT, kôm-pô'rt. v. a. To bear, to endure.
 COMPORT, kôm-pô'rt. f. Behaviour, conduct.
 COMFORTABLE, kôm-pô'r-têbl. a. Consistent.
 COMFORTANCE, kôm-pô'r-tênsê. f. Behaviour.
 COMFORTMENT, kôm-pô'rt-mént. f. Behaviour.
 To COMPOSE, kôm-pô'ze. v. a. To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in musick, to form a tune from the different musical notes.
 COMPOSED, kôm-pô'zd. part. a. Calm, serious, even, sedate.
 COMPOSEDLY, kôm-pô'zd-ly. ad. Calmly, seriously.
 COMPOSEDNESS, kôm-pô'zd-nîs. f. Sedateness, calmness.
 COMPOSER, kôm-pô'zûr. f. An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.
 COMPOSITE, kôm-pôz'-it. a. The Composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.
 COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-zîsh'-ûn. f. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being com-

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compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kôm-pôz'-i-tiv. a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kôm-pôz'-i-tûr. f. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kôm'-pôst. f. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kôm-pôs'-tshûr. f. Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kôm-pô'-zhûr. f. The act of composing or inditing; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.

COMPOTATION, kôm-pô-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of drinking together.

To COMPOUND, kôm-pou'nd. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kôm-pou'nd. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kôm'-pound. a. Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kôm'-pound. f. The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pou'n-dâbl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kôm-pou'n-dûr. f. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kôm-prê-hênd'. v. a. To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kôm-prê-hên'-sibl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kôm-prê-hên'-sib-lý. ad. With great power of signification or understanding.

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COMPREHENSION, kôm-prê-hên'-shûn. f. The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kôm-prê-hên'-siv. a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-lý. ad. In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-nis. f. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To COMPRESS, kôm-prês'. v. a. To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kôm'-près. f. Bolsters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kôm-prêf-sý-bil'-lý-tý. f. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, kôm-prês'-sibl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kôm-prês'-sibl-nis. f. Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, kôm-prêsh'-ûn. f. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kôm-prêsh'-ûr. f. The act or force of the body pressing against another.

To COMPRINT, kôm-print'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kôm-pri'ze. v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kôm-prô-bâ'-shûn. f. Proof, attestation.

COMPROMISE, kôm'-prô-mîze. f. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference between parties by mutual concessions.

To COMPROMISE, kôm'-prô-mîze. v. a. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kôm-prô-mis-sô'-ryâl. a. Relating to compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, kôm-prô-vîn'-shâl. f. Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kou'nt. f. Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.

To COMPT, kou'nt. v. a. To com-

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pute, to number. We now use To COUNT.

COMPTIBLE, kou'n-tibl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obs.

To COMPTROLL, kôn-trô'l. v. a. To controll, to over-rule, to oppose.

COMPTROLLER, kôn-trô'-lûr. f. Director, supervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'-lûr-shîp. f. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kôm-pûl'-fâ-tiv-lý. ad. By constraint.

COMPULSATORY, kôm-pûl'-fâ-tûr-ý. a. Having the force of compelling.

COMPULSION, kôm-pûl'-shûn. f. The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kôm-pûl'-siv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kôm-pûl'-siv-lý. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kôm-pûl'-siv-nis. f. Force, compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý-lý. ad. In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý. a. Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kôm-pûnk'-shûn. f. The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIONOUS, kôm-pûnk'-shûs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûnk'-tiv. a. Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ'-shûn. f. The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr-gâ'-tûr. f. One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'-tébl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kôm-pû-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kôm-pû'te. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kôm-pû'-tûr. f. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kôm'-pû-tist. f. Calculator, one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, kûm'-ràde. f. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kôn'. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

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CON, kôn'. ad. On the opposite side, against another.
 To CON, kôn'. v. a. To know; to study; to fix in the memory.
 To CONCAMERATE, kôn-kâm'-ê-râte. v. a. To arch over, to vault.
 To CONCATENATE, kôn-kât'-ê-nâte. v. a. To link together.
 CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'-ê-nâ'-shùn. f. A series of links.
 CONCAVATION, kôn-kâ'-vâ'-shùn. f. The act of making concave.
 CONCAVE, kôn'-kâve. a. Hollow, opposed to convex.
 CONCAVENESS, kôn'-kâve-nis. f. Hollowness.
 CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'-l-tý. f. Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.
 CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-kâve. a. Concave or hollow on both sides.
 CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-vêx. a. Concave one way, and convex the other.
 CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'-vûs. a. Concave.
 CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'-vûf-lý. ad. With hollowness.
 To CONCEAL, kôn-sê'l. v. a. To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.
 CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'l-âbl. a. Capable of being concealed.
 CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'l-êd-nis. f. Privacy, obscurity.
 CONCEALER, kôn-sê'l-lûr. f. He that conceals any thing.
 CONCEALMENT, kôn-sê'l-mênt. f. The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding-place, retreat.
 To CONCEDE, kôn-sê'de. v. a. To admit, to grant.
 CONCEIT, kôn-sê't. f. Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.
 To CONCEIT, kôn-sê't. v. a. To imagine, to believe.
 CONCEITED, kôn-sê't-îd. part. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.
 CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê't-îd-lý. ad. Fancifully, whimsically.
 CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê't-îd-nis. f. Pride, fondness of himself.
 CONCEITLESS, kôn-sê't-îs. a. Stupid, without thought.
 CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê'-vâbl. a.

That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.
 CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê'-vâbl-nis. f. The quality of being conceivable.
 CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê'-vâb-lý. ad. In a conceivable manner.
 To CONCEIVE, kôn-sê've. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.
 To CONCEIVE, kôn-sê've. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
 CONCEIVER, kôn-sê'-vûr. f. One that understands or apprehends.
 CONCENT, kôn-sên't. f. Concert of voices, harmony; consistency.
 To CONCENTRATE, kôn-sên'-trâte. v. a. To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
 CONCENTRATION, kôn-sên'-trâ'-shùn. f. Collection into a narrower space round the centre.
 To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. v. n. To tend to one common centre.
 To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.
 CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên'-trî-kâl. }
 CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'-trîk. }
 a. Having one common centre.
 CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'-tâkl. f. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.
 CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'-tîbl. a. Intelligible, capable to be understood.
 CONCEPTION, kôn-sêp'-shùn. f. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.
 CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'-shûs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.
 CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'-tîv. a. Capable to conceive.
 To CONCERN, kôn-sêrn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.
 CONCERN, kôn-sêrn'. f. Business, affair; interest, engagement; importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.
 CONCERNEDLY, kôn-sêrn'-nêd-lý. ad. With affection; with interest.

CONCERNING, kôn-sêrn'-ning. prep. Relating to, with relation to.
 CONCERNMENT, kôn-sêrn'-mênt. f. The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.
 To CONCERT, kôn-sêrt'. v. a. To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.
 CONCERT, kôn-sêrt. f. Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing to the same tune.
 CONCERTATION, kôn-sêrt-tâ'-shùn. f. Strife, contention.
 CONCERTATIVE, kôn-sêrt-tâ-tîv. a. Contentious.
 CONCESSION, kôn-sê's'-shùn. f. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.
 CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sê's'-shô-nêr-ý. a. Given by indulgence.
 CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sê's'-sîv-lý. ad. By way of concession.
 CONCH, kônk'. f. A shell, a sea-shell.
 CONCHOID, kônk'-oid. f. The name of a curve.
 To CONCILIATE, kôn-sîl'-yâte. v. a. To gain.
 CONCILIATION, kôn-sîl-yâ'-shùn. f. The act of gaining or reconciling.
 CONCILIATOR, kôn-sîl-yâ'-tûr. f. One that makes peace between others.
 CONCILIATORY, kôn-sîl-yâ'-tûr-ý. a. Relating to reconciliation.
 CONCINNITY, kôn-sîn'-nî-tý. f. Decency, fitness.
 CONCINNOUS, kôn-sîn'-nûs. a. Becoming, pleasant.
 CONCIONATORY, kôn'-shô-nâ-tûr-rý. a. Used at preachings, or publick assemblies.
 CONCISE, kôn-sî'se. a. Brief, short.
 CONCISELY, kôn-sî'se-lý. ad. Briefly, shortly.
 CONCISENESS, kôn-sî'se-nis. f. Brevity, shortness.
 CONCISION, kôn-sîz'-zhùn. f. Cutting off, excision.
 CONCITATION, kôn-sý-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of stirring up.
 CONCLAMATION, kôn-klâ-mâ'-shùn. f. An outcry.
 CONCLAVE, kôn'-klâve. f. Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.
 To CONCLUDE, kôn-klû'de. v. a. To

To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.
 To CONCLUDE, kôn-klû'de. v. n. To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.
 CONCLUDENCY, kôn-klû'dên-fý. f. Consequence, regular proof.
 CONCLUDENT, kôn-klû'dênt. a. Decisive.
 CONCLUSIBLE, kôn-klû'-sibl. a. Determinable.
 CONCLUSION, kôn-klû'-zhûn. f. Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.
 CONCLUSIVE, kôn-klû'-siv. a. Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.
 CONCLUSIVELY, kôn-klû'-siv-lý. ad. Decisively.
 CONCLUSIVENESS, kôn-klû'-siv-nis. f. Power of determining the opinion.
 To CONCOAGULATE, kôn-kô-âg'-gû-lâte. v. a. To congeal one thing with another.
 CONCOAGULATION, kôn-kô-âg-gû-lâ'-shûn. f. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
 To CONCOCT, kôn-kôk't. v. a. To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.
 CONCOCTION, kôn-kôk'-shûn. f. Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.
 CONCOLOUR, kôn-kûl'-lûr. a. Of one colour.
 CONCOMITANCE, kôn-kôm'-i-tânse. }
 CONCOMITANCY, kôn-kôm'-i-tân-sý. } f.
 Subsistence together with another thing.
 CONCOMITANT, kôn-kôm'-i-tânt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.
 CONCOMITANT, kôn-kôm'-i-tânt. f. Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.
 CONCOMITANTLY, kôn-kôm'-i-tânt-lý. ad. In company with others.
 To CONCOMITATE, kôn-kôm'-i-tâte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.
 CONCORD, kông'-kôrd. f. Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; principal grammati-

cal relation of one word to another.
 CONCORDANCE, kôn-kâ'r-dânse. f. Agreement; a book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.
 CONCORDANT, kôn-kâ'r-dânt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.
 CONCORDATE, kôn-kâ'r-dâte. f. A compact, a convention.
 CONCORPORAL, kôn-kâ'r-pô-râl. a. Of the same body.
 To CONCORPORATE, kôn-kâ'r-pô-râte. v. a. To unite in one mass or substance.
 CONCORPORATION, kôn-kô-r-pô-râ'-shûn. f. Union in one mass.
 CONCOURSE, kông'-kûrse. f. The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.
 CONCREMATION, kôn-krê-mâ'-shûn. f. The act of burning together.
 CONCREMENT, kôn'-krê-mênt. f. The mass formed by concretion.
 CONCRESCENCE, kôn-krê'sênsê. f. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.
 To CONCRETE, kôn-krê'te. v. n. To coalesce into one mass.
 To CONCRETE, kôn-krê'te. v. a. To form by concretion.
 CONCRETE, kôn'-krê'te. a. Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject.
 CONCRETE, kôn'-krê'te. f. A mass formed by concretion.
 CONCRETELY, kôn-krê'te-lý. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.
 CONCRETENESS, kôn-krê'te-nis. f. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.
 CONCRETION, kôn-krê'-shûn. f. The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.
 CONCRETIVE, kôn-krê'-tív. a. Coagulative.
 CONCRETURE, kôn-krê'-tshûr. f. A mass formed by coagulation.
 CONCUBINAGE, kôn-kû'-bî-nîdzh. f. The act of living with a woman not married.
 CONCUBINE, kôn-kû'-bîne. f. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.
 To CONCULCATE, kôn-kûl'-kâte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.
 CONCULCATION, kôn-kûl'-kâ'-shûn. f. Trampling with the feet.
 CONCUPISCENCE, kôn-kû'-pîf-

sênsê. f. Irregular desire, libidinous wish.
 CONCUPISCENT, kôn-kû'-pîf-sênt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.
 CONCUPISCENTIAL, kôn-kû'-pîf-sên'-shâl. a. Relating to concupiscence.
 CONCUPISCIBLE, kôn-kû'-pîf-sibl. a. Impressing desire.
 To CONCUR, kôn-kûr'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.
 CONCURRENCE, kôn-kûr'-rênsê. }
 CONCURRENCY, kôn-kûr'-rên-sý. } f.
 Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.
 CONCURRENT, kôn-kûr'-rênt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.
 CONCURRENT, kôn-kûr'-rênt. f. That which concurs.
 CONCUSSION, kôn-kûs'-shûn. f. The act of shaking, tremefaction.
 CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kûs'-siv. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.
 To CONDEMN, kôn-dêm'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.
 CONDEMNABLE, kôn-dêm'-nâbl. a. Blameable, culpable.
 CONDEMNATION, kôn-dêm-nâ'-shûn. f. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.
 CONDEMNATORY, kôn-dêm'-nâ-tûr'-ý. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.
 CONDEMNER, kôn-dêm'-nûr. f. A blamer, a censurer.
 CONDENSABLE, kôn-dên'-sâbl. a. That which is capable of condensation.
 To CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'-sâte. v. a. To make thicker.
 To CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'-sâte. v. n. To grow thicker.
 CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'-sâte. a. Made thick, compressed into less space.
 CONDENSATION, kôn-dên-sâ'-shûn. f. The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.
 To CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê. v. a. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.
 To CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê. v. n. To grow close and weighty.
 CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê. a. Thick, dense.

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CONDENSER, kón-dén'-fúr. f. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.
 CONDENSITY, kón-dén'-sì-tý. f. The state of being condensed.
 To CONDESCEND, kón-dě-fěnd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.
 CONDESCENDENCE, kón-dě-fěnd'-dénse. f. Voluntary submission.
 CONDESCENDINGLY, kón-dě-fěnd'-ing-lý. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.
 CONDESCENSION, kón-dě-fěnd'-shùn. f. Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.
 CONDESCENSIVE, kón-dě-fěnd'-siv. a. Courteous.
 CONDIGN, kón-dí'n. a. Suitable, deserved, merited.
 CONDIGNNESS, kón-dí'n-nís. f. Suitableness, agreeableness to defects.
 CONDIGNLY, kón-dí'n-lý. ad. Deservedly, according to merit.
 CONDIMENT, kón-dý-měnt. f. Seasoning, sauce.
 CONDISCIPLE, kón-dís-sí-pl. f. A school-fellow.
 To CONDITE, kón-dí'te. v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.
 CONDITION, kón-dísh'-ún. f. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.
 CONDITIONAL, kón-dísh'-ún-úl. a. By way of stipulation, not absolute.
 CONDITIONALITY, kón-dísh'-ò-nál'-i-tý. f. Limitation by certain terms.
 CONDITIONALLY, kón-dísh'-ún-úl-ý. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.
 CONDITIONARY, kón-dísh'-ún-úr-ý. a. Stipulated.
 CONDITIONATE, kón-dísh'-ò-náte. a. Established on certain terms.
 CONDITIONED, kón-dísh'-únd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.
 To CONDOLE, kón-dò'le. v. n. To lament with those that are in misfortune.
 To CONDOLE, kón-dò'le. v. a. To bewail with another.
 CONDOLEMENT, kón-dò'le-měnt. f. Grief, sorrow.

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CONDOLENCE, kón-dò'-lěnsē. f. Grief for the sorrows of another.
 CONDOLER, kón-dò'-lúr. f. One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.
 CONDONATION, kón-dò-ná-shùn. f. A pardoning, a forgiving.
 To CONDUCE, kón-dú'se. v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.
 CONDUCTIBLE, kón-dú'-sibl. a. Having the power of conducting.
 CONDUCTIBLENESS, kón-dú'-sibl-nís. f. The quality of contributing to any end.
 CONDUCTIVE, kón-dú'-siv. a. That which may contribute to any end.
 CONDUCTIVENESS, kón-dú'-siv-nís. f. The quality of conducting.
 CONDUCT, kón-dúkt. f. Management, œconomy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.
 To CONDUCT, kón-dúkt'. v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to shew the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as To Conduct an affair; to head an army.
 CONDUCTITIOUS, kón-dúk-tísh'-ús. a. Hired.
 CONDUCTOR, kón-dúk'-túr. f. A leader, one who shews another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.
 CONDUCTRESS, kón-dúk'-trís. f. A woman that directs.
 CONDUIT, kón'-dwít. f. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.
 CONDUPLICATION, kón-dú-plý-ká'-shùn. f. A doubling; a duplicate.
 CONE, kò'ne. f. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
 CONEY. See CONY.
 To CONFABULATE, kón-fáb'-úl-láte. v. n. To talk easily together, to chat.
 CONFABULATION, kón-fáb'-úl-lá-shùn. f. Easy conversation.
 CONFABULATORY, kón-fáb'-úl-lá-túr-ý. a. Belonging to talk.
 CONFARREATION, kón-fár-rě-á'-shùn. f. The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.
 To CONFECT, kón-fěkt'. v. a. To make up into sweetmeats.
 CONFECT, kón'-fěkt. f. A sweetmeat.

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CONFECTION, kón-fěk'-shùn. f. A preparation of fruit with sugar, a sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.
 CONFECTIONARY, kón-fěk'-shò-něr-ý. f. The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.
 CONFECTIONER, kón-fěk'-shò-núr. f. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.
 CONFEDERACY, kón-fěd'-ě-rá-fý. f. League, union, engagement.
 To CONFEDERATE, kón-fěd'-ěr-áte. v. a. To join in a league, to unite, to ally.
 To CONFEDERATE, kón-fěd'-ěr-ráte. v. n. To league, to unite in a league.
 CONFEDERATE, kón-fěd'-ěr-ét. a. United in a league.
 CONFEDERATE, kón-fěd'-ěr-ét. f. One who engages to support another, an ally.
 CONFEDERATION, kón-fěd-ě-rá'-shùn. f. League, alliance.
 To CONFER, kón-fěr'. v. n. To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.
 To CONFER, kón-fěr'. v. a. To compare; to give, to bestow.
 CONFERENCE, kón'-fě-rěnsē. f. Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.
 CONFERRER, kón-fěr'-úr. f. He that converses; he that bestows.
 To CONFESS, kón-fēs'. v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.
 To CONFESS, kón-fēs'. v. n. To make confession, as he is gone to the priest to confess.
 CONFESSEDLY, kón-fēs'-sěd-lý. ad. Avowedly, indisputably.
 CONFESSION, kón-fěsh'-ún. f. The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.
 CONFESSIONAL, kón-fěsh'-ún-úl. f. The seat in which the confessor sits.
 CONFESSIONARY, kón-fěsh'-ò-něr-ý. f. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.
 CONFESSOR, kón'-fěf-fúr. f. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes peni-

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penitence; he who confesses his crimes.
CONFEST, kôn-fêst'. a. Open, known, not concealed.
CONFESTLY, kôn-fêst'-lÿ. ad. Undisputably, evidently.
CONFIDANT, kôn-fÿ-dânt'. f. A person trusted with private affairs.
To CONFIDE, kôn-fÿ-de. v. n. To trust in.
CONFIDENCE, kôn-fÿ-dênse. f. Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fÿ-dênt. a. Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fÿ-dênt. f. One trusted with secrets.
CONFIDENTLY, kôn-fÿ-dênt-lÿ. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.
CONFIDENTNESS, kôn-fÿ-dênt-nÿs. f. Assurance.
CONFIGURATION, kôn-fÿg-û-râ-shûn. f. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.
To CONFIGURE, kôn-fÿg-û-re. v. a. To dispose into any form.
CONFINE, kôn-fÿ-ne. f. Common boundary, border, edge.
To CONFINE, kôn-fÿ-ne. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.
To CONFINE, kôn-fÿ-ne. v. a. To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.
CONFINELESS, kôn-fÿ-ne-lÿs. a. Boundless, unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, kôn-fÿ-ne-mênt. f. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.
CONFINER, kôn-fÿ-nûr. f. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.
CONFINITY, kôn-fÿn'-i-tÿ. f. Nearness.
To CONFIRM, kôn-fêrm'. v. a. To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.
CONFIRMABLE, kôn-fêr-mâbl. a. That which is capable of incontestible evidence.
CONFIRMATION, kôn-fêr-mâ-shûn. f. The act of establishing

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any thing or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.
CONFIRMATOR, kôn-fêr-mâ-tûr. f. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.
CONFIRMATORY, kôn-fêrm'-â-tûr-ÿ. a. Giving additional testimony.
CONFIRMEDNESS, kôn-fêrm'-êd-nÿs. f. Confirmed state.
CONFIRMER, kôn-fêrm'-ûr. f. One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.
CONFISCABLE, kôn-fÿsk'-âbl. a. Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE, kôn-fÿs'-kâte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.
CONFISCATE, kôn-fÿs'-kâte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.
CONFISCATION, kôn-fÿs'-kâ-shûn. f. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.
CONFITENT, kôn-fÿ-tênt. f. One confessing.
CONFITURE, kôn-fÿ-tûre. f. A sweetmeat, a confession.
To CONFIX, kôn-fÿks'. v. a. To fix down.
CONFLAGRANT, kôn-fÿâ-grânt. a. Involved in a general fire.
CONFLAGRATION, kôn-fÿâ-grâ-shûn. f. A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.
CONFLATION, kôn-fÿâ-shûn. f. The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.
CONFLEXURE, kôn-fÿêk'-shûr. f. A bending.
To CONFLICT, kôn-fÿk't. v. n. To contest, to struggle.
CONFLICT, kôn-fÿikt. f. A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.
CONFLUENCE, kôn-fÿû-ênse. f. The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.
CONFLUENT, kôn-fÿû-ênt. a. Running one into another, meeting.
CONFLUX, kôn-fÿûks. f. The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.
CONFORM, kôn-fârm. a. Assuming the same form, resembling.
To CONFORM, kôn-fârm. v. a. To reduce to the like appearance with something else.
To CONFORM, kôn-fârm. v. n. To comply with.

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CONFORMABLE, kôn-fâ'r-mâbl. a. Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.
CONFORMABLY, kôn-fâ'r-mâ-blÿ. ad. With conformity, suitably.
CONFORMATION, kôn-fôr-mâ-shûn. f. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.
CONFORMIST, kôn-fâ'r-mÿst. f. One that complies with the worship of the church of England.
CONFORMITY, kôn-fâ'r-mÿ-tÿ. f. Similitude, resemblance; consistency.
To CONFOUND, kôn-fou'nd. v. a. To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.
CONFOUNDED, kôn-fou'n-dÿd. part. a. Hateful, detestable.
CONFOUNDEDLY, kôn-fou'n-dÿd-lÿ. ad. Hatefully, shamefully.
CONFOUNDER, kôn-fou'n-dûr. f. He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.
CONFRATERNITY, kôn-frâ-têr-nÿ-tÿ. f. A body of men united for some religious purpose.
CONFRICATION, kôn-fÿi-kâ-shûn. f. The act of rubbing against any thing.
To CONFRONT, kôn-frônt'. v. a. To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.
CONFRONTATION, kôn-frôn-tâ-shûn. f. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFUSE, kôn-fÿ'ze. v. a. To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.
CONFUSEDLY, kôn-fÿ'zd-lÿ. ad. In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.
CONFUSEDNESS, kôn-fÿ'zd-nÿs. f. Want of distinctness, want of clearness.
CONFUSION, kôn-fÿ'-zhûn. f. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.
CONFUTABLE, kôn-fÿ'-tâbl. a. Possible to be disproved.
CONFUTATION, kôn-fÿ'-tâ-shûn. f. The act of confuting, disproving.
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To CONFUTE, kón-fú'te. v. a. To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kón-jè. f. Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGE, kón-jè. v. a. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kón-je-dè-lè'r. f. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to chuse a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kón-jè'l. v. a. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kón-jè'l. v. n. To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kón-jè'l-àbl. a. Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kón-jè'l-mènt. f. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kón-jè-lá'-shùn. f. State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kón-jè'-núr. f. Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kón-jèn'-èr-rús. a. Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kón-jèn'-èr-rús-nís. f. The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kón-jè'-nyál. a. Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kón-jè'-nyál'-i-tý. f. Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kón-jè'-nyál-nís. f. Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kón-jè'-níte. a. Of the same birth, connate.

CONGER, kón'g-gúr. f. The sea-eel.

CONGERIES, kón-jè'-ryès. f. A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kón-jèst'. v. a. To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kón-jèst'-ibl. a. That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kón-jèst'-yùn. f. A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kón-já'-rý. f. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kón-glá'-syáte. v. n. To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kón-glá'-syá'-shùn. f. Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kón-glò'-bâte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kón-glò'-bâte. a. Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kón-glò'-bâte-lý. ad. In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kón-glò'-bá'-shùn. f. A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kón-glò'-be. v. a. To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, kón-glò'-be. v. n. To coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, kón-glóm'-è-râte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kón-glóm'-è-rét. a. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kón-glóm'-è-rá'-shùn. f. Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú'-tí-nâte. v. a. To cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú'-tí-nâte. v. n. To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kón-glú'-tí-ná'-shùn. f. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kón-glú'-tí-ná-tív. a. Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kón-glú'-tí-ná-túr. f. That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kón-grát'-ú-lánt. a. Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kón-grát'-ú-lâte. v. a. To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kón-grát'-ú-lâte. v. n. To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kón-grát'-ú-lá'-shùn. f. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATORY, kón-grát'-ú-lá-túr'-ý. a. Expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kón-grè't. v. n. To salute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kóng'-grè-gâte. v. a. To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kóng'-grè-gâte. v. n. To assemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kóng'-grè-gâte. a. Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kóng'-grè-gá'-shùn. f. A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kóng'-grè-

gásh'-ùn-núl. a. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kóng'-grès. f. A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kón-grès'-sív. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kón'-grú-énse. f. Agreement, suitability of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kón'-grú-ént. a. Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kón'-grú-í-tý. f. Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kón'-grú-mènt. f. Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kón'-grú-ús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kón'-grú-ús-lý. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kón'-ý-kál. } a. Having
CONICK, kón'-ík. } ing the
form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kón'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kón'-ý-kál-nís. f. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kón'-ík } f.
fèk'-shúnz. }

CONICKS, kón'-íks. That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, kón-jèkt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kón-jèkt'-túr. f. A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kón-jèkt'-tshú-rábl. a. Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kón-jèkt'-tshú-rál. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kón-jèkt'-tshú-rál'-i-tý. f. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kón-jèkt'-tshú-rál-ý. ad. By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kón-jèkt'-tshúr. f. Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kón-jèkt'-tshúr. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kón-jèkt'-tshúr-úr. f. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kón-níf'-è-rús. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kón-joín. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite

CON

unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.
 To CONJOIN, kôn-joi'n. v. n. To league, to unite.
 CONJOINT, kôn-joi'nt. a. United, connected.
 CONJOINTLY, kôn-joi'nt-lý. ad. In union together.
 CONJUGAL, kôn-jũ-gál. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.
 CONJUGALLY, kôn-jũ-gál-ý. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.
 To CONJUGATE, kôn-jũ-gáte. v. a. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.
 CONJUGATION, kôn-jũ-gá'-shún. f. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.
 CONJUNCT, kôn-jũnkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.
 CONJUNCTION, kôn-jũnkt'-shún. f. Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.
 CONJUNCTIVE, kôn-jũnkt'-tív. a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.
 CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-jũnkt'-tív-lý. ad. In union.
 CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-jũnkt'-tív-nís. f. The quality of joining or uniting.
 CONJUNCTLY, kôn-jũnkt'-lý. ad. Jointly, together.
 CONJUNCTURE, kôn-jũnkt'-tshúr. f. Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.
 CONJURATION, kôn-jũ-rá'-shún. f. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.
 To CONJURE, kôn-jò'r. v. a. To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.
 To CONJURE, kôn-jũr. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments.
 CONJURER, kôn-jũr-úr. f. An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.
 CONJUREMENT, kôn-jò'r-mént. f. Serious injunction.
 CONNASCENCE, kôn-nás'-sénse. f. Common birth, community of birth.
 CONNATE, kôn-ná'te. a. Born with another.
 CONNATURAL, kôn-nát'-tũ-rál. a. Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.

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CONNATURALITY, kôn-nát'-tũ-rál'-i-tý. f. Participation of the same nature.
 CONNATURALLY, kôn-nát'-tũ-rál-ý. ad. By the act of nature, originally.
 CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nát'-tũ-rál-nís. f. Participation of the same nature, natural union.
 To CONNECT, kôn-nék't. v. a. To join, to link, to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.
 To CONNECT, kôn-nék't. v. n. To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
 CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nék'-tív-lý. ad. In conjunction, in union.
 To CONNEX, kôn-néks'. v. a. To join or link together.
 CONNEXION, kôn-nék'-shún. f. Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.
 CONNEXIVE, kôn-néks'-ív. a. Having the force of connexion.
 CONNIVANCE, kôn-ní'-vânse. f. Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.
 To CONNIVE, kôn-ní've. v. n. To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.
 CONNOISSEUR, kô-ní'-fò'r. f. A judge, a critick.
 To CONNOTATE, kôn-nò-tá'te. v. a. To designate something besides itself.
 CONNOTATION, kôn-nò-tá'-shún. f. Implication of something besides itself.
 To CONNOTE, kôn-nò'te. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.
 CONNUBIAL, kôn-nũ-byál. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.
 CONOID, kô'-noid. f. A figure partaking of a cone.
 CONOIDICAL, kô-noi'-dý-kál. a. Approaching to a conick form.
 To CONQUASSATE, kôn-kwás'-sá'te. v. a. To shake, to agitate.
 CONQUASSATION, kôn-kwás'-sá'-shún. f. Agitation, concussion.
 To CONQUER, kôn-k'úr. v. a. To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.
 To CONQUER, kôn-k'úr. v. n. To get the victory, to overcome.
 CONQUERABLE, kôn-k'-ér-ábl. a. Possible to be overcome.
 CONQUEROR, kôn-k'-ér-úr. f. A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.
 CONQUEST, kôn-k'-kwíft. f. The act of conquering, subjection; ac-

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quisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.
 CONSANGUINEOUS, kôn-sáng-gwín'-nyús. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined.
 CONSANGUINITY, kôn-sáng-gwín'-i-tý. f. Relation by blood.
 CONSARCINATION, kôn-sár-sý-ná'-shún. f. The act of patching together.
 CONSCIENCE, kôn'-shénse. f. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.
 CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-shén'-shús. a. Scrupulous, exactly just.
 CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-shén'-shús-lý. ad. According to the direction of conscience.
 CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shén'-shús-nís. f. Exactness of justice.
 CONSCIONABLE, kôn'-shún-ábl. a. Reasonable, just.
 CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn'-shún-ábl-nís. f. Equity, reasonableness.
 CONSCIONABLY, kôn'-shún-áb-lý. ad. Reasonably, justly.
 CONSCIOUS, kôn'-shús. a. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.
 CONSCIOUSLY, kôn'-shús-lý. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.
 CONSCIOUSNESS, kôn'-shús-nís. f. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.
 CONSCRIPT, kôn'-skrípt. a. Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.
 CONSCRIPTION, kôn-skrip'-shún. f. An enrolling.
 To CONSECRATE, kôn'-sê-krá'te. v. a. To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.
 CONSECRATE, kôn'-sê-krá'te. a. Consecrated, sacred.
 CONSECRATER, kôn'-sê-krá-túr. f. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.
 CONSECRATION, kôn-sê-krá'-shún. f. A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CON-

CONSECTARY, kón'-sék-tér-ý. a.
Consequent, consequential.

CONSECTARY, kón'-sék-tér-ý. f.
Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kón'-sék-kú'-shún. f.
Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kón'-sék'-kú'-tív. a.
Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kón'-sém'-i-náte. v. a. To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION, kón'-sén'-shún. f.
Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kón'-sént'. f. The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kón'-sént'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kón'-sén-tá'-nyús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kón'-sén-tá'-nyús-ly. ad. Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kón'-sén-tá'-nyús-nís. f. Agreement, confidence.

CONSENTIENT, kón'-sén'-shént. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kón'-sék-kwénse. f. That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sék kwént. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sék kwént. f. Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kón'-sék kwén'-shál. a. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kón'-sék kwén'-shál-ý. ad. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kón'-sék kwén'-shál-nís. f. Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kón'-sék kwént-

ly. ad. By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kón'-sék kwént-nís. f. Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kón'-sér'-vabl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kón'-sér'-vân-sý. f. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kón'-sér'-vâ'-shún. f. The act of preserving, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kón'-sér'-vâ'-tív. a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kón'-sér'-vâ'-tór. f. Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kón'-sér'-vâ'-túr-ý. f. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kón'-sér'-vâ'-túr-ý. a. Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kón'-sérv'. v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kón'-sérv'. f. A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kón'-sér'-vúr. f. A layer up, a repositior; a preparer of conserves.

CONSESSION, kón'-sés'-shún. f. A fitting together.

CONSESSOR, kón'-sés'-sór. f. One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kón'-síd'-úr. v. a. To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kón'-síd'-úr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kón'-síd'-ér-ábl. a. Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kón'-síd'-ér-ábl-nís. f. Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kón'-síd'-ér-ábl-ly. ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kón'-síd'-ér-rénse. f. Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kón'-síd'-ér-rét. a. Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kón'-síd'-ér-rét-ly. ad. Calmly, coolly,

CONSIDERATENESS, kón'-síd'-ér-rét-nís. f. Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kón'-síd'-ér-râ'-shún. f. The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of concluding; in law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kón'-síd'-ér-rúr. f. A man of reflection.

CONSIDERING, kón'-síd'-ér-ing. ad. If allowance be made for.

To CONSIGN, kón'-sín'e. v. a. To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entrust.

To CONSIGN, kón'-sín'e. v. n. To yield, to sign, to consent to. Obf.

CONSIGNATION, kón'-síg-nâ'-shún. f. The act of consigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kón'-sín'e-mént. f. The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kón'-sím'-i-lâr. a. Having one common resemblance.

To CONSIST, kón'-síst'. v. n. To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kón'-sís'-ténse. }
CONSISTENCY, kón'-sís'-tén-sý. }

f. State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.

CONSISTENT, kón'-sís'-tént. a. Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kón'-sís'-tént-ly. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kón'-sís-tór-ryál. a. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kón'-sís-túr-ý. f. The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

CONSOCIATE, kón'-sò'-shét. f. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

To CONSOCIATE, kón'-sò'-shât. v. a. To unite, to join.

To CONSOCIATE, kón'-sò'-shât. v. n. To coalesce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kón'-sò'-syâ'-shún. f. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.

CONSOLABLE, kón'-sò'-lábl. a. That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE, kón'-sò'-lâte. v. a. To

To

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To comfort, to console. Little used.
CONSOLATION, kòn-sò-lá'-shùn. f. Comfort, alleviation of misery.
CONSOLATOR, kòn-sò-lá-túr. f. A comforter.
CONSOLATORY, kòn-sò-lá-túr-ý. f. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.
CONSOLATORY, kòn-sò-lá-túr-ý. a. Tending to give comfort.
To CONSOLE, kòn-sò'le. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.
CONSOLE, kòn-sò'le. f. In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLER, kòn-sò-lúr. f. One that gives comfort.
CONSOLIDANT, kòn-sòl'-l-dánt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE, kòn-sòl'-l-dáte. v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
To CONSOLIDATE, kòn-sòl'-l-dáte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.
CONSOLIDATION, kòn-sòl'-l-dá'-shùn. f. The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
CONSONANCE, kòn-sò-nánse. }
CONSONANCY, kòn-sò-nán-sý. } f. Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.
CONSONANT, kòn-sò-nánt. a. Agreeable, according, consistent.
CONSONANT, kòn-sò-nánt. f. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSONANTLY, kòn-sò-nánt-lý. ad. Consistently, agreeably.
CONSONANTNESS, kòn-sò-nánt-nís. f. Agreeableness, consistency.
CONSONOUS, kòn-sò-nús. a. Agreeing in sound, symphonious.
CONSOPIATION, kòn-sò-pý-á'-shùn. f. The act of laying to sleep.
CONSORT, kòn-sòrt. f. Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.
To CONSORT, kòn-sá'rt. v. n. To associate with.
To CONSORT, kòn-sá'rt. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his comforted Eve. To accompany.
CONSORTABLE, kòn-sá'r-tábl. a. To be compared with, suitable.

CON

CONSORTION, kòn-sá'r-shùn. f. Partnership, society.
CONSPICUOUS, kòn-spék'-tábl. a. Easy to be seen.
CONSPICUITY, kòn-spék-tú'-l-ty. f. Sense of seeing. Not used.
CONSPERSION, kòn-spér'-shùn. f. A sprinkling about.
CONSPICUITY, kòn-spí-kú'-l-ty. f. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.
CONSPICUOUS, kòn-spík'-ú-ús. a. Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.
CONSPICUOUSLY, kòn-spík'-ú-ús-lý. ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS, kòn-spík'-ú-ús-nís. f. Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.
CONSPIRACY, kòn-spér'-á-sý. f. A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.
CONSPIRANT, kòn-spí-ránt. a. Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.
CONSPIRATION, kòn-spí-rá'-shùn. f. A plot.
CONSPIRATOR, kòn-spér'-á-túr. f. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.
To CONSPIRE, kòn-spí're. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conspire to make him happy.
CONSPIRER, kòn-spí-rúr. f. A conspirator, a plotter.
CONSTABLE, kùn'-stábl. f. A peace-officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.
CONSTABLESHIP, kùn'-stábl-shíp. f. The office of a constable.
CONSTANCY, kòn-stán-sý. f. Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.
CONSTANT, kòn-stánt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.
CONSTANTLY, kòn-stánt-lý. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.
To CONSTELLATE, kòn-stél'-láte. v. n. To shine with one general light.
To CONSTELLATE, kòn-stél'-láte. v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.
CONSTELLATION, kòn-stél-lá'-shùn. f. A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.
CONSTERNATION, kòn-stér-ná'-

CON

shùn. f. Astonishment, amazement, terrour, dread.
To CONSTIPATE, kòn-sí-páte. v. a. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.
CONSTIPATION, kòn-sí-pá'-shùn. f. The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.
CONSTITUENT, kòn-sí'-ú-ént. a. Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.
CONSTITUENT, kòn-sí'-ú-ént. f. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.
To CONSTITUTE, kòn-sí-túte. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depose.
CONSTITUTER, kòn-sí-tú-túr. f. He that constitutes or appoints.
CONSTITUTION, kòn-sí-tú'-shùn. f. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.
CONSTITUTIONAL, kòn-sí-tú'-shùn-úl. a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.
CONSTITUTIVE, kòn-sí-tú-tív. a. Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.
To CONSTRAIN, kòn-strá'n. v. a. To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.
CONSTRAINABLE, kòn-strá'-nábl. a. Liable to constraint.
CONSTRAINER, kòn-strá'-núr. f. He that constrains.
CONSTRAINT, kòn-strá'-nt. f. Compulsion, violence, confinement.
To CONSTRICT, kòn-stríkt'. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.
CONSTRICION, kòn-strík'-shùn. f. Contraction, compression.
CONSTRUCTOR, kòn-strík'-túr. f. That which compresses or contracts.
To CONSTRICT, kòn-strín'je. v. a. To compress, to contract, to bind.
CONSTRICTING, kòn-strín'-jént. a. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To CONSTRUCT, kòn-strùkt'. v. a.
To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kòn-strùk'-shùn.
f. The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kòn-strùk'-tshùr. f. Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To CONSTRUE, kòn's-tùr. v. a.
To interpret, to explain.

To CONSTUPRATE, kòn'-stù-pràte. v. a. To violate, to debauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kòn'-stù-prà'-shùn. f. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kòn-sùb-stàn'-shál. a. Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kòn-sùb-stàn-shál'-l-tý. f. Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kòn-sùb-stàn'-shàte. v. a. To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kòn-sùb-stàn-shà'-shùn. f. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kòn'-sùl. f. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kòn'-shù-lùr. a. Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kòn'-shù-lét. f. The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kòn'-sùl-shíp. f. The office of consul.

To CONSULT, kòn-sùlt'. v. n. To take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kòn-sùlt'. v. a. To ask advice of, as he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULT, kòn-sùlt'. f. The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

CONSULTATION, kòn-sùl-tà'-shùn. f. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; a number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kòn-sùl'-tùr. f. One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kòn-sù'-màbl. a.
Susceptible of destruction.

To CONSUME, kòn-sù'me. v. a.
To waste, to spend, to destroy.

To CONSUME, kòn-sù'me. v. n.
To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kòn-sù'-mùr. f. One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kòn-sùm'-mèt. v. a. To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kòn-sùm'-mèt. a.
Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kòn-sùm-mà'-shùn. f. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kòn-sùmp'-shùn. f. The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kòn-sùmp'-tív. a.
Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kòn-sùmp'-tív-nis. f. A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE, kòn-sù'-tíl. a. Sewed or stitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kòn-táb'-ù-làte. v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kòn'-tákt. f. Touch, close union.

CONTACTION, kòn-tákt'-shùn. f.
The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kòn-tá'-jùn. f. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kòn-tá'-jùs. a. Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kòn-tá'-jùf-nis. f. The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN, kòn-tá'n. v. a. To hold as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain, to withhold.

To CONTAIN, kòn-tá'n. v. n. To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kòn-tá'-nàbl. a.
Possible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kòn-tám'-l-nàte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kòn-tám'-l-nàte. a. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kòn-tám-l-nà'-shùn. f. Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kòn-tém'. v. a. To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kòn-tém'-nùr. f.
One that contemns, a despiser.

To CONTEMPER, kòn-tém'-pùr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kòn-tém'-pè-rà-mént. f. The degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kòn-tém'-pè-ràte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kòn-tém'-pè-rà'-shùn. f. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tém'-plàte. v. a. To study, to meditate.

To CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tém'-plàte. v. n. To muse, to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kòn-tém-plà'-shùn. f. Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kòn-témplà'-tív. a. Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kòn-temp-là-tív-lý. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kòn'-tém-plà-tùr. f. One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tém'-pò-rér-ý. a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tém'-pò-rér-ý. f. One who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kòn-tém'-pò-ríze. v. a. To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kòn-témp't. f. The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kòn-témp'-tíbl. a. Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kòn-témp'-tíbl-nis. f. The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kòn-témp'-tíbl-lý. ad. Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kòn-témp'-tùs. a. Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kòn-témp'-tù-ùf-lý. ad. With scorn, with des-
pise.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kòn-témp'-tù-ùf-nis. f. Disposition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kòn-tènd'. v. n. To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

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To **CONTEND**, kón-tènd'. v. a. To dispute any thing, to contest.
CONTENDENT, kón-tènd'-dènt. f. Antagonist, opponent.
CONTENDER, kón-tènd'-dúr. f. Combatant, champion.
CONTENT, kón-tènt'. a. Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.
To **CONTENT**, kón-tènt'. v. a. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.
CONTENT, kón-tènt'. f. Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing—in this sense used only in the plural.
CONTENTED, kón-tènt'-tíd. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.
CONTENTION, kón-tènt'-shùn. f. Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.
CONTENTIOUS, kón-tènt'-shùs. a. Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.
CONTENTIOUSLY, kón-tènt'-shùs-ly. ad. Perversely, quarrelsomely.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, kón-tènt'-shùs-nis. f. Proneness to contest.
CONTENTLESS, kón-tènt'-lís. a. Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.
CONTENTMENT, kón-tènt'-mènt. f. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.
CONTERMINOUS, kón-tèr'-mínus. a. Bordering upon.
CONTERREANEOUS, kón-tèr'-rányus. a. Of the same country.
To **CONTEST**, kón-tést'. v. a. To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.
To **CONTEST**, kón-tést'. v. n. To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.
CONTEST, kón-tést'. f. Dispute, difference, debate.
CONTESTABLE, kón-tést'-tábl. a. Disputable, controvertible.
CONTESTABLENESS, kón-tést'-tábl-nis. f. Possibility of contest.
CONTESTATION, kón-tést'-tá-shùn. f. The act of contesting, debate, strife.
To **CONTEX**, kón-téks'. v. a. To weave together.
CONTEXT, kón-téks'. f. The general series of a discourse.
CONTEXT, kón-téks'. a. Knit together, firm.
TEXTURE, kón-téks'-tshúr. f. The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.
CONTIGNATION, kón-tíg-ná-shùn. f. A frame of beams or

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boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.
CONTIGUITY, kón-tí-gú'-i-tý. f. Actual contact, nearness of situation.
CONTIGUOUS, kón-tíg'-ú-ús. a. Meeting so as to touch, bordering upon.
CONTIGUOUSLY, kón-tíg'-ú-ús-ly. ad. Without any intervening spaces.
CONTIGUOUSNESS, kón-tíg'-ú-ús-nis. f. Close connection.
CONTINENCE, kón-tí-nénse. f. Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.
CONTINENT, kón-tí-nènt. a. Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.
CONTINENT, kón-tí-nènt. f. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.
To **CONTINGE**, kón-tínj'e. v. a. To touch, to reach.
CONTINGENCE, kón-tín-jénse. f. }
CONTINGENCY, kón-tín-jén-sý. f. } The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.
CONTINGENT, kón-tín-jént. a. falling out by chance, accidental.
CONTINGENT, kón-tín-jént. f. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.
CONTINGENTLY, kón-tín-jént-ly. ad. Accidentally; without any settled rule.
CONTINGENTNESS, kón-tín-jént-nis. f. Accidentalness.
CONTINUAL, kón-tín'-ú-ál. a. Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.
CONTINUALLY, kón-tín'-ú-ál-y. ad. Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.
CONTINUANCE, kón-tín'-ú-ánse. f. Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.
CONTINUE, kón-tín'-ú-áte. a. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.
CONTINUATION, kón-tín'-ú-á-shùn. f. Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

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CONTINUATIVE, kón-tín'-ú-á-tiv. f. An expression noting permanence or duration.
CONTINUATOR, kón-tín'-ú-á-túr. f. He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.
To **CONTINUE**, kón-tín'-ú. v. n. To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.
To **CONTINUE**, kón-tín'-ú. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.
CONTINUEDLY, kón-tín'-ú-éd-ly. ad. Without interruption, without ceasing.
CONTINUER, kón-tín'-ú-úr. f. One that has the power of perseverance.
CONTINUITY, kón-tín-nú'-i-tý. f. Connection uninterrupted, cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.
CONTINUOUS, kón-tín'-ú-ús. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any space.
To **CONTORT**, kón-tórt'. v. a. To twist, to writhe.
CONTORTION, kón-tórt'-shùn. f. Twist, wry motion, flexure.
CONTOUR, kón-tó'r. f. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CONTRA, kón-trá. A latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies, *against*.
CONTRABAND, kón-trá-bánd. a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.
To **CONTRACT**, kón-trákt'. v. a. To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.
To **CONTRACT**, kón-trákt'. v. n. To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.
CONTRACT, kón-trákt. f. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
CONTRACTEDNESS, kón-trákt'-téd-nis. f. The state of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBILITY, kón-trákt-tí-bí'-i-tý. f. Possibility of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBLE, kón-trákt'-tíbl. a. Capable of contraction.
CONTRACTIBLENESS, kón-trákt'-tíbl-nis. f. The quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRACTILE, kón-trákt-tíl. a. Having the power of shortening itself.

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CONTRACTION, kôn-trák'-shùn. f. The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kôn-trák'-túr. f. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To **CONTRADICT**, kôn-trá-díkt'. v. a. To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trá-díkt'-túr. f. One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trá-díkt'-shùn. f. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trá-díkt'-shús. a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trá-díkt'-shús-nís. f. Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trá-díkt'-túr-lí. ad. Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-díkt'-túr-ý. a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-díkt'-túr-ý. f. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms, inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trá-díkt'-túk'-shùn. f. Distinction by opposite qualities.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH**, kôn-trá-díkt'-túk'-gwísh. v. a. To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trá-fís'-shùre. f. A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

To **CONTRAINDICATE**, kôn-trá-in'-dí-káte. v. a. To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trá-in'-dí-ká'-shùn. f. An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done, which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kôn-trá-mù're. f. An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kôn-trá-nít'-tén-sý. f. Re-action, a resistency against pressure.

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CONTRAPOSITION, kôn-trá-pô-zíh'-ùn. f. A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trá-rég-ù-lár'-l-ty. f. Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kôn-trá-ryánt. a. Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kôn'-trá-ryz. f. Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kôn'-trá-rí'-è-ty. f. Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kôn'-trá-ry-lý. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

CONTRARINESS, kôn'-trá-ry-nís. f. Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trá-ryús. a. Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn-trá-ryús-lý. ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kôn'-trá-ry-wíse. ad. Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kôn'-trá-ry. a. Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, kôn'-trá-ry. f. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kôn'-tráft. f. Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To **CONTRAST**, kôn-tráft'. v. a. To place in opposition; to shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALATION, kôn-trá-vál-lá'-shùn. f. The fortification thrown up to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To **CONTRAVERNE**, kôn-trá-vè'ne. v. a. To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kôn-trá-vè'-núr. f. He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kôn-trá-vén'-shùn. f. Opposition.

CONTRECTATION, kôn-trék-tá'-shùn. f. A touching; the act of handling.

CONTRIBUTARY, kôn-trib'-ù-tér-ý. a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kôn-trib'-út. v. a. To give to some common stock.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kôn-trib'-út. v. n. To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kôn-trib'-ù'-shùn.

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f. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kôn-trib'-ù-tív. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kôn-trib'-ù-túr. f. One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kôn-trib'-ù-túr-ý. a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To **CONTRISTATE**, kôn-trís'-tâte. v. a. To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kôn-trís-tá'-shùn. f. The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kôn'-tríte. a. Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITENESS, kôn-tríte-nís. f. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kôn-trítsh'-ùn. f. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kôn-trí-vábl. a. Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kôn-trí-vánse. f. The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To **CONTRIVE**, kôn-trí've. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

To **CONTRIVE**, kôn-trí've. v. n. To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kôn-trí've-mént. f. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kôn-trí'-vúr. f. An inventor.

CONTROL, kôn-trò'l. f. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

To **CONTROL**, kôn-trò'l. v. a. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to restrain, to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn-trò'l-ábl. a. Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn-trò'l-úr. f. One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trò'l-úr-shíp. f. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn-trò'l-mént. f. The power or act of superintending.

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tending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.
CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trô-vêr'-shâl. a. Relating to disputes, disputations.
CONTROVERSY, kôn-trô-vêr'-sý. f. Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.
To CONTROVERT, kôn-trô-vêrt. v. a. To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.
CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn-trô-vêrt'-ibl. a. Disputable.
CONTROVERTIST, kôn-trô-vêrt'-tist. f. Disputant.
CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tù-mâ'-shùs. a. Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.
CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mâ'-shùs-lý. ad. Obstinate, inflexibly, perversely.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mâ'-shùs-nis. f. Obstinacy, perverseness.
CONTUMACY, kôn-tù-mâ'-sý. f. Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.
CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-tù-mê'-lyùs. a. Reproachful, sarcastic; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.
CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mê'-lyùs-lý. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuously.
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mê'-lyùs-nis. f. Rudeness, reproach.
CONTUMELY, kôn-tù-mê'-lý. f. Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.
To CONTUSE, kôn-tù'-ze. v. a. To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.
CONTUSION, kôn-tù'-zhùn. f. The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.
CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vâ-lès'-sênse. } f.
CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vâ-lès'-sên-sý. } f.
 Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.
CONVALESCENT, kôn-vâ-lès'-sênt. a. Recovering.
To CONVENE, kôn-vê'ne. v. n. To come together, to assemble.
To CONVENE, kôn-vê'ne. v. a. To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.
CONVENIENCE, kôn-vê'-nyênse. } f.
CONVENIENCY, kôn-vê'-nyên-sý. } f. Fit-ness,

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commodiousness, cause of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place.
CONVENIENT, kôn-vê'-nyênt. a. Fit, suitable, proper.
CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vê'-nyênt-lý. ad. Commodiously, fitly.
CONVENT, kôn'-vênt. f. An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.
To CONVENT, kôn-vênt'. v. a. To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.
CONVENTICLE, kôn'-vên-tikl. f. An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.
CONVENTICLER, kôn'-vên-tik-lûr. f. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.
CONVENTION, kôn-vên'-shùn. f. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.
CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vên'-shùn-ul. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.
CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'-shùn-êr'-ý. a. Acting upon contract, settled by stipulations.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'-tù-âl. a. Belonging to a convent, monastick.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'-tù-âl. f. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.
To CONVERGE, kôn-vêr'-je. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.
CONVERGENT, kôn-vêr'-jênt. } a.
CONVERGING, kôn-vêr'-jêng. } a.
 Tending to one point from different places.
CONVERSABLE, kôn-vêr'-sibl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.
CONVERSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'-sibl-nis. f. The quality of being a pleasing companion.
CONVERSABLY, kôn-vêr'-sib-lý. ad. In a conversable manner.
CONVERSANT, { kôn'-vêr'-sênt.
 { kôn-vêr'-sênt.
 a. Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.
CONVERSATION, kôn-vêr'-sâ'-shùn. f. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk; a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse, familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.
To CONVERSE, kôn-vêr'-se. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourse

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with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.
CONVERSE, kôn'-vêr'-se. f. Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometers it means the contrary.
CONVERSELY, kôn-vêr'-se-lý. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.
CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'-shùn. f. Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.
CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'-siv. a. Conversable, sociable.
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. a. To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be transmuted.
CONVERT, kôn'-vêrt. f. A person converted from one opinion to another.
CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt'-ûr. f. One that makes converts.
CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr'-tý-bil'-i-tý. f. The quality of being possible to be converted.
CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'-tibl. a. Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.
CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'-tíbl-lý. ad. Reciprocally.
CONVERTITE, kôn'-vêr'-títe. f. A convert.
CONVEX, kôn'-vêks. a. Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.
CONVEX, kôn'-vêks. f. A convex body.
CONVEXED, kôn-vêks'. part. a. Protuberant in a circular form.
CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêks'-léd-lý. ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'-i-tý. f. Protuberance in a circular form.
CONVEXLY, kôn-vêks'-lý. ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXNESS, kôn-vêks'-nis. f. Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kôn'-vêks-ô-kôn'-kâve. a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.
To CONVEY, kôn-vê'. v. a. To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another;

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another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kôn-vê'-ânse. f. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kôn-vê'-ân-sûr. f. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kôn-vê'-ûr. f. One who carries or transports any thing.

To CONVICT, kôn-vik't. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICT, kôn-vik't. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kôn'-vik't. f. A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kôn-vik'-shûn. f. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kôn-vik'-tîv. a. Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, kôn-vîn'fe. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.

CONVINCEMENT, kôn-vîn'fe-mént. f. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kôn-vîn'-sîbl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vîn'-sîng-lý. ad. In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vîn'-sîng-nîs. f. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kôn-vî've. v. a. To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vî'-vâl. } a.

CONVIVIAL, kôn-vîv'-yâl. } a. Relating to an entertainment, festal, social.

CONUNDRUM kô-nûn'-drum. f. A low jest, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kôn'-vô-kâte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kôn-vô-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kôn-vô'ke. v. a. To call together, to summon to an assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlv'. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vô-lû'-tîd.

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part. a. Twisted, rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vô-lû'-shûn. f. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kôn-voy'. v. a. To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, kôn'-voy. f. Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

CONUSANCE, kôn'-û-fânse. f. Cognisance, notice. A law term.

To CONVULSE, kôn-vûl'se. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kôn-vûl'-shûn. f. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûl'-sîv. a. Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kûn'-ny'. f. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kûn'-ny'-bûr-ô. f. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CONYCATCH, kûn'-ny'-katch. v. n. To cheat, to bite, to trick. Now obsolete.

TO COO, kô'. v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kô'k. f. One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kô'k-mâd. f. A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kô'k-rôm. f. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kô'k. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kô'k-êr-ry'. f. The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kô'l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kô'l. f. Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kô'l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kô'l. v. n. To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kô'-lûr. f. That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kô-lý. ad. Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kô'l-nîs. f. Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want

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of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kô'm. f. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kô'm. f. A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kô'p. f. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kô'p. v. a. To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kô-pê'. f. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kô'-pûr. f. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kô'-pûr-idzh. f. The price paid for coopers work.

To COOPERATE, kô-ôp'-êr-âte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

COOPERATION, kô-ôp'-êr-â'-shûn. f. The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

COOPERATIVE, kô-ôp'-êr-â-tîv. a. Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR, kô-ôp'-êr-â-tûr. f. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION, kô-ôp-tâ'-shûn. f. Adoption, assumption.

COORDINATE, kô-âr-dî-nê't. a. Holding the same rank.

COORDINATELY, kô-âr-dî-nê't-lý. ad. In the same rank.

COORDINATENESS, kô-âr-dî-nê't-nîs. f. The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION, kô-ôr-dî-nâ'-shûn. f. The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kô't. f. A small black water fowl.

COP, kôp'. f. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kô-pâr-fê-nêr-y'. f. Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kô-pâr-fê-nûr. f. Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kô-pâr-fê-ný. f. An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pâr't-nûr. f. One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kô-pâr't-nûr-shîp. f. The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kô-pâ-tân. a. High raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kô-pâ'-vâ. f. A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE,

COP

COPE, kô'pe. f. Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministrations; any thing which is spread over the head.
 To COPE, kô'pe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.
 To COPE, kô'pe. v. n. To contend, to struggle, to strive.
 COPIER, kôp'-py-ür. f. One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.
 COPING, kô'-pîng. f. The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.
 COPIOUS, kô'-pyüs. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.
 COPIOUSLY, kô'-pyüs-lý. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.
 COPIOUSNESS, kô'-pyüs-nîs. f. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.
 COPLAND, kôp'-lând. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.
 COPPED, kôpt'. a. Rising to a top or head.
 COPPEL, kôp'-pîl. f. An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.
 COPPER, kôp'-pür. f. One of the six primitive metals.
 COPPER, kôp'-pür. f. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.
 COPPER-NOSE, kôp' pür-nôse. f. A red nose.
 COPPER-PLATE, kôp'-pür-plâ'te. f. A plate on which pictures are engraved.
 COPPER-WORK, kôp'-pür-würk. f. A place where copper is manufactured.
 COPPERAS, kôp'-pür-äs. f. A kind of vitriol.
 COPPERSMITH, kôp'-pür-smîth. f. One that manufactures copper.
 COPPERWORM, kôp'-pür-würm. f. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.
 COPPERY, kôp'-pür-ý. a. Containing copper.
 COPPICE, kôp'-pîs. f. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.
 COPPLE-DUST, kôp'l-düst. f. Powder used in purifying metals.
 COPPLED, kôp'ld. a. Rising in a conical form.
 COPSE, kôps'. f. Short wood.
 To COPSE, kôps'. v. a. To preserve underwoods.
 COPULA, kôp'-û-lâ. f. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

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To COPULATE, kôp'-û-lâte. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.
 To COPULATE, kôp'-û-lâte. v. n. To come together as different sexes.
 COPULATION, kôp'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. The congress or embrace of the two sexes.
 COPULATIVE, kôp'-û-lâ-tîv. a. A term of grammar.
 COPY, kôp'-ý. f. A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.
 COPY-BOOK, kôp'-py-bók. f. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
 COPY-HOLD, kôp'-py-hôld. f. A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.
 COPY-HOLDER, kôp'-py-hôld-dür. f. One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.
 To COPY, kôp'-py. v. a. To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose to imitation.
 To COPY, kôp'-py. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else.
 COPYER, kôp'-ý-ür. } f. One who
 COPYIST, kôp'-ý-îst. } copies writing or pictures.
 To COQUET, kô-két'. v. a. To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.
 COQUETRY, kô-két'-ry. f. Affectation of amorous advances.
 COQUETTE, kô-két'. f. A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.
 CORACLE, kôr'-âkl. f. A boat used in Wales by fishers.
 CORAL, kôr'-âl. f. Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.
 CORALLINE, kôr'-âl-lîne. a. Consisting of coral.
 CORALLINE, kôr'-âl-lîne. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.
 CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, kôr'-âl-loid. a. Resembling coral.
 CORANT, kô-rânt'. f. A nimble sprightly dance.
 CORBAN, kôr'-bân. f. An alms-basket; a gift, an alms.
 CORBEILS, kôr'-bêlz. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

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CORBEL, kôr'-bêl. f. In architecture, the representation of a basket.
 CORD, kâ'rd. f. A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
 CORD-MAKER, kâ'rd-mâ-kür. f. One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.
 CORD-WOOD, kâ'rd-wûd. f. Wood piled up for fuel.
 To CORD, kâ'rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.
 CORDAGE, kâ'r-dîdzh. f. a quantity of cords.
 CORDED, kâ'r-dîd. a. Made of ropes.
 CORDELIER, kôr-dê-lê'r. f. A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.
 CORDIAL, kâ'r-dyâl. f. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.
 CORDIAL, kâ'r-dyâl. a. Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.
 CORDIALITY, kôr-dyâl'-î-ty. f. Relation to the heart; sincerity.
 CORDIALLY, kâ'r-dyâl-ý. ad. Sincerely, heartily.
 CORDWAIN, kâ'rd-wâne. f. Spanish leather.
 CORDWAINER, kâ'rd-wân-ür. f. A shoe-maker.
 CORE, kô're. f. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.
 CORIACEOUS, kô-ry-â'-shûs. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.
 CORIANDER, kô-ry-ân'-dür. f. A plant.
 CORINTH, kûr'-rîn. f. A small fruit commonly called currant.
 CORINTHIAN, kô-rîn'-thiân. f. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.
 CORK, kâ'rk. f. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.
 To CORK, kâ'rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.
 CORKING-PIN, kâ'r-king-pîn'. f. A pin of the largest size.
 CORKY, kâ'r-ky. a. Consisting of cork.
 CORMORANT, kâ'r-mô-rânt. f. A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.
 CORN, kâ'rn. f. The seeds which grow

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grow in ears, not in pods; grain un-reaped; grain in the ear, yet un-threshed; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.
 To CORN, ká'rn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.
 CORN-FIELD, ká'rn-fé'ld. f. A field where corn is growing.
 CORN-FLAG, ká'rn-flág. f. A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.
 CORN-FLOOR, ká'rn-flór. f. The floor where corn is stored.
 CORN-FLOWER, ká'rn-flow-úr. f. The blue bottle.
 CORN-LAND, ká'rn-lánd. f. Land appropriated to the production of grain.
 CORN-MILL, ká'rn-míl. f. A mill to grind corn into meal.
 CORN-PIPE, ká'rn-pípe. f. A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
 CORNCHANDLER, ká'rn-tshánd-lúr. f. One that retails corn.
 CORNCUTTER, ká'rn-kút-túr. f. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.
 CORNEL, ká'rn-nél. } f.
 CORNELIAN-TREE, kór-né'-lyán-tré. } f.
 The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.
 CORNEOUS, ká'rn-ný-ús. a. Horny, of a substance resembling horn.
 CORNER, ká'rn-núr. f. An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.
 CORNER-STONE, ká'rn-núr-stó'ne. f. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.
 CORNERWISE, ká'rn-núr-wíze. ad. Diagonally.
 CORNET, ká'rn-nít. f. A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin.
 CORNICE, ká'rn-nís. f. The highest projection of a wall or column.
 CORNICLE, ká'rn-níkl. f. A little horn.
 CORNIGEROUS, ká'rn-nídzh'-é-rús. a. Horned, having horns.
 CORNUCOPIÆ, ká'rn-nú-kó'-pyá. f. The horn of plenty.
 To CORNUTE, kór-nú'te. v. a. To bestow horns, to cuckold.
 CORNUTED, kór-nú'-tíd. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

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CORNUTO, kór-nú'-tò. f. A man horned, a cuckold.
 CORNY, ká'rn-ny. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.
 COROLLARY, kór'-ò-lár-y. f. The conclusion; an inference.
 CORONAL, kór'-ò-nál. f. A crown, a garland.
 CORONAL, kó-rò'-nál. a. Belonging to the top of the head.
 CORONARY, kór'-ò-nér-y. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.
 CORONATION, kór'-ò-ná'-shún. f. The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.
 CORONER, kór'-ò-núr. f. An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned.
 CORONET, kór'-ò-nét. f. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.
 CORPORAL, ká'rn-pò-rál. f. The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.
 CORPORAL, ká'rn-pò-rál. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.
 CORPORALITY, ká'rn-pò-rál'-í-tý. f. The quality of being embodied.
 CORPORALLY, ká'rn-pò-rál-y. ad. Bodily.
 CORPORATE, ká'rn-pò-rét. a. United in a body or community.
 CORPORATION, kór-pò-rá'-shún. f. A body politick.
 CORPOREAL, kór-pò'-ryál. a. Having a body, not immaterial.
 CORPOREITY, kór-pò-ré'-í-tý. f. Materiality, bodyliness.
 CORPS, kóre. } f. A body; a car-
 CORPSE, ká'rpse. } case, a dead body, a corse; a body of forces.
 CORPULENCE, ká'rn-pù-lénse. } f.
 CORPULENCY, ká'rn-pù-lén-sý. } f.
 Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.
 CORPULENT, ká'rn-pù-lént. a. Flethy, bulky.
 CORPUSCLE, ká'rn-pùskl. f. A small body, an atom.
 CORPUSCULAR, kór-pùs'-kù-lér. } a.
 CORPUSCULARIAN, kór-pùs'-kù-lá'-ryán. } a.
 Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.
 To CORRADE, kór-rá'de. v. a. To rub off, to scrape together.
 CORRADIATION, kór-rá-dý'-á'-shún. f. A conjunction of rays in one point.
 To CORRECT, kór-rékt'. v. a. To

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punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.
 CORRECT, kór-rékt'. a. Revised or finished with exactness.
 CORRECTION, kór-rékt'-shún. f. Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.
 CORRECTIONER, kór-rékt'-shún-úr. f. A jayl-bird. Obsolete.
 CORRECTIVE, kór-rékt'-tív. a. Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.
 CORRECTIVE, kór-rékt'-tív. f. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.
 CORRECTLY, kór-rékt'-lý. ad. Accurately, exactly.
 CORRECTNESS, kór-rékt'-nís. f. Accuracy, exactness.
 CORRECTOR, kór-rékt'-túr. f. He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.
 To CORRELATE, kór-ré-lá'te. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.
 CORRELATE, kór-ré-lá'te. f. One that stands in the opposite relation.
 CORRELATIVE, kór-ré-lá'-tív. a. Having a reciprocal relation.
 CORRELATIVENESS, kór-ré-lá'-tív-nís. f. The state of being correlative.
 CORREPTION, kór-rép'-shún. f. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.
 To CORRESPOND, kór-réf-pònd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
 CORRESPONDENCE, kór-réf-pònd'-dénse. } f.
 CORRESPONDENCY, kór-réf-pònd'-dén-sý. } f.
 Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.
 CORRESPONDENT, kór-réf-pònd'-dént. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.
 CORRESPONDENT, kór-réf-pònd'-dént. f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.
 CORRESPONSIVE, kór-réf-pònd'-sív.

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siv. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.
CORRIDOR, kôr-rý-dô're. f. The covert way lying round the fortifications; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.
CORRIGIBLE, kôr'-i-jibl. a. That which may be altered or amended; punishable.
CORRIVAL, kôr-rî-vâl. f. Rival, competitor.
CORRIVALRY, kôr-rî-vâl-rý. f. Competition.
CORROBORANT, kôr-rôb'-ô-rânt. a. Having the power to give strength.
To CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb'-ô-râte. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.
CORROBORATION, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-shûn. f. The act of strengthening or confirming.
CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-tiv. a. Having the power of increasing strength.
To CORRODE, kôr-rô'de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.
CORRODENT, kôr-rô'dent. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.
CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'dibl. a. Possible to be consumed.
CORROSIBILITY, kôr-rô-sý-bli'-i-tý. f. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô-sibl. a. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORROSIBLENESS, kôr-rô-sibl-nis. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.
CORROSION, kôr-rô-zhûn. f. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.
CORROSIVE, kôr-rô-siv. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.
CORROSIVE, kôr-rô-siv. f. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.
CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô-siv-lý. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.
CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô-siv-nis. f. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.
CORRUGANT, kôr-rû-gânt. a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
To CORRUGATE, kôr-rû-gâte. v. a. To wrinkle or purse up.
CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gât-shûn. f. Contraction into wrinkles.
To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent

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state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.
To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.
CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.
CORRUPTER, kôr-rûpt'-úr. f. He that taints or vitiates.
CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-ti-bli'-i-tý. f. Possibility to be corrupted.
CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp-tibl. a. Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.
CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp-tibl-nis. f. Susceptibility of corruption.
CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp-tib-lý. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.
CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'-shûn. f. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.
CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'-tiv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.
CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûpt'-lis. a. Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.
CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûpt'-lý. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.
CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûpt'-nis. f. The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.
CORSAIR, kôr-r-sâr. f. A pirate.
CORSE, kôr-se. f. A dead body, a carcase.
CORSLET, kôr-s'-lét. f. A light armour for the forepart of the body.
CORTICAL, kâr-ti-kâl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.
CORTICATED, kâr-ti-kâ-tîd. a. Resembling the bark of a tree.
CORTICOSE, kâr-ti-kô-se. a. Full of bark.
CORVETTO, kôr-vét'-tô. f. The curvet.
CORUSCANT, kôr-rûs'-kânt. a. Glittering by flashes, flashing.
CORUSCATION, kôr-rûs-kâ'-shûn. f. Flash, quick vibration of light.
CORYMBIATED, kôr-rîm'-bý-â-tîd. a. Garnished with branches of berries.
CORYMBIFEROUS, kôr-rîm-bîf'-sê-rûs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.
CORYMBUS, kôr-rîm'-bûs. f. Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries: amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower; such

COT

are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold.
COSIER, kô'-zyer. f. A botcher. Obsolete.
COSMETICK, kôz-mét'-ik. a. Beautifying.
COSMICAL, kôz'-mî-kâl. a. Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.
COSMICALLY, kôz'-mî-câl-ý. ad. With the sun.
COSMOGONY, kôz-môg'-gô-ný. f. The rise or birth of the world, the creation.
COSMOGRAPHER, kôz-môg'-grâ-fúr. f. One who writes a description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-mô-grâf'-ý-kâl. a. Relating to a general description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kôz-mô-grâf'-ý-kâl-ý. ad. In a manner relating to the structure of the world.
COSMOGRAPHY, kôz-môg'-grâ-fý. f. The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe.
COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-mô-pôl'-ý-tân. f. A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.
COST, kôst'. f. The price of any thing; charge, expence; loss, detriment.
To COST, kôst'. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.
COSTAL, kôs'-tâl. a. Belonging to the ribs.
COSTARD, kôs'-târd. f. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.
COSTIVE, kôs'-tiv. a. Bound in the body; close.
COSTIVENESS, kôs'-tiv-nis. f. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.
COSTLINESS, kôst'-lý-nis. f. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
COSTLY, kôst'-lý. a. Sumptuous, expensive.
COT, kôt'. f. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.
COTANGENT, kô-tân'-jént. f. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
COTEMPORARY, kô-tém'-pô-râr-ý. a. Living at the same time, coetaneous.
COTLAND, kôt'-lând. f. Land appendant to a cottage.
COTQUEAN, kôt'-kwên. f. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
R **COTTAGE**,

COTTAGE, kòt'-tídzh. f. A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kòt'-tá-júr. f. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kòt'-yér. f. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kòt'n. v. n. To rise with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kou'tsh. v. n. To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kou'tsh. v. a. To lay on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kou'tsh. f. A seat of repose; a layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT, kòu'-tshánt. a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kù'-shê. f. Bedtime, the time of visiting late at night.

COUCHER, kou'tsh-úr. f. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kou'tsh-fél-lò. f. Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kou'tsh-grás. f. A weed.

COVE, kò've. f. A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kùv'-ê-nánt. f. A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kùv'-ê-nánt. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kùv'-ê-nán-tê. f. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kùv'-ê-nán-túr. f. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kùv'-úr. v. a. To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kùv'-úr. f. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kùv'-úr-ing. f. Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kùv'-úr-lít. f. The outermost of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, kùv'-úr. f. A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kùv'-úr. a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kùv'-úr-wá. f. A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kùv'-úr-lý. ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kùv'-úr-nís. f. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kùv'-úr-tùre. f. Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kùv'-ít. v. a. To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kùv'-ít. v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kùv'-ít-ébl. a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kùv'-vê-tshús. a. Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kùv'-vê-tshús-lý. ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kùv'-vê-tshús-nís. f. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kùv'-vý. f. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kòf. f. A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf. v. n. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kòf-fúr. f. One that coughs.

COVING, kò'-ving. f. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kùd'. The imperfect preterite of Can.

COULTER, kou'l-túr. f. The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou'n-síl. f. An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou'n-síl-bórd. f. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. f. Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; se-

crecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

To COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. v. a. To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kou'n-sél-ébl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kou'n-sél-lúr. f. One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sél-lúr-shíp. f. The office or post of privy counsellor.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. n. To lay a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. Number; reckoning; a law term.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou'n-tábl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tê-nánse. f. The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tê-nánse. v. a. To support, to patronise, to make a shew of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kou'n-tê-nán-fúr. f. One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. f. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. ad. Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, koun-túr-ak't. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-túr-bál-lánse. v. a. To act against with an opposite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-túr-bál-lánse. f. Opposite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-túr-búf. v. a. To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-túr-búf. f. A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-túr-káf-túr. f. A book-keeper, a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTER-

COUNTERCHANGE, ko'un-túr-tshá'nje. *f.* Exchange, reciprocation.
 To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-túr-tshá'nje. *v. a.* To give and receive.
 COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-túr-tshárm. *f.* That by which a charm is dissolved.
 To COUNTERCHARM, koun-túr-tshárm. *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.
 To COUNTERCHECK, koun-túr-tshék'. *v. a.* To oppose.
 COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-túr-tshék. *f.* Stop, rebuke.
 To COUNTERDRAW, koun-túr-drá'. *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.
 COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-túr-év'-i-dénse. *f.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.
 To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-ftt. *v. a.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.
 COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-ftt. *a.* Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.
 COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-ftt. *f.* One who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
 COUNTERFEITER, kou'n-túr-ftt-úr. *f.* A forger.
 COUNTERFEITLY, kou'n-túr-ftt-ly. *ad.* Falsely, with forgery.
 COUNTERFERMENT, kou'n-túr-fér'-ment. *f.* Ferment opposed to ferment.
 COUNTERFORT, kou'n-túr-fórt. *f.* Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.
 COUNTERGAGE, koun-túr-gá'je. *f.* A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.
 COUNTERGUARD, kou'n-túr-gárd. *f.* A small rampart with parapet and ditch.
 To COUNTERMAND, koun-túr-má'nd. *v. a.* To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.
 COUNTERMAND, kou'n-túr-má'nd. *f.* Repeal of a former order.
 To COUNTERMARCH, koun-túr-má'rth. *v. n.* To march backward.
 COUNTERMARCH, kou'n-túr-má'rth. *f.* Retrocession, march backward; change of measures; alteration of conduct.
 COUNTERMARK, kou'n-túr-má'rk.

f. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmiths company.
 COUNTERMINE, kou'n-túr-míne. *f.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.
 To COUNTERMINE, koun-túr-míne. *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
 COUNTERMOTION, koun-túr-mó'-shún. *f.* Contrary motion.
 COUNTERMURE, kou'n-túr-müre. *f.* A wall built up behind another wall.
 COUNTERNATURAL, koun-túr-nát'-túr-rál. *a.* Contrary to nature.
 COUNTERNOISE, kou'n-túr-noize. *f.* A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.
 COUNTEROPENING, koun-túr-ó'pe-níng. *f.* An aperture on the contrary side.
 COUNTERPACE, kou'n-túr-páse. *f.* Contrary measure.
 COUNTERPANE, kou'n-túr-páne. *f.* A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.
 COUNTERPART, kou'n-túr-párt. *f.* The correspondent part.
 COUNTERPLEA, koun-túr-plé'. *f.* In law, a replication.
 To COUNTERPLOT, koun-túr-plót'. *v. a.* To oppose one machine by another.
 COUNTERPLOT, kou'n-túr-plót. *f.* An artifice opposed to an artifice.
 COUNTERPOINT, kou'n-túr-point. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares; a term in musick.
 To COUNTERPOISE, koun-túr-poi'ze. *v. a.* To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.
 COUNTERPOISE, kou'n-túr-poize. *f.* Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.
 COUNTERPOISON, koun-túr-poi'zn. *f.* Antidote.
 COUNTERPRESSURE, koun-túr-prés'-shúr. *f.* Opposite force.
 COUNTERPROJECT, koun-túr-pródzh'-íkt. *f.* Correspondent part of a scheme.
 COUNTERSCARP, kou'n-túr-ská'rp. *f.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, koun-túr-sí'ne. *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic.
 COUNTERTENOR, koun-túr-tén'-núr. *f.* One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.
 COUNTERTIDE, kou'n-túr-tíde. *f.* Contrary tide.
 COUNTERTIME, kou'n-túr-tíme. *f.* Defence, opposition.
 COUNTERTURN, kou'n-túr-túr'n. *f.* The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.
 To COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-túr-vá'le. *v. a.* To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.
 COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-túr-vá'le. *f.* Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.
 COUNTERVIEW, kou'n-túr-vú. *f.* Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.
 To COUNTERWORK, koun-túr-wúrk'. *v. a.* To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.
 COUNTESS, kou'n-tís. *f.* The lady of an earl or count.
 COUNTING-HOUSE, kou'n-tíng-house. *f.* The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.
 COUNTLESS, kou'nt-íls. *a.* Innumerable, without number.
 COUNTRY, kún'-trý. *f.* A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.
 COUNTRY, kún'-trý. *a.* Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.
 COUNTRYMAN, kún'-trý-mán. *f.* One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.
 COUNTY, kou'n-tý. *f.* A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.
 COUPEE, kó-pé'. *f.* A motion in dancing.
 COUPLE, kúp'l. *f.* A chain or tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.
 To COUPLE, kúp'l. *v. a.* To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.
 To COUPLE, kúp'l. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kúp'l-bég-úr. f. One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kúp'-lét. f. Two verses, a pair of rhimes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kúr'-ridge. f. Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kúr-rá'-jús. a. Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kúr-rá'-jús-lý. ad. Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kúr-rá'-jús-nís. f. Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kúr-ránt'. } f. A

COURANTO, kúr-rán'-tò. } nimble dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kó'rb. v. n. To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kó'-ryér. f. A messenger sent in haste.

COURSE, kó'rse. f. Race, career; passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kó'rse. v. a. To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kó'rse. v. n. To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kó'r-súr. f. A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kó'rt. f. The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kó'rt. v. a. To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kórt-tsháp'-

lín. f. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kó'rt-dá'. f. Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kórt-fá'-vúr. f. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kó'rt-hánd. f. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kó'rt-lá'-dý. f. A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kúr'-tshús. a. Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kúr'-tshús-lý. ad. Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kúr'-tshús-nís. f. Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kúr-tě-zán'. } f.

COURTEZAN, } A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kúr'-tě-sý. f. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kúr'-sý. f. The reverence made by women.

To COURTESY, kúr'-sý. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kó'r-tshúr. f. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kó'rt-líke. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kó'rt-lý-nís. f. Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kó'rt-lý. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kó'rt-shíp. f. The act of soliciting favour, the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kúz'n. f. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kow'. f. The female of the bull.

To COW, kow'. v. a. To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kow'-hěrd. f. One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kow'-house. f. The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kow'-lěth. f. One

who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kow'-wěd. f. A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kow'-hwět. f. A plant.

COWARD, kow'-úrd. f. A poltron, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kow'-úr-dís. f. Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kow'-úrd-lý-nís. f. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kow'-úrd-lý. a. Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kow'-úrd-lý. ad. In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kow'r. v. n. To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kow'-lsh. a. Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COWKEEPER, kow'-kě-púr. f. One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kow'l. f. A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kow'l-stáf. f. The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COWSLIP, kow'-slíp. f. Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, koks'-kóm. f. The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a superficial pretender.

COXCOMICAL, koks'-kóm'-ík-ál. a. Foppish, conceited.

COY, koy'. a. Modest, decent; reserved, not accessible.

To COY, koy'. v. n. To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

COYLY, koy'-lý. ad. With reserve.

COYNESS, koy'-nís. f. Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COYSTREL, koy'-s-tríl. f. A species of degenerate hawk.

COZ, kúz'. f. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

To COZEN, kúz'n. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kúz'-nėdzh. f. Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kúz'-núr. f. A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, kráb'. f. A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching

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launching of ships; a sign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, kráb'-bid. a. Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, kráb'-bid-lý. ad. Peevishly.

CRABBEDNESS, kráb'-bid-nís. f. Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, asperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krá'-búr. f. The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, krab'z-lze. f. Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krák'. f. A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; craziness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.

To CRACK, krák'. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krák'. v. n. To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krák'-bránd. a. Crazy, without right reason.

CRACK-HEMP, krák'-hém. f. A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krák'-úr. f. A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gun-powder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To CRACKLE, krák'l. v. n. To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

CRACKNEL, krák'-nél. f. A hard brittle cake.

CRADLE, krá'dl. f. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To CRADLE, krá'dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOATHS, krá'dl-klóze. f. Bedcloaths belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, kráft'. f. Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.

C R A

To CRAFT, kráft'. v. n. To play tricks. Obsolete.

CRAFTILY, kráf'-tý-lý. ad. Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, kráf'-tý-nís. f. Cunning, stratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, kráfts'-mán. f. An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMaster, kráfts'-máf-túr. f. A man skilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, kráf'-tý. a. Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krág'. f. A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krág'-gíd. a. Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krág'-gíd-nís. f. Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESSE, krág'-gý-nís. f. The state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krág'-gý. a. Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krám'. v. a. To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.

To CRAM, krám'. v. a. To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO, krám'-bó. f. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds rhyme.

CRAMP, krámp'. f. A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krámp'. a. Difficult, knotty; a low term.

To CRAMP, krámp'. v. a. To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with cramp-irons.

CRAMP-FISH, krámp'-flsh. f. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krámp'-i-úr. f. See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krá'-nídzh. f. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

CRANE, krá'ne. f. A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, krá'nz-bíl. f. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM, krá'-nyúm. f. The skull.

CRANK, kránk'. f. A crank is the

C R A

end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

CRANK, kránk'. a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overfet.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. n. To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces.

CRANKNESS, kránk'-nís. f. Health, vigour; disposition to overfet.

CRANNIED, krán'-nyd. a. Full of chinks.

CRANNY, krán'-ny. f. A chink, a cleft, a fissure.

CRAPE, krá'pe. f. A thin stuff loosely woven.

To CRASH, krásh'. v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, krásh'. v. a. To break or bruise.

CRASH, krásh'. f. A loud mixed sound.

CRASS, krás'. a. Gross, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krás'-sý-túde. f. Grossness, coarseness.

CRASTINATION, krás'-tý-ná'-shún. f. Delay.

CRATCH, krátsh'. f. The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krá-vát'. f. A neckcloth.

To CRAVE, krá've. v. a. To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krá'vn. f. A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krá'vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krántsh'. v. a. To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, krá'. f. The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krá'-flsh. f. A small shell-fish found in brooks.

To CRAWL, krá'l. v. n. To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, krá'-lúr. f. A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krá'-flsh. f. The river lobster.

CRAYON, krá'-ún. f. A kind of pencil,

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pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, krâ'ze. v. a. To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krâ'-zéd-nîs. f. Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, krâ'-zý-nîs. f. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

CRAZY, krâ'-zý. a. Broken, decrepit; broken witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

To CREAK, krê'k. v. n. To make a harsh noise.

CREAM, krê'm. f. The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, krê'm. v. n. To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krê'm-fâst. a. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krê'-mý. a. Full of cream.

CREASE, krê'se. f. A mark made by doubling any thing.

To CREASE, krê'se. v. a. To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREATE, krê'-âte. v. a. To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

CREATION, krê'-â'-shûn. f. The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, krê'-â'-tív. a. Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krê'-â'-tôr. f. The being that bestows existence.

CREATURE, krê'-tshûr. f. A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krê'-tshûr-lý. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krê'-dênse. f. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krê'-dên'-dâ. f. Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krê'-dênt. a. Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krê'-dên-shâl. f. That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krê'-ý-bil'-i-ty. f. Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

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CREDIBLE, krêd'-ibl. a. Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krêd'-ibl-nîs. f. Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krêd'-ib-lý. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krêd'-it. f. Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsive.

To CREDIT, krêd'-it. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krêd'-it-êbl. a. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krêd'-it-êbl-nîs. f. Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, krêd'-it-êb-lý. ad. Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, krêd'-it-tûr. f. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krê'-dû'-li-ty. f. Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krêd'-û-lûs. a. Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krêd'-û-lûs-nîs. f. Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED, krê'd. f. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, krê'k. v. a. To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, krê'k. f. A prominence or jot in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krê'-ký. a. Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To CREEP, krê'p. v. n. Pret. and part. p. CREPT. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krê'-pûr. f. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krê'p-hôle. f. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

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CREEPINGLY, krê'p-ing-lý. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To CREPITATE, krêp'-i-tâte. v. n. To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krêp'-i-tâ'-shûn. f. A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krêp't. particip. from CREEP.

CREPUSCULE, krê'-pûs'-kûle. f. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krê'-pûs'-kû-lûs. a. Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, krê's'-fênt. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESCENT, krê's'-fênt. f. The moon in her state of increase, any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRESCIVE, krê's'-sív. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESS, krê's. f. An herb.

CRESET, krê's'-fêt. f. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST, krêst'. f. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, spirit, fire.

CRESTED, krê's'-tîd. a. Adorned with plume or crest; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krêst'-fâln. a. Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.

CRESTLESS, krêst'-lis. a. Not dignified with coat armour.

CRETACEOUS, krê'-tâ'-shûs. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krê'-tâ-tîd. a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krêv'-is. f. A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krô'. f. A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, krô'. The preterite of CROW.

CREWEL, krô'-il. f. Yarn twilled and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krîb'. f. The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krîb'. v. a. To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, krîb'-bidzh. f. A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krî-brâ'-shûn. f. The act of sifting.

CRICK, krî'k. f. The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET,

C R I

CRICKET, krík'-kít. f. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRICKETING, krík'-é-ting. f. A small kind of apple.

CRIER, krí'-úr. f. The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krí'me. f. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krí'me-fúl. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, krí'me-lís. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krím'-ín-nél. a. Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krím'-ín-nél. f. A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krím'-ín-nél-ý. ad. Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krím'-ín-nél-nís. f. Guiltiness.

CRIMINATION, krím'-ín-ná'-shún. f. The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krím'-ín-ná-túr-ý. a. Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krím'-ín-nús. a. Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krím'-ín-ús-lý. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krím'-ín-nús-nís. f. Wickedness, guilt, crime.

CRIMOSIN. See CRIMSON.

CRIMP, krímp'. a. Crisp, brittle, easily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krímp'l. v. a. To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krím'zn. f. Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krím'zn. v. a. To dye with crimson.

CRINCUM, krínk'-úm. f. A cramp, whimsy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krínj'e. f. Bow, servile civility.

To CRINGE, krínj'e. v. a. To draw together, to contract. Little used.

To CRINGE, krínj'e. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, krí-nídzh'-é-rús. a. Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, kríak'l. v. n. To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

CRIPPLE, kríp'l. f. A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, kríp'l. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

C R O

CRIPPLENESS, kríp'l-nís. f. Lameness.

CRISIS, krí'-sís. f. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krísp'. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krísp'. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to dent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krísp'-pá'-shún. f. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, krís'-píng-pín. f. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krísp'-nís. f. Curledness.

CRISPY, krís'-py. a. Curled.

CRITERION, krí-té'-ryún. f. A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITICK, krít'-ík. f. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censorer; a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krít'-ík. a. Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITICK, krít'-tík. f. A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krít'-í-kál. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krít'-í-kál-ý. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krít'-í-kál-nís. f. Exactness, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krít'-í-síze. v. n. To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krít'-í-síze. v. a. To censure, to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krít'-í-sízm. f. Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

To CROAK, krók'ke. v. n. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, krók'ke. f. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, krók'-sý-ús. a. Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

CROCK, krók'. f. A cup, any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krók'-ér-ý. f. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krók'-ó-díl. f. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

C R O

CROCUS, krók'-kús. f. An early flower.

CROFT, króf't. f. A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, kroi'-fá'de. f. A holy war.

CROISES, kroi'-féz. f. Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, krók'ne. f. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krók'-ný. f. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krók'. f. Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheephook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krók'. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krók'-bák. f. A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krók'-bákt. a. Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krók'-íd. a. Bent, not straight, curve; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krók'-íd-lý. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krók'-íd-nís. f. Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, króp'. f. The claw of a bird.

CROPFULL, króp'-fúl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, króp'-sík. a. Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, króp'. f. The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, króp'. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, króp'. v. n. To yield harvest. Not used.

CROPPER, króp'-púr. f. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krók'-zhér. f. The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krók'-lít. f. A small cross.

CROSS, krók'. f. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS,

CROSS, kròs'. a. Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, kròs'. prep. Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To **CROSS**, kròs'. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, kròs'-bàr-shòt'. f. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To **CROSS-EXAMINE**, kròs'-ègz-àm' In. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, kròs'-stáf. f. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, kròs'-bite. f. A deception, a cheat.

To **CROSSBITE**, kròs'-bite. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, kròs'-bò. f. A missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSGRAINED, kròs'-grànd. a. Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, kròs'-ly. ad. Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, kròs'-nìs. f. Transverseness, intersection; perverseness, peevishness.

CROSSROW, kròs'-rò. f. Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, kròs'-wìnd. f. Wind blowing from the right or left.

CROSSWAY, kròs'-wà. f. A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, kròs'-wùrt. f. A plant.

CROTCH, kròtsh'. f. A hook.

CROTCHET, kròtsh'-it. f. In music, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included

[thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To **CROUCH**, krou'tsh. v. n. To sloop low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.

CROUP, krò'p. f. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, krò-pà'dz. f. Are higher leaps than those of corvets.

CROW, krò'. f. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts; a piece of iron used as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

To **CROW**, krò'. v. n. pret. Crew or Crowed. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krow'd. f. A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.

To **CROWD**, krow'd. v. a. To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To **CROWD**, krow'd. v. n. To smarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krow'-dér. f. A fiddler.

CROWED, pret. of To CROW.

CROWFOOT, krò'-fùt. f. A flower.

CROWKEEPER, krò'-kè-púr. f. A scarecrow.

CROWN, krow'n. f. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krown-ìm-pè-ryál. f. A plant.

To **CROWN**, krow'n. v. a. To invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

CROWNGLASS, krow'n-glàs. f. The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krow'n-pòst. f. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krow'n-skáb. f. A stinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krow'n-hwèl. f. The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krow'n-wùrks. f. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krow'n-èt. f. The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROVTOE, krò'-tò. f. A plant.

CROYLSTONE, kroy'l-stòne. f. Crystallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krò'-syál. a. Transverse, intersecting one another.

To **CRUCIATE**, krò'-syáte. v. a. To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krò'-sibl. f. A chymist's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krò'-shí'-fè-rùs. a. Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krò'-sy'-fí-úr. f. He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krò'-sy'-fíks. f. A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krò'-sy'-fíks'-shùn. f. The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krò'-sy'-fòrm. a. Having the form of a cross.

To **CRUCIFY**, krò'-sy'-fý. v. a. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUD. See CURD.

CRUDE, krò'de. a. Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digested; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krò'de-ly. ad. Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krò'de-nìs. f. Unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDITY, krò'-dí-tý. f. Indigestion, inconcoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUDY, krò'-dý. a. Concreted, coagulated; raw, chill.

CRUEL, krò'-il. a. Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krò'-il-ly. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krò'-il-nìs. f. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krò'-il-tý. f. Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krò'-èn-táte. a. Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krò'-it. f. A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE,

CRU

CRUISE, krô'se. f. A small cup.
 CRUISE, krô'ze. f. A voyage in search of plunder.
 To CRUISE, krô'ze. v. n. To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.
 CRUISER, krô'-zür. f. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.
 CRUM, } krüm'. } f. The soft part
 CRUMB, } of bread, not
 the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.
 To CRUMBLE, krüm'bl. v. a. To break into small pieces, to comminute.
 To CRUMBLE, krüm'bl. v. n. To fall into small pieces.
 CRUMMY, krüm'-mý. a. Soft.
 CRUMP, krümp'. a. Crooked in the back.
 To CRUMPLE, krümp'l. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.
 CRUMPLING, krümp'-ling. f. A small degenerate apple.
 CRUPPER, krüp'-pür. f. That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.
 CRURAL, krô'-rál. a. Belonging to the leg.
 CRUSADE, krô-sá'de. } f. An ex-
 CRUSADO, krô-sá'-dô. } pedition
 against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.
 CRUSET, krô'-slt. f. A goldsmith's melting-pot.
 To CRUSH, krúsh'. v. a. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.
 CRUSH, krúsh'. f. A collision.
 CRUST, krúst'. f. Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.
 To CRUST, krúst'. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.
 To CRUST, krúst'. v. n. To gather or contract a crust.
 CRUSTACEOUS, krúst-tá'-shús. a. Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.
 CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krúst-tá'-shús-nís. f. The quality of having jointed shells.
 CRUSTILY, krúst'-tí-lý. ad. Peevishly, snappishly.
 CRUSTINESS, krúst' tí-nís. f. The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRY

CRUSTY, krús'-tý. a. Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snappish.
 CRUTCH, krúth'. f. A support used by cripples.
 To CRUTCH, krúth'. v. a. To support on crutches as a cripple.
 To CRY, krý'. v. n. To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.
 To CRY, krý'. v. n. To proclaim publickly something lost or found.
 To CRY DOWN, krý' dow'n. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.
 To CRY OUT, krý' ou't. v. n. To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare loud; to be in labour.
 To CRY UP, krý' úp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.
 CRY, krý'. f. Lamentation, shriek, scream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.
 CRYAL, krý'-ál. f. The heron.
 CRYER, krý'-ür. f. The falcon gentle.
 CRYPTICAL, kríp'-tí-kál. } a. Hid-
 CRYPTICK, kríp'-tik. } den, secret, occult.
 CRYPTICALLY, kríp'-tí-kál-ý. ad. Occultly, secretly.
 CRYPTOGRAPHY, kríp-tóg'-gráf-ý. f. The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, cyphers.
 CRYPTOLOGY, kríp-tól'-lô-jý. f. Ænigmatical language.
 CRYSTAL, krís'-túl. f. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a fictitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; Crystals, in chymistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.
 CRYSTAL, krís'-túl. a. Consisting

CUC

of crystal; bright, clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.
 CRYSTALLINE, } krís'-tál-líne.
 } krís'-tál'-lin.
 a. Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, pellucid, transparent.
 CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krís'-tál-líne ú'-múr. f. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.
 CRYSTALLIZATION, krís'-tál-lý-zá'-shún. f. Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.
 To CRYSTALLIZE, krís'-tál-líze. v. a. To cause to congeal or concreate in crystals.
 To CRYSTALLIZE, krís'-tál-líze. v. n. To coagulate, congeal, concreate, or shoot into crystals.
 CUB, kúb'. f. The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.
 To CUB, kúb'. v. a. To bring forth. Little used.
 CUBATION, kú-bá'-shún. f. The act of lying down.
 CUBATORY, kú-bá-túr-ý. a. Recumbent.
 CUBATURE, kú-bá-türe. f. The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.
 CUBE, kú'be. f. A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.
 CUBE ROOT, kú'be rò't. } f.
 CUBICK ROOT, kú'-bík rò't. } The origin of a cubick number.
 CUBICAL, kú'-bí-kál. } a. Having
 CUBICK, kú'-bík. } the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of sixty-four.
 CUBICALNESS, kú'-bí-kál-nís. f. The state or quality of being cubical.
 CUBICULARY, kú-bík'-kú-lár-ý. a. Fitted for the posture of lying down.
 CUBIFORM, kú'-bý-fórm. a. Of the shape of a cube.
 CUBIT, kú'-bí. f. A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.
 CUBITAL, kú'-bí-tél. a. Containing only the length of a cubit.
 CUCKOLD, kúk'-kúld. f. One that is married to an adultress.

C U F

To CUCKOLD, kùk'-kùld. v. a. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDY, kùk'-kùl-dý. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kùk'-kùld-mà-kùr. f. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kùk'-kùl-dùm. f. The act of adultery, the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kùk'-kò. f. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kùk'-kò-bùd. } f.

CUCKOO-FLOWER, kùk'-kò-flow-ùr. } The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kùk'-kò-spítl. f. A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULATE, kù-kùl'-lâte. } a.

CUCULATED, kù-kùl'-lâ-tid. } Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kou'-kùm-ùr. f. The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kù-kùr-bi-tâ'-shùs. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pompion and melon.

CUCURBITE, kù-kùr-bîte. f. A chymical vessel commonly called a Body.

CUD, kùd'. f. That food which is deposited in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kùd'n. } f. A clown, a

CUDDY, kùd'-dý. } stupid low dolt.

To CUDDLE, kùd'l. v. n. To lie close, to squat.

CUDGEL, kùd'-jil. f. A stick to strike with.

To CUDGEL, kùd'-jil. v. a. To beat with a stick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kùd'-jil-pròf. a. Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kùd'-wèd. f. A plant.

CUE, kù. f. The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwèr'-pò. f. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kùf'. f. A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

To CUFF, kùf'. v. n. To fight, to scuffle.

C U L

To CUFF, kùf'. v. a. To strike with the fist, to strike with talons.

CUFF, kùf'. f. Part of the sleeve.

CUIRASS, kù-ràs. f. A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, kù-ràs-fè'r. f. A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

CUISH, kùsh'. f. The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, kùl'-déz. f. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kù-lì-nâr-ý. a. Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kùl'. v. a. To select from others.

CULLER, kùl'-lùr. f. One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, kùl'-lyùn. f. A scoundrel.

CULLIONLY, kùl'-lyùn-ly. a. Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base.

CULLY, kùl'-ly. f. A man deceived or imposed upon.

To CULLY, kùl'-ly. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kùl-mìf'-fè-rùs. a. Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

To CULMINATE, kùl'-mì-nâte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kùl-mì-nâ'-shùn. f. The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kùl-pâ-bli'-i-tý. f. Blameableness.

CULPABLE, kùl'-pùbl. a. Criminal; blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kùl'-pùbl-nis. f. Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kùl'-pùb ly. ad. Blameably, criminally.

CULPRIT, kùl'-prít. f. A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER, kùl'-tùr. f. The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share.

To CULTIVATE, kùl'-tì-vâte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kùl-tì-vâ'-shùn. f. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kùl-tì-vâ-tùr. f. One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CULTURE, kùl'-tshùr. f. The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kùl'-tshùr. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not used.

C U N

CULVER, kùl'-vèr. f. A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kùl'-vè-rìn. f. A species of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kùl'-vèr-kè. f. A species of flower.

To CUMBER, kùm'-bùr. v. a. To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.

CUMBER, kùm'-bùr. f. Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.

CUMBERSOME, kùm'-bùr-sùm. a. Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kùm'-bùr-sùm-ly. ad. In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kùm'-bùr-sùm-nis. f. Encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, kùm'-brùnsè. f. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kùm'-brùs. a. Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.

CUMFREY, kùm'-frý. f. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN, kùm'-mìn. f. A plant.

To CUMULATE, kù-mù-lâte. v. a. To heap together.

CUMULATION, kù-mù-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kùnk-tâ'-shùn. f. Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

CUNCTATOR, kùnk-tâ'-tùr. f. One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kù-ný-âl. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kù-ný-â-tid. a. Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kù-nè'-ý-fòm. a. Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kùn'-nùr. f. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, kùn'-ning. a. Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, tricky, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kùn'-ning. f. Artifice, deceit, slyness, flight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kùn'-ning-ly. ad. Artfully, sily, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kùn'-ning-mân'. f. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kùn'-ning-nis. f. Deceitfulness, slyness.

CUP,

CUR

CUP, kúp'. f. A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.
 To CUP, kúp'. v. a. To supply with cups, Obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.
 CUPBEARER, kúp'-bê-rúr. f. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.
 CUPBOARD, kúp'-búrd. f. A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.
 CUPIDITY, kú-píd'-i-tý. f. Concupiscence, unlawful longing.
 CUPOLA, kú'-pô-lá. f. A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.
 CUPPER, kúp'-púr. f. One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.
 CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'-píng-glás. f. A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.
 CUPREOUS, kú'-prý-ús. a. Coppery, consisting of copper.
 CUR, kúr'. f. A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.
 CURABLE, kú'-rábl. a. That admits a remedy.
 CURABLENESS, kú'-rábl-nís. f. Possibility to be healed.
 CURACY, kú'-rá-sý. f. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.
 CURATE, kú'-rét. f. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.
 CURATESHIP, kú'-rét-shíp. f. The same with Curacy.
 CURATIVE, kú'-rá-tív. a. Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.
 CURATOR, kú'-rá-tór. f. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.
 CURB, kúrb'. f. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.
 To CURB, kúrb'. v. a. To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.
 CURD, kúrd'. f. The coagulation of milk.
 To CURD, kúrd'. v. a. To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.
 To CURDLE, kúrd'l. v. n. To coagulate, to concrete.

CUR

To CURDLE, kúrd'l. v. a. To cause to coagulate.
 CURDY, kúr'-dý. a. Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.
 CURE, kú're. f. Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.
 To CURE, kú're. v. a. To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.
 CURELESS, kú're-lís. a. Without cure, without remedy.
 CURER, kú'-rúr. f. A healer, a physician.
 CURFEW, kúr'-fú. f. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.
 CURIALITY, kú-ry'-ál'-i-tý. f. The privileges, or retinue of a court.
 CURIOSITY, kú-ryós'-i-tý. f. Inquisitiveness, inclination to enquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment; an object of curiosity, rarity.
 CURIIOUS, kú'-ryús. a. Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.
 CURIIOUSLY, kú'-ryús-lý. ad. Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.
 CURL, kúrl'. f. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.
 To CURL, kúrl'. v. a. To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.
 To CURL, kúrl'. v. n. To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself.
 CURLEW, kúr'-lú. f. A kind of water-fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.
 CURMUDGEON, kúr'-múd'-jún. f. An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.
 CURMUDGEONLY, kúr'-múd'-jún-lý. a. Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.
 CURRANT, kúr'-rún. f. The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth.
 CURRENCY, kúr'-rén-sý. f. Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general

CUR

esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
 CURRENT, kúr'-rén. a. Circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.
 CURRENT, kúr'-rén. f. A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.
 CURRENTLY, kúr'-rén-lý. ad. In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.
 CURRENTNESS, kúr'-rén-nís. f. Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
 CURRIER, kúr'-ry-úr. f. One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.
 CURRISH, kúr'-rísh. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
 To CURRY, kúr'-ry. v. a. To dress leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
 CURRYCOMB, kúr'-ry-kóme. f. An iron instrument used for currying horses.
 To CURSE, kúr'-se. v. a. To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.
 To CURSE, kúr'-se. v. n. To imprecate.
 CURSE, kúr'-se. f. Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.
 CURSED, kúr'-síd. part. a. Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexatious, troublesome.
 CURSEDLY, kúr'-síd-lý. ad. Miserably, shamefully.
 CURSEDNESS, kúr'-síd-nís. f. The state of being under a curse.
 CURSHIP, kúr'-shíp. f. Dogship, meanness.
 CURSITOR, kúr'-sí-túr. f. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
 CURSORARY, kúr'-súr-rér-ry. a. Curfory, hasty, careless.

CUT

CYCLE.

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CZA

CYCLE, fý'kl. f. A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, fý'-kloid. f. A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, fý'-cloi'-dál. a. Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, fý'-klô-pê-dê'-a. f. A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

CYGNET, sig'-nít. f. A young swan.

CYLINDER, sil'-In-dúr. f. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, fý'-Hn'-dri-kál. } a.

CYLINDRICK, fý'-Hn'-drik. } a.

Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, fý'-már'. f. A flight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sim'-bál. f. A musical instrument.

CYNANTHROPY, fý'-nán'-thró-pý. f. A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, fý'-ně-jét'-iks. f. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sín'-ik-ál. } a. Having

CYNICK, sín'-ik. } the qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

CYNICK, sín'-nik. f. A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, fý'-nô-sûre. f. The

star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

CYON. See **CION**.

CYPRESS-TREE, fý'-prús-trê. f. A tall strait tree: its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, fý'-prús. f. A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, sít'. } f. A bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, sís'-tik. a. Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sís'-tôt'-tô-mý. f. The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, zà'r. f. The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, zà-rí'-ná. f. The empress of Russia.

D.

DAC

DAG

DAI

TO DAB, dáb'. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dáb'. f. A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dáb'-tshík. f. A water-fowl.

TO DABBLE, dáb'l. v. a. To smear, to daub, to wet.

TO DABBLE, dáb'l. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dáb'-lúr. f. One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.

DACE, dâ'fe. f. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dák'-tíl. f. A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dád'. } f. The child's way of expressing father.

DADDY, dád'-dý. } f. The child's way of expressing father.

DÆDAL, dê'-dál. a. Various, variegated.

DAFFODIL, dâf'-fô-díl. } f.

DAFFODILLY, dâf'-fô-díl'-lý. } f.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, dâf'-fô-down-díl'-lý. } f.

This plant hath a lily flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

TO DAFT, dâft'. v. a. To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

DAG, dâg'. f. A dagger; a handgun, a pistol.

DAGGER, dâg'-úr. f. A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [+].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dâg'-úrzdâ'-ing. f. The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

TO DAGGLE, dâg'l. v. a. To dip negligently in mire or water.

TO DAGGLE, dâg'l. v. n. To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dâg'l-tâle. a. Bemired, bespattered.

DAILY, dâ'-lý. a. Happening every day, quotidian.

DAILY, dâ'-lý. ad. Every day, very often.

DAINTILY, dâ'n-tí-lý. ad. Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.

DAINTINESS, dâ'n-tí-nís. f. Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.

DAINTY, dâ'n-tý. a. Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.

DAINTY, dâ'n-tý. f. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.

DAIRY, dâ'-rý. f. The place where milk is manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, dâ'-rý-mâde. f. The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISY,

DAM

DAISY, dă'-zý. f. A spring flower.
DALE, dă'le. f. A vale, a valley.
DALLIANCE, dă'l'-lyânse. f. Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.
DALLIER, dă'l'-ly-úr. f. A trifle, a fondler.
To DALLY, dă'l'-ly. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.
DAM, dăm'. f. The mother.
DAM, dăm'. f. A mole or bank to confine water.
To DAM, dăm'. v. a. To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.
DAMAGE, dăm'-idzh. f. Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.
To DAMAGE, dăm'-idzh. v. a. To mischief, to injure, to impair.
To DAMAGE, dăm'-idzh. v. n. To take damage.
DAMAGEABLE, dăm'-idzh-âbl. a. Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.
DAMASCENE, dăm'-zân. f. A small black plumb, a damson.
DAMASK, dăm'-âsk. f. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.
To DAMASK, dăm'-âsk. v. a. To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.
DAMASK-ROSE, dăm'-âsk-rô'ze. f. A red rose.
DAME, dă'me. f. A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.
DAMES-VIOLET, dă'mz-vî'-ô-lét. f. Queen's gillyflower.
To DAMN, dăm'. v. a. To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any publick performance, to explode.
DAMNABLE, dăm'-nâbl. a. Deserving damnation.
DAMNABLY, dăm'-nâ-blý. ad. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.
DAMNATION, dăm-nâ'-shûn. f. Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.
DAMNATORY, dăm-nâ'-túr-ý. a. Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAN

DAMNED, dăm'-néd. part. a. Hateful, detestable.
DAMNIFICK, dăm'-nif'-lk. a. Procuring loss, mischievous.
To DAMNIFY, dăm'-nif'-fý. v. a. To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.
DAMNINGNESS, dăm'-ning-nis. f. Tendency to procure damnation.
DAMP, dămp'. a. Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.
DAMP, dămp'. f. Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.
To DAMP, dămp'. v. a. To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.
DAMPISHNESS, dămp'-ish-nis. f. Tendency to wetness, moisture.
DAMPNESS, dămp'-nis. f. Moisture.
DAMPY, dămp'-ý. a. Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.
DAMSEL, dăm'-zil. f. A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.
DAMSON, dăm'-zûn. f. A small black plum.
DAN, dăn'. f. The old term of honour for men.
To DANCE, dăn'se. v. n. To move in measure.
To DANCE Attendance, dăn'se. v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
To DANCE, dăn'se. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.
DANCE, dăn'se. f. A motion of one or many in concert.
DANCER, dăn'-súr. f. One that practises the art of dancing.
DANCINGMASTER, dăn'-sing-mâf-túr. f. One who teaches the art of dancing.
DANCINGSCHOOL, dăn'-sing-skôl. f. The school where the art of dancing is taught.
DANDELION, dăn-dê-lî'-ûn. f. The name of a plant.
To DANDLE, dănd'l. v. a. To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.
DANDLER, dănd'-lúr. f. He that dandles or fondles children.
DANDRUFF, dăn'-drif. f. Scurf on the head.
DANEWORT, dă'ne-wúrt. f. A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
DANGER, dăn-júr. f. Risque, hazard, peril.
To DANGER, dăn-júr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.

DAR

DANGERLESS, dăn'-jêr-lis. a. Without hazard, without risque.
DANGEROUS, dă'n-jê. a. Hazardous, perilous.
DANGEROUSLY, dă'n-jê-rúf-ly. ad. Hazardously, perilously, with danger.
DANGEROUSNESS, dă'n-jê-rúf-nis. f. Danger, hazard, peril.
To DANGLE, dă'ng-gl. v. n. To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.
DANGLER, dă'ng-lúr. f. A man that hangs about women.
DANK, dănk'. a. Damp, moist.
DANKISH, dănk'-ish. a. Somewhat dank.
DAPPER, dăp'-púr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.
DAPPERLING, dăp'-púr-lîng. f. A dwarf.
DAPPLE, dăp'l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.
To DAPPLE, dăp'l. v. a. To streak, to vary.
DAR, dă'r. } f. A fish found in the
DART, dă'rt. } Severn.
To DARE, dă're. v. n. pret. I Durst, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.
To DARE, dă're. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
To DARE LARKS, dă're lâ'rks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glass.
DARE, dă're. f. Defiance, challenge. Not in use.
DAREFUL, dă're-fúl. a. Full of defiance.
DARING, dă'-ring. a. Bold, adventurous, fearless.
DARINGLY, dă'-ring-ly. ad. Boldly, courageously.
DARINGNESS, dă'-ring-nis. f. Boldness.
DARK, dărk. a. Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant; gloomy.
To DARK, dărk. v. a. To darken, to obscure.
To DARKEN, dă'rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex, to fully.
To DARKEN, dă'rkn. v. n. To grow dark.
DARKLING, dărk-lîng. part. a. Being in the dark.
DARKLY, dărk-ly. ad. In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.
DARKNESS, dărk-nis. f. Absence of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.
DARKSOME,

DAU

DARKSOME, dă'rk-sŭm. a. Gloomy, obscure.
DARLING, dă'r-lĭng. a. Favourite, dear, beloved.
DARLING, dă'r-lĭng. f. A favourite, one much beloved.
To DARN, dă'rn. v. a. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
DARNEL, dă'r-nĭl. f. A weed growing in the fields.
To DARRAIN, dă'r-ră'ne. v. a. To range troops for battle.
DART, dărt'. f. A missile weapon thrown by the hand.
To DART, dărt'. v. a. To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.
To DART, dărt'. v. n. To fly as a dart.
To DASH, dăsh'. v. a. To throw any thing suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or print in haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.
To DASH, dăsh'. v. n. To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.
DASH, dăsh'. f. Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.
DASH, dăsh'. ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed.
DASTARD, dăs'-tărd. f. A coward, a poltron.
To DASTARDISE, dăs'-tărd-dĭze. v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.
DASTARDLY, dăs'-tărd-lĭ. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.
DASTARDY, dăs'-tărd-dĭ. f. Cowardliness.
DATE, dă'te. f. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.
DATE-TREE, dă'te-trĕ. f. A species of palm.
To DATE, dă'te. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
DATELESS, dă'te-lĭs. a. Without any fixed term.
DATIVE, dă'-tĭv. a. In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
To DAUB, dă'b. v. a. To smear with

DAZ

something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.
DAUBER, dă'-bŭr. f. A coarse low painter.
DAUBY, dă'-bŭ. a. Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.
DAUGHTER, dă'-tŭr. f. The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.
To DAUNT, dă'nt. v. a. To discourage, to fright.
DAUNTLESS, dă'nt-lĭs. a. Fearless, not dejected.
DAUNTLESSNESS, dă'nt-lĕf-nĭs. f. Fearlessness.
DAW, dă'. f. The name of a bird.
To DAWN, dă'n. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.
DAWN, dă'n. f. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.
DAY, dă'. f. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.
DAYBED, dă'-bĕd. f. A bed used for idleness.
DAYBOOK, dă'-bŭk. f. A tradesman's journal.
DAYBREAK, dă'-brĕk. f. The dawn, the first appearance of light.
DAYLABOUR, dă'-lă'-bŭr. f. Labour by the day.
DAYLABOURER, dă'-lă'-bŭr-ŭr. f. One that works by the day.
DAYLIGHT, dă'-lĭte. f. The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.
DAYLILY, dă'-lĭ-y. f. The same with asphodel.
DAYSPRING, dă'-sprĭng. f. The rise of the day, the dawn.
DAYSTAR, dă'-stăr. f. The morning star.
DAYTIME, dă'-tĭme. f. The time in which there is light, opposed to night.
DAYWORK, dă'-wŭrk. f. Work imposed by the day, daylabour.
To DAZE, dă'ze. v. a. To overpower with light; to strike with too strong a lustre.
DAZIED, dă'-zĭd. a. Besprinkled with daisies.
To DAZZLE, dăz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

DEA

To DAZZLE, dăz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.
DEACON, dĕ'kn. f. One of the lowest order of the clergy.
DEACONESS, dĕ'kn-nĕs. f. A female officer in the ancient church.
DEACONRY, dĕ'kn-rĭ. } f. The
DEACONSHIP, dĕ'kn-shĭp. } office or dignity of a deacon.
DEAD, dĕd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.
To DEADEN, dĕd'n. v. a. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid, or spiritless.
DEAD-DOING, dĕd'-dŏ-ing. part. a. Destructive, killing, mischievous.
DEAD-LIFT, dĕd'-lĭft'. f. Hopeless exigence.
DEADLY, dĕd'-lĭ. a. Destructive, mortal, implacable.
DEADLY, dĕd'-lĭ. ad. In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.
DEADNESS, dĕd'-nĭs. f. Want of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.
DEADNETTLE, dĕd'-nĕtl. f. A weed, the same with archangel.
DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'-rĕk'-ning. f. That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
DEAF, dĕf'. a. Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard.
To DEAFEN, dĕf'n. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.
DEAFLY, dĕf'-lĭ. ad. Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.
DEAFNESS, dĕf'-nĭs. f. Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.
DEAL, dĕ'l. f. Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.
To DEAL, dĕ'l. v. a. To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.
To DEAL, dĕ'l. v. n. To traffick, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in,

DEA

to practise; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill, to contend with.
TO DEALBATE, dẽ-ãl'-bãte. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.
DEALBATION, dẽ-ãl'-bã'-shùn. f. The act of bleaching.
DEALER, dẽ-lũr. f. One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.
DEALING, dẽ-lĩng. f. Practice, action; intercourse; measures of treatment; traffick, business.
DEAMBULATION, dẽ-ãm-bũ-lã'-shùn. f. The act of walking abroad.
DEAMBULATORY, dẽ-ãm"-bũ-lã-tũr'-y. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
DEAN, dẽ-n. f. The second dignitary of a diocese.
DEANERY, dẽ-n-ẽr'-y. f. The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.
DEANSHIP, dẽ-n-shĩp. f. The office and rank of a dean.
DEAR, dẽ-r. a. Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.
DEAR, dẽ-r. f. A word of endearment.
DEARBOUGHT, dẽ-r-bãt. a. Purchased at a high price.
DEARLY, dẽ-r-lỹ. ad. With great fondness; at a high price.
TO DEARN, dã-rn. v. a. To mend cloaths.
DEARNESS, dẽ-r-nĩs. f. Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high price.
DEARTH, dẽrth'. f. Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenness.
TO DEARTICULATE, dẽ-ãr-tĩk'-ũ-lãte. v. a. To disjoint, to dismember.
DEATH, dẽth'. f. The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.
DEATH-BED, dẽth'-bẽd. f. The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.
DEATHFUL, dẽth'-fũl. a. Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.
DEATHLESS, dẽth'-lĩs. a. Immortal, never-dying.
DEATHLIKE, dẽth'-lĩke. a. Resembling death, still.
DEATH'S-DOOR, dẽth'-s-dõr. f. A near approach to death.
DEATHSMAN, dẽth'-s-mãn. f. Executioner, hangman, headsmen.

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DEATHWATCH, dẽth'-wõtth. f. An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.
TO DEBARK, dẽ-bãrk. v. a. To disembark.
TO DEBAR, dẽ-bãr. v. a. To exclude, to preclude.
TO DEBASE, dẽ-bã'se. v. a. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.
DEBASEMENT, dẽ-bã'se-mẽnt. f. The act of debasing or degrading.
DEBASER, dẽ-bã'-sũr. f. He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.
DEBATABLE, dẽ-bã'te-ãbl. a. Disputable.
DEBATE, dẽ-bã'te. f. A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.
TO DEBATE, dẽ-bã'te. v. a. To controvert, to dispute, to contest.
TO DEBATE, dẽ-bã'te. v. n. To deliberate; to dispute.
DEBATEFUL, dẽ-bã'te-fũl. a. Quarrelsome, contentious.
DEBATEMENT, dẽ-bã'te-mẽnt. f. Contest, controversy.
DEBATER, dẽ-bã'-tũr. f. A disputant, a controvertist.
TO DEBAUCH, dẽ-bã'tsh. v. a. To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.
DEBAUCH, dẽ-bã'tsh. f. A fit of intemperance, lewdness.
DEBAUCHEE, dẽb-õ-shẽ. f. A lecher, a drunkard.
DEBAUCHER, dẽ-bã'tsh-ũr. f. One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.
DEBAUCHERY, dẽ-bã'tsh-ẽ-rỹ. f. The practice of excess, lewdness.
DEBAUCHMENT, dẽ-bã'tsh-mẽnt. f. The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.
TO DEBEL, dẽ-bẽl'. } v. a. To conquer,
TO DEBELLATE, dẽ-bẽl'-lãte. } to overcome in war.
DEBELLATION, dẽ-bẽl-lã'-shùn. f. The act of conquering in war.
DEBENTURE, dẽ-bẽn'-tshũr. f. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.
DEBILE, dẽb'-il. a. Feeble, languid.
TO DEBILITATE, dẽ-bĩl'-ĩ-tãte. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.
DEBILITATION, dẽ-bĩl-y-tã'-shùn. f. The act of weakening.
DEBILITY, dẽ-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ. f. Weakness, feebleness.

DEC

DEBONAIR, dẽb-õ-nã're. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.
DEBONAIRLY, dẽb-õ-nã're-lỹ. ad. Elegantly.
DEBT, dẽt'. f. That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.
DEBTED, dẽt'-tĩd. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.
DEBTOR, dẽt'-tũr. f. He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.
DECACUMINATED, dẽ-kã-kũ'-mĩ-nã-tĩd. a. Having the top cut off.
DECADE, dẽk'-ãd. f. The sum of ten.
DECADENCY, dẽ-kã'-dẽn-sỹ. f. Decay, fall.
DECAGON, dẽk'-ã-gõn. f. A plain figure in geometry.
DECALOGUE, dẽk'-ã-lõg. f. The ten commandments given by God to Moses.
TO DECAMP, dẽ-kãmp'. v. a. To shift the camp, to move off.
DECAMPMENT, dẽ-kãmp'-mẽnt. f. The act of shifting the camp.
TO DECANT, dẽ-kãnt'. v. a. To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.
DECANTATION, dẽ-kãn-tã'-shùn. f. The act of decanting.
DECANTER, dẽ-kãn'-tũr. f. A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.
TO DECAPITATE, dẽ-kãp'-ĩ-tãte. v. a. To behead.
TO DECAY, dẽ-kã'. v. n. To lose excellence, to decline.
DECAY, dẽ-kã'. f. Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.
DECAYER, dẽ-kã'-ũr. f. That which causes decay.
DECEASE, dẽ-sẽ'se. f. Death, departure from life.
TO DECEASE, dẽ-sẽ'se. v. n. To die, to depart from life.
DECEIT, dẽ-sẽ't. f. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.
DECEITFUL, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.
DECEITFULLY, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl-y. ad. Fraudulently.
DECEITFULNESS, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl-nĩs. f. Tendency to deceive.
DECEIVABLE, dẽ-sẽ'v-ãbl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.
DECEIVABLENESS, dẽ-sẽ'v-ãbl-nĩs. f. Liableness to be deceived.
TO DECEIVE, dẽ-sẽ'v. v. a. To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.
DECEIVER,

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DECEIVER, dē-sē'-vūr. f. One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, dē-sēm'-būr. f. The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dē-sēm'-pē-dāl. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dē-sēm'-vēr-ēt. f. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dē-sēn'-fē. f. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitability to character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dē-sēn'-nyāl. a. What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENT, dē-sēnt. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dē-sēnt-lē. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dē-sēp'-tī-bil'-i-tē. f. Liability to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dē-sēp'-tī-bl. a. Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dē-sēp'-shūn. f. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dē-sēp'-shūs. a. Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dē-sēp'-tīv. a. Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dē-sēp'-tūr-ē. a. Containing means of deceit.

DECERPT, dē-sērp'-t. a. Diminished, taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, dē-sērp'-tī-bl. a. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dē-sērp'-shūn. f. The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dē-sēs'-shūn. f. A departure.

To DECHARM, dē-tshārm. v. a. To counteract a charm, to disenchant.

To DECIDE, dē-sī'-de. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, dēs'-sē-dēnsē. f. The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dē-sī'-dūr. f. One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dē-sīd'-ū-ūs. a. Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dēs'-i-māl. a. Numbered by ten.

To DECIMATE, dēs'-im-āte. v. a. To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dēs'-fē-mā'-shūn. f. A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To DECIPHER, dē-sī'-fūr. v. a. To

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explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dē-sī'-fēr-ūr. f. One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dē-sīzh'-ūn. f. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dē-sī'-sīv. a. Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, dē-sī'-sīv-lē. ad. In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dē-sī'-sīv-nēs. f. The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.

DECISORY, dē-sī'-fūr-ē. a. Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dēk'. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

DECK, dēk'. f. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dēk'-kūr. f. A dresser.

To DECLAIM, dē-klā'm. v. n. To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dē-klā'm-ūr. f. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dēk-klā-mā'-shūn. f. A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.

DECLAMATOR, dēk-klā-mā'-tūr. f. A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dē-klām'-mā-tūr-ē. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, dē-klā'-rābl. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dēk-klā-rā'-shūn. f. A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dē-klār'-ā-tīv. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, dē-klār'-ā-tūr-lē. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promissively.

DECLARATORY, dē-klār'-ā-tūr-ē. a. Affirmative, expressive.

To DECLARE, dē-klā're. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to shew in open view.

To DECLARE, dē-klā're. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dē-klā're-mēt.

DEC

f. Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, dē-klā'-rūr. f. One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dē-klēn'-shūn. f. Tendency from a great to a less degree of excellence; declaration, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dē-klī'-nābl. a. Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dēk-klī-nā'-shūn. f. Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dē-klī-nā'-tūr. f.

DECLINATORY, dē-klī-nā'-tūr-ē. f. An instrument in dialing.

To DECLINE, dē-klī'ne. v. n. To lean downward; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dē-klī'ne. v. a. To bend downward, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dē-klī'ne. f. The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dē-klīv'-i-tē. f. Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, dē-klī'-vūs. a. Gradually descending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dē-kōk'-t. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.

DECOCTIBLE, dē-kōk'-tī-bl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dē-kōk'-shūn. f. The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dē-kōk'-tshūr. f. A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dē-kōl-lā'-shūn. f. The act of beheading.

DECOMPOSITE, dē-kōm-pōz'-it. a. Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dē-kōm-pō-zīsh'-ūn. f. The act of compounding things already compounded.

To

DEC

To DECOMPOUND, dē'-kōm-pou"nd. v. a. To compose of things already compounded.
 DECOMPOUND, dē'-kōm-pou"nd. a. Composed of things or words already compounded.
 To DECORATE, dēk'-kō-rāte. v. a. To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.
 DECORATION, dēk'-kō-rā-shūn. f. Ornament, added beauty.
 DECORATOR, dēk'-kō-rā-tōr. f. An adorer.
 DECOROUS, dē-kō'-rūs. a. Decent, suitable to a character.
 To DECORTICATE, dē-kōr'-tī-kāte. v. a. To divest of the bark or husk.
 DECORTICATION, dē-kōr'-tī-kā-shūn. f. The act of stripping the bark or husk.
 DECORUM, dē-kō'-rūm. f. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.
 To DECOY, dē-koy'. v. a. To lure into a cage, to intrap.
 DECOY, dē-koy'. f. Allurement to mischiefs.
 DECOYDUCK, dē-koy'-dūk. f. A duck that lures others.
 To DECREASE, dē-krē'se. v. n. To grow less, to be diminished.
 To DECREASE, dē-krē'se. v. a. To make less, to diminish.
 DECREASE, dē-krē'se. f. The state of growing less, decay; the wain of the moon.
 To DECREE, dē-krē'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.
 To DECREE, dē-krē'. v. a. To doom or assign by a decree.
 DECREE, dē-krē'. f. An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.
 DECREMENT, dēk'-krē-mēnt. f. Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.
 DECREPIT, dē-krēp'-it. a. Wasted and worn out with age.
 To DECREPITATE, dē-krēp'-i-tāte. v. a. To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.
 DECREPITATION, dē-krēp'-i-tā-shūn. f. The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.
 DECREPITNESS, dē-krēp'-it-nis. }
 DECREPITUDE, dē-krēp'-i-tūde. } f.
 The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.
 DECRESCENT, dē-krēs'-fēnt. a. Growing less.
 DECRETAL, dē-krē'-tāl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DED

DECRETAL, dē-krē'-tāl. f. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.
 DECRETIST, dē-krē'-tist. f. One that studies the decretal.
 DECRETORY, dēk'-krē-tūr-ŷ. a. Judicial, definitive.
 DECRIAL, dē-krī'-āl. f. Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.
 To DECRY, dē-krŷ'. v. a. To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.
 DECUMBENCE, dē-kūm'-bēnsē. } f. The
 DECUMBENCY, dē-kūm'-bēnsŷ. } act of
 lying down,
 the posture of lying down.
 DECUMBITURE, dē-kūm'-bī-tūre. f. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
 DECUPLE, dēk'-ūpl. a. Tenfold.
 DECURION, dē-kū'-ryūn. f. A commander over ten.
 DECURSION, dē-kūr'-shūn. f. The act of running down.
 DECURTATION, dē-kūr'-tā-shūn. f. The act of cutting short.
 To DECUSSATE, dē-kūs'-sāte. v. a. To intersect at acute angles.
 DECUSSATION, dē-kūs'-sā-shūn. f. The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.
 To DEDECORATE, dē-dēk'-kō-rāte. v. a. To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.
 DEDECORATION, dē-dēk'-kō-rā-shūn. f. The act of disgracing.
 DEDECOROUS, dē-dēk'-kō-rūs. a. Disgraceful, reproachful.
 DEDENTITION, dē-tēn-tish'-ūn. f. Loss or shedding of the teeth.
 To DEDICATE, dēd'-ŷ-kāte. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.
 DEDICATE, dēd'-ŷ-kāte. a. Consecrate, devote, dedicated.
 DEDICATION, dēd'-ŷ-kā-shūn. f. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.
 DEDICATOR, dēd'-ŷ-kā-tūr. f. One who inscribes his work to a patron.
 DEDICATORY, dēd'-ŷ-kā-tūr-ŷ. a. Composing a dedication.
 DEDITION, dē-dīsh'-ūn. f. The act of yielding up any thing.
 To DEDUCE, dē-dū'se. v. a. To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.
 DEDUCEMENT, dē-dū'se-mēnt. f.

DEF

The thing deduced, consequential proposition.
 DEDUCIBLE, dē-dū'-sibl. a. Collectible by reason.
 DEDUCIVE, dē-dū'-siv. a. Performing the act of deduction.
 To DEDUCT, dē-dūkt'. v. a. To subtract, to take away.
 DEDUCTION, dē-dūkt'-shūn. f. Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.
 DEDUCTIVE, dē-dūkt'-tiv. a. Deducible.
 DEDUCTIVELY, dē-dūkt'-tiv-lŷ. ad. Consequentially, by regular deduction.
 DEED, dē'd. f. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.
 DEEDLESS, dē'd-lis. a. Unactive.
 To DEEM, dē'm. v. n. Part. DEMPT, or DEEMED. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.
 DEEM, dē'm. f. Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.
 DEEP, dē'p. a. Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.
 DEEP, dē'p. f. The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.
 To DEEPEN, dē'pn. v. a. To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.
 DEEPMOUTHED, dē'p-mouthd. a. Having a hoarse and loud voice.
 DEEPMUSING, dē'p-mŷ-zing. a. Contemplative, lost in thought.
 DEEPLY, dē'p-lŷ. ad. To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.
 DEEPNESS, dē'p-nis. f. Entrance far below the surface, profundity, depth.
 DEER, dē'r. f. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.
 To DEFACE, dē-fā'se. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.
 DEFACEMENT, dē-fā'se-mēnt. f. Violation, injury; erasement.
 DEFACER, dē-fā'sŷr. f. Destroyer, abolisher, violater.
 DEFALANCE, dē-fā'-lāns. f. Failure.
 To DEFALCATE, dē-fāl'-kāte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

DEFAL-

DEF

DEFALCATION, dē-fāl-kā'-shūn. f. Diminution.
 DEFAMATORY, dē-fām'-mā-tūr-y. a. Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.
 To DEFAME, dē-fā'me. v. a. To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.
 DEFAMER, dē-fā'-mūr. f. One that injures the reputation of another.
 To DEFATIGATE, dē-fāt'-ī-gāte. v. a. To weary.
 DEFATIGATION, dē-fāt-ī-gā'-shūn. f. Weariness.
 DEFAULT, dē-fāt. f. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.
 DEFEASANCE, dē-fē-zānse. f. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.
 DEFEASIBLE, dē-fē-zībl. a. That which may be annulled.
 DEFEAT, dē-fē't. f. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.
 To DEFEAT, dē-fē't. v. a. To overthrow, to frustrate.
 DEFEATURE, dē-fē'-tshūr. f. Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.
 To DEFECATE, dē-fē-kāte. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.
 DEFECATE, dē-fē-kāte. a. Purged from lees or foulness.
 DEFECATION, dē-fē-kā'-shūn. f. Purification.
 DEFECT, dē-fēk't. f. Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault; a blemish.
 DEFECTIBILITY, dē-fēk-tī-bīl'-ī-t-y. f. The state of failing, imperfection.
 DEFECTIBLE, dē-fēk'-tībl. a. Imperfect, deficient.
 DEFECTION, dē-fēk'-shūn. f. A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state, revolt.
 DEFECTIVE, dē-fēk'-tīv. a. Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.
 DEFECTIVENESS, dē-fēk'-tīv-nīs. f. Want, faultiness.
 DEFENCE, dē-fēn'se. f. Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEF

DEFENCELESS, dē-fēn'se-līs. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.
 To DEFEND, dē-fēnd'. v. a. To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.
 DEFENDABLE, dē-fēn'-dābl. a. That may be defended.
 DEFENDANT, dē-fēn'-dēnt. a. Defensive, fit for defence.
 DEFENDANT, dē-fēn'-dēnt. f. He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.
 DEFENDER, dē-fēn'-dūr. f. One that defends, a champion; an assenter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.
 DEFENSATIVE, dē-fēn'-sā-tīv. f. Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaister, or the like.
 DEFENSIBLE, dē-fēn'-sībl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.
 DEFENSIVE, dē-fēn'-sīv. a. That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.
 DEFENSIVE, dē-fēn'-sīv. f. Safe-guard; state of defence.
 DEFENSIVELY, dē-fēn'-sīv-l-y. ad. In a defensive manner.
 To DEFER, dē-fēr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.
 To DEFER, dē-fēr'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.
 DEFERENCE, dēf'-ēr-ēnse. f. Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension; submission.
 DEFIANCE, dē-fī'-ānse. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.
 DEFICIENCE, dē-fīsh'-ēnse. } f.
 DEFICIENCY, dē-fīsh'-ēn-sy. } Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.
 DEFICIENT, dē-fīsh'-ēnt. a. Failing, wanting, defective.
 DEFIER, dē-fī'-ūr. f. A challenger, a contemner.
 To DEFILE, dē-fī'le. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.
 To DEFILE, dē-fī'le. v. n. To go off, file by file.
 DEFILE, dēf'-y-lē. f. A narrow passage.

DEF

DEFILEMENT, dē-fī'le-mēnt. f. The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.
 DEFILER, dē-fī'-lūr. f. One that defiles, a corrupter.
 DEFINABLE, dē-fī'ne-ābl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be ascertained.
 To DEFINE, dē-fī'ne. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit.
 To DEFINE, dē-fī'ne. v. n. To determine, to decide.
 DEFINER, dē-fī'-nūr. f. One that describes a thing by its qualities.
 DEFINITE, dēf'-īn-īt. a. Certain, limited; exact, precise.
 DEFINITE, dēf'-īn-īt. f. Thing explained or defined.
 DEFINITENESS, dēf'-īn-īt-nīs. f. Certainty, limitedness.
 DEFINITION, dēf'-y-nīsh'-ūn. f. A short description of any thing by its properties; in logick, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
 DEFINITIVE, dēf'-īn-īt-tīv. a. Determine, positive, express.
 DEFINITELY, dēf'-īn-īt-tīv-l-y. ad. Positively, decisively, expressly.
 DEFINITIVENESS, dēf'-īn-īt-tīv-nīs. f. Decisiveness.
 DEFLAGRABILITY, dē-flā-grā-bīl'-ī-t-y. f. Combustibility.
 DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flā-grābl. a. Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.
 DEFLAGRATION, dē-flā-grā'-shūn. f. Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
 To DEFLECT, dē-flēk't. v. n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.
 DEFLECTION, dē-flēk'-shūn. f. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.
 DEFLEXURE, dē-flēk'-shūr. f. A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.
 DEFLOURATION, dē-flō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of deflouring; the selection of that which is most valuable.
 To DEFLOUR, dē-flou'r. v. a. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.
 DEFLOURER, dē-flou'-rūr. f. A ravisher.
 DEFLUOUS, dēf'-flū-ūs. a. That flows down; that falls off.
 DEFLUXION, dē-flūk'-shūn. f. The flowing down of humours.
 DEFPLY, dēf'-l-y. ad. Dexterously, skilfully. Properly, deftly. Obsolete.
 T 2 DEFOE-

DEFOEDATION, dẽ-fẽ-dá'-shùn. f. The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dẽ-fõ'rse-mẽnt. f. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To **DEFORM**, dẽ-fá'rm. v. a. To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dẽ-fá'rm. a. Ugly, disfigured.

DEFORMATION, dẽ-fõr-má'-shùn. f. A defacing.

DEFORMED, dẽ-fá'rm. part. a. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY, dẽ-fá'r-mẽd-lý. ad. In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dẽ-fá'r-mẽd-nĩs. f. Ugliness.

DEFORMITY, dẽ-fá'r-mĩ-tý. f. Ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dẽ-fõ'r-sũr. f. One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.

To **DEFRAUD**, dẽ-frá'd. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dẽ-frá'-dũr. f. A deceiver.

To **DEFRAY**, dẽ-frá'. v. a. To bear the charges of.

DEFRAZER, dẽ-frá'-ũr. f. One that discharges expences.

DEFRAIMENT, dẽ-frá'-mẽnt. f. The payment of expences.

DEFT, dẽf't. a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.

DEFTLY, dẽf't-lý. ad. Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFUNCT, dẽ-fũkt'. a. Dead, deceased.

DEFUNCT, dẽ-fũkt'. f. One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dẽ-fũkt'-shùn. f. Death.

To **DEFY**, dẽ-fý'. v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.

DEFY, dẽ-fý'. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

DEFYER, dẽ-fý'-ũr. f. A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rá-fý. f. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.

To **DEGENERATE**, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rá-te. v. n. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or base.

DEGENERATE, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rẽt. a. Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

DEGENERATENESS, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rẽt-nĩs. f. Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rá'-shùn. f. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rũs. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dẽ-jẽn'-ẽ-rũs-lý. ad. In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dẽ-glũ-tĩsh'-ũn. f. The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, dẽ-grá-dá'-shùn. f. A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To **DEGRADE**, dẽ-grá'de. v. a. To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, dẽ-grẽ'. f. Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in music, the intervals of sounds.

BY **DEGREES**, bý dẽ-grẽ'z. ad. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dẽ-gũs-tá'-shùn. f. A tasting.

To **DEHORT**, dẽ-há'rt. v. a. To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dẽ-hõr-tá'-shùn. f. Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dẽ-há'r-tá-tũr-y. a. Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dẽ-há'r-tũr. f. A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dẽ-y'-sĩde. f. Death of our blessed Saviour.

To **DEJECT**, dẽ-jẽk't. v. a. To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dẽ-jẽk't. a. Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dẽ-jẽk'-tẽd-lý. ad. In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dẽ-jẽk'-tẽd-nĩs. f. Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, dẽ-jẽk'-shùn. f. A lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTURE, dẽ-jẽk'-tshũr. f. The excrements.

DEJERATION, dẽ-jẽ-rá'-shùn. f. A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dẽ-y'-sĩ-ká'-shùn. f. The act of deifying, or making a god.

f. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dẽ-y'-fõrm. a. Of a godlike form.

To **DEIFY**, dẽ-y'-fý. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as god; to praise excessively.

To **DEIGN**, dǎ'n. v. n. To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

To **DEIGN**, dǎ'n. v. a. To grant, to permit. Not in use.

DEINTEGRATE, dẽ-lĩ-tẽ-grá-te. v. a. To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, dẽ-ĩp'-pá-rũs. a. That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

DEISM, dẽ-izm. f. The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dẽ-ĩst. f. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTICAL, dẽ-ĩs'-tĩ-kál. a. Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, dẽ-ĩ-tý. f. Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dẽ-láf-sẽ-rá'-shùn. f. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIMATION, dẽ-lák-kri-má'-shùn. f. The wateriness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dẽ-lák-tá'-shùn. f. A weaning from the breast.

DELAPSED, dẽ-láp'st. a. Bearing or falling down.

To **DELATE**, dẽ-lá'te. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, dẽ-lá'-shùn. f. A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dẽ-lá'-tũr. f. An accuser, an informer.

To **DELAY**, dẽ-lá'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To **DELAY**, dẽ-lá'. v. n. To stop, to cease from action.

DELAY, dẽ-lá'. f. A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

DELAYER, dẽ-lá'-ũr. f. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dẽ-lẽk'-tẽbl. a. Pleasing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dẽ-lẽk'-tẽbl-nĩs. f. Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLY, dẽ-lẽk'-tẽbl-lý. ad. Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELECTATION, dẽ-lẽk-tá'-shùn. f. Pleasure, delight.

To **DELEGATE**, dẽl'ẽ gá'te. v. a. To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

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DELEGATE, dēl'-lē-gāte. f. A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dēl'-lē-gāte. a. Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dēl'-lē-gātes. f. A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dēl'-lē-gā'-shūn. f. A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dē-lē'te. v. a. To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dēl'-ē-tē'-ryūs. a. Deadly, destructive.

DELETARY, dēl'-ē-tēr-y. a. Destructive, deadly.

DELETION, dē-lē'-shūn. f. Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.

DELF, } dēlf'. { f. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

DELFE, } dēlf'. { f. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dē-līb'-ē-rāte. v. n. To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, dē-līb'-ē-rēt. a. Circumspect, wary; slow.

DELIBERATELY, dē-līb'-ē-rēt-lý. ad. Circumspectly, advisedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dē-līb'-ē-rēt-nis. f. Circumspection, wariness.

DELIBERATION, dē-līb'-ē-rā'-shūn. f. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-līb'-ē-rā-tiv. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-līb'-ē-rā-tiv. f. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELICACY, dēl'-ý-kā-fý. f. Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.

DELICATE, dēl'-ý-kēt. a. Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty; choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dēl'-ý-kēt-lý. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dēl'-ý-kēt-nis. f. The state of being delicate.

DELICATES, dēl'-ý-kēts. f. Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dē-līh'-ūs. a. Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dē-līh'-ūs-lý. ad. Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dē-līh'-ūs-nis. f. Delight, pleasure, joy.

DELIGATION, dē-lī-gā'-shūn. f. A binding up.

DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. f. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. v. a. To please, to content, to satisfy.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dē-lī'te-fūl. a. Pleasant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dē-lī'te-fūl-lý. ad. Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dē-lī'te-fūl-nis. f. Pleasantness, satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dē-lī'te-sūm. a. Pleasant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dē-lī'te-sūm-lý. ad. Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dē-lī'te-sūm-nis. f. Pleasantness, delightfulness.

To DELINEATE, dē-līn'-yāte. v. a. To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.

DELINEATION, dē-līn-yā'-shūn. f. The first draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dē-līnk'-kwēn-fý. f. A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dē-līnk'-kwēnt. f. An offender.

To DELIQUATE, dēl'-lī-kwāte. v. n. To melt, to be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, dēl'-lī-kwā'-shūn. f. A melting, a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM, dē-līk'-kwý-ūm. f. A distillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dē-līr'-yūs. a. Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dē-līr'-yūm. f. Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dē-līv'-ūr. v. a. To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; To deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.

To DELIVER OVER, dē-līv'-ūr-ō'-vūr. v. a. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

To DELIVER UP, dē-līv'-ūr-ūp'. v. a. To surrender; to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dē-līv'-ē-rēnsē. f. The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dē-līv'-ē-rūr. f. A savor, a rescuer, a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.

DELIVERY, dē-līv'-ē-rý. f. The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue, saving; a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronounciation; child-birth.

DELL, dēl'. f. A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dēlf'. f. A fine sort of earthen ware.

DELUABLE, dē-lū'-dābl. a. Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dē-lū'-de. v. a. To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dē-lū'-dūr. f. A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor.

To DELVE, dēlv'. v. a. To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.

DELVE, dēlv'. f. A ditch, a pitfall, a den.

DELVER, dēl'-vūr. f. A digger.

DELUGE, dēl'-lūje. f. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE, dēl'-lūje. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū'-zhūn. f. A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū'-siv. a. Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dē-lū'-sūr-y. a. Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dēm'-ā-gōg. f. A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, } dē-mā'ne. { f. That land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMESNE, } dē-mā'ne. { f. That land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mā'nd. f. A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dē-mā'nd. v. a. To claim, to ask for with authority.

DEMAND-

DEM

DEN

DEN

DEMANDABLE, dẽ-mã'n-dãbl. a.

That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dẽ-mã'n dânt. f.

He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dẽ-m'ân-dũr. f.

One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMEAN, dẽ-mẻ'n. f.

A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

To DEMEAN, dẽ-mẻ'n. v. a.

To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.

DEMEANOUR, dẽ-mẻ'-nũr. f.

Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dẽ-mẻ'nz. f. pl.

An estate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dẽ-mẻ'-lĩt. f.

The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.

DEMESNE, dẽ-mẻ'ne. f.

See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dẻm'-y. inseparable particle.

Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dẻm''-y-kãn'-nũn.

f. A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dẻm''-y-kũl'-

vẻ-rĩn. f. A small cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dẻm''-y-dẻv'ĩ. f.

Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dẻm'-y-gỏd. f.

Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dẻm'-y-lãnse. f.

A light lance, a spear.

DEMI-MAN, dẻm'-y-mãn. f.

Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dẻm'-y-wũlf. f.

Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dẻ-mẻ'ze. f.

Death, decease.

To DEMISE, dẻ-mẻ'ze. v. a.

To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dẻ-mẻ'ĩh'-ũn. f.

Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dẻ-mẻ'ĩt. v. a.

To depress.

DEMOCRACY, dẻ-mỏk'-krỏ-ly. f.

One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dẻ'-mỏ-kẻ-rỏt''-ĩ-

kỏl. a. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dẻ-mỏ'ĩh'-ũn. v. a.

To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, dẻ-mỏ'ĩh'-ũr. f.

One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLITION, dẻ'-mỏ-ĩh''-ũn. f.

The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dẻ'-mũn. f. A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONIACAL, dẻ'-mỏ-nẻ''-ỏ-kỏl. } a.

DEMONIACK, dẻ-mỏ'-nyỏk. }

Belonging to the devil, devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dẻ-mỏ'-nyỏk. f. One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dẻ-mỏ'-nyỏn. a. Devilish.

DEMONOLOGY, dẻ'-mỏ-nẻ''-ỏ-jẻy. f.

Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏbl.

a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏbẻly.

ad. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏtẻ. v. a.

To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dẻm-mũn-ỏ-rỏtẻ-shũn. f.

The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏtẻ-tẻv. a.

Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏtẻ-tẻv-ẻly. ad.

With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dẻm-mũn-ỏ-rỏtẻ-tẻr. f.

One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dẻ-mỏns'-ỏ-rỏtẻ-tẻr-ẻy. a.

Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT, dẻ-mủ'ĩt-sẻnt. a.

Softening, mollifying, assuasive.

To DEMUR, dẻ-mủ'r. v. n.

To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.

To DEMUR, dẻ-mủ'r. v. a.

To doubt of.

DEMUR, dẻ-mủ'r. f.

Doubt, hesitation.

DEMURE, dẻ-mủ're. a.

Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.

DEMURELY, dẻ-mủ're-ẻly. ad.

With affected modesty, solemnly.

DEMURENESS, dẻ-mủ're-nẻs. f.

Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.

DEMURRER, dẻ-mủ'r-ẻr. f.

A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, dẻn'. f.

A cavern or hollow

running horizontally; the cave of

a wild beast; Den may signify either a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dẻ-nẻ'. f. Denial, refusal. Obsolete.

DENDROLOGY, dẻn-drỏ'ỏ-lẻ-jẻy. f.

The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, dẻ-nẻ'ỏ-bl. a.

That which may be denied.

DENIAL, dẻ-nẻ'ỏ-l. f.

Negation, refusal.

DENIER, dẻ-nẻ'ỏ-r. f.

A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.

DENIER, dẻ-nẻ'r. f. A small denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dẻ-nẻ'-grỏtẻ. v. a.

To blacken.

DENIGRATION, dẻ-nẻ'-grỏtẻ-shũn. f.

A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dẻn'-nẻ-zỏtẻ-shũn. f.

The act of enfranchising.

DENIZEN, } dẻn'-ẻ-zẻn. }

DENISON, } f. A free-

man, one enfranchised.

DENOMINABLE, dẻ-nỏm'-ẻ-nỏbl.

a. That may be named or denoted.

To DENOMINATE, dẻ-nỏm'-ẻ-nỏtẻ. v. a.

To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dẻ-nỏm'-ẻ-nỏtẻ-shũn. f.

A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dẻ-nỏm'-ẻ-nỏtẻ-tẻv.

a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dẻ-nỏm'-ẻ-nỏtẻ-tẻr.

f. The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dẻ-nỏ-tỏtẻ-shũn. f.

The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dẻ-nỏ'tẻ. v. a.

To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dẻ-nỏu'nfẻ. v. a.

To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dẻ-nỏu'nfẻ-mẻnt.

f. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dẻ-nỏu'n-fẻr. f.

One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dẻn'sẻ. a.

Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

DENSITY, dẻn'-sẻ-tẻy. f.

Closeness, compactness.

DENTAL, dẻn'-tỏl. a.

Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dẻn-tẻl'-ẻl. f.

Modillions.

DENTICULATION, dẻn-tẻk'-ỏ-lỏtẻ-shũn.

f. The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTICULATED, dẻn-tẻk'-ỏ-lỏtẻ-tẻd.

a. Set with small teeth.

DENTI-

DEP

DENTIFRICE, dên'-tî-frîs. f. A powder made to scour the teeth.
 DENTITION, dên-tîh'-ûn. f. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.
 To DENUDATE, dê-nû'-dâte. v. a. To divest, to strip.
 DENUDATION, dê-nû'-dâ'-shûn. f. The act of stripping.
 To DENUDE, dê-nû'de. v. a. To strip, to make naked.
 DENUNCIATION, dê-nûn'-shâ'-shûn. f. The act of denouncing, a publick menace.
 DENUNCIATOR, dê-nûn'-shâ'-tûr. f. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.
 To DENY, dê-ný'. v. a. To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.
 To DEOBSTRUCT, dê-ôb'-strûk't. v. a. To clear from impediments.
 DEOBSRUENT, dê-ôb'-strû-ênt. f. A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.
 DEODAND, dê-ô-dând. f. A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.
 To DEOPPILATE, dê-ôp'-pî-lâte. v. a. To deobstruct, to clear a passage.
 DEOPPILATION, dê-ôp'-pî-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of clearing obstructions.
 DEOPPILATIVE, dê-ôp'-pî-lâ-tiv. a. Deobstruent.
 DEOSCULATION, dê-ôf-kû-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of kissing.
 To DEPAINT, dê-pâ'nt. v. a. To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.
 To DEPART, dê-pâ'rt. v. n. To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatise; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to de- cease, to leave the world.
 To DEPART, dê-pâ'rt. v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from.
 To DEPART, dê-pâ'rt. v. a. To divide, to separate.
 DEPART, dê-pâ'rt. f. The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.
 DEPARTER, dê-pâ'r-tûr. f. One that refines metals by separation.
 DEPARTMENT, dê-pâ'rt-mênt. f.

DEP

Separate allotment, business assign- ed to a particular person.
 DEPARTURE, dê-pâ'r-tshûr. f. A going away; death, decease; a for- saking, an abandoning.
 DEPASCENT, dê-pâs'-sênt. a. Feed- ing greedily.
 To DEPASTURE, dê-pâs'-tshûr. v. a. To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.
 To DEPAUPERATE, dê-pâ'-pê-râte. v. a. To make poor.
 DEPECTIBLE, dê-pêk'-tîbl. a. Tough, clammy.
 To DEPEND, dê-pênd'. v. n. To hang from; to be in a state of ser- vitude or expectation; to be in suspense; To depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.
 DEPENDANCE, dê-pên'- } f. The
 dânsê. } state of
 DEPENDANCY, dê-pên'- } hang-
 dâns-ý. } ing
 down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatena- tion, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, con- fidence.
 DEPENDANT, dê-pên'-dânt. a. In the power of another.
 DEPENDANT, dê-pên'-dânt. f. One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.
 DEPENDENCE, dê-pên'- } f. A
 dênse. } thing
 DEPENDENCY, dê-pên'- } or per-
 dên-ý. } son at
 the disposal or discretion of an- other; state of being subordinate or subject; that which is not prin- cipal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; trust, re- liance, confidence.
 DEPENDENT, dê-pên'-dênt. a. Hanging down.
 DEPENDENT, dê-pên'-dênt. f. One subordinate.
 DEPENDER, dê-pên'-dûr. f. A de- pendant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.
 DEPERDITION, dê-pêr-dîh'-ûn. f. Loss, destruction.
 DEPHLEGMATION, dê-flêg-mâ'-shûn. f. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spiri- tuous fluid by repeated distillation.
 To DEPHLEGM, dê-flêm'. }
 To DEPHLEGMATE, dê- } v. a.
 flêg'-mâte. }

DEP

To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.
 DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dê-flêg'-mêd-nîs. f. The quality of being freed from phlegm.
 To DEPICT, dê-pîk't. v. a. To paint, to portray; to describe to the mind.
 DEPILATORY, dê-pî'-lâ-tûr-ý. f. An application used to take away hair.
 DEPILOUS, dê-pî'-lûs. a. Without hair.
 DEPLANTATION, dê-plân-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of taking plants up from the bed.
 DEPLETION, dê-plê'-shûn. f. The act of emptying.
 DEPLORABLE, dê-plô'-râbl. a. Lamentable, sad, calamitous, de- spicable.
 DEPLORABLENESS, dê-plô'-râbl- nîs. f. The state of being deplorable.
 DEPLORABLY, dê-plô'-râbl-ly. ad. Lamentably, miserably.
 DEPLORATE, dê-plô'-râte. a. La- mentable, hopeless.
 DEPLORATION, dê-plô'-râ'-shûn. f. The act of deploring.
 To DEPLORE, dê-plô're. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.
 DEPLORER, dê-plô'-rûr. f. A la- menter, a mourner.
 DEPLUMATION, dê-plû-mâ'-shûn. f. Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.
 To DEPLUME, dê-plû'me. v. a. To strip of its feathers.
 To DEPONE, dê-pô'ne. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or security; to risque upon the success of an adventure.
 DEPONENT, dê-pô'-nênt. f. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.
 To DEPOPULATE, dê-pôp'-û lâte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waste.
 DEPOPULATION, dê-pôp'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.
 DEPOPULATOR, dê-pôp'-û-lâ-tûr. f. A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.
 To DEPORT, dê-pô'rt. v. a. To carry, to demean.
 DEPORT, dê-pô'rt. f. Demeanour, behaviour.
 DEPORTATION, dê-pôr-tâ'-shûn. f. Transportation, exile into a re- mote part of the dominion; exile in general.
 DEPORT-

DEP

DEPARTMENT, dē-pōrt-mēnt. f. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.
 To DEPOSE, dē-pō'ze. v. a. To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.
 To DEPOSE, dē-pō'ze. v. n. To bear witness.
 DEPOSITARY, dē-pōz'-ī-tēr-y. f. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
 To DEPOSITE, dē-pōz'-īt. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or security; to lay aside.
 DEPOSITE, dē-pōz'-īt. f. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.
 DEPOSITION, dē-pō-zīh'-ūn. f. The act of giving publick testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
 DEPOSITORY, dē-pōz'-ī-tūr-y. f. The place where any thing is lodged.
 DEPRAVATION, dē-prā-vā'-shūn. f. The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.
 To DEPRAVE, dē-prā've. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.
 DEPRAVEDNESS, dē-prā'vd-nīs. f. Corruption, taint, vitiated taste.
 DEPRAVEMENT, dē-prā've-mēnt. f. A vitiated state.
 DEPRAVER, dē-prā'-vūr. f. A corrupter.
 DEPRAVITY, dē-prāv'-ī-t-y. f. Corruption.
 To DEPRECATE, dēp'-prē-kāte. v. a. To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.
 DEPRECATION, dēp'-prē-kā'-shūn. f. Prayer against evil.
 DEPRECATIVE, dēp'-prē-kā-tīv. }
 DEPRECATORY, dēp'-prē-kā-tūr-y. } a.
 That serves to deprecate.
 To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē'-shāte. v. a. To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.
 To DEPREDATE, dēp'-prē-dāte. v. a. To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.
 DEPRIDATION, dēp'-prē-dā'-shūn. f. A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.
 DEPRIDATOR, dēp'-prē-dā-tūr. f. A robber, a devourer.
 To DEPREHEND, dēp'-prē-hēnd'. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.

DEQ

DEPREHENSIBLE, dēp-prē-hēn'-sibl. a. That may be caught; that may be understood.
 DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dēp-prē-hēn'-sibl-nīs. f. Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.
 DEPREHENSION, dēp-prē-hēn'-shūn. f. A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.
 To DEPRESS, dē-prēs'. v. a. To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.
 DEPRESSION, dē-prēsh'-ūn. f. The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.
 DEPRESSOR, dē-prēs'-shūr. f. He that keeps or presses down.
 DEPRIVATION, dēp-pry'-vā'-shūn. f. The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.
 To DEPRIVE, dē-prī've. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.
 DEPTH, dēp'th. f. Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.
 To DEPTHEN, dēp'-thēn. v. a. To deepen.
 DEPULSION, dē-pūl'-shūn. f. A beating or thrusting away.
 DEPULSORY, dē-pūl'-shūr-y. a. Putting or driving away.
 To DEPURATE, dēp'-ū-rāte. v. a. To purify, to cleanse.
 DEPURATE, dēp'-ū-rāte. a. Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.
 DEPURATION, dēp'-ū-rā'-shūn. f. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
 To DEPURE, dē-pū're. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.
 DEPUTATION, dēp-pū-tā'-shūn. f. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.
 To DEPUTE, dē-pū'te. v. a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.
 DEPUTY, dēp-pū-t-y. f. A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.
 To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwān'-tī-rāte. v. a. To diminish the quantity of.

DER

To DERACINATE, dē-rās'-f-y-nāte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
 To DERAIGN, } dē-rā'ne. { v. a. To prove, to justify.
 To DERAIGN, }
 DERAIGN, dē-rā'. f. Tumult, disorder, noise.
 DERELICTION, dē-rē-lik'-shūn. f. An utter forsaking or leaving.
 To DERIDE, dē-rī'de. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
 DERIDER, dē-rī'-dūr. f. A mocker, a scoffer.
 DERISION, dē-rīzh'-ūn. f. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.
 DERISIVE, dē-rī'-sīv. a. Mocking, scoffing.
 DERISORY, dē-rī'-shūr-y. a. Mocking, ridiculing.
 DERIVABLE, dē-rī've-ābl. a. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.
 DERIVATION, dē-rī'-vā'-shūn. f. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
 DERIVATIVE, dē-rīv'-ā-tīv. a. Derived or taken from another.
 DERIVATIVE, dē-rīv'-ā-tīv. f. The thing or word derived or taken from another.
 DERIVATIVELY, dē-rīv'-ā-tīv-l-y. ad. In a derivative manner.
 To DERIVE, dē-rī've. v. a. To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.
 To DERIVE, dē-rī've. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.
 DERIVER, dē-rī've-ūr. f. One that draws or fetches from the original.
 DERNIER, dērn-yā're. a. Last.
 To DEROGATE, dē-rō-gāte. v. a. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.
 To DEROGATE, dē-rō-gāte. v. n. To detract.
 DEROGATE, dē-rō-gāte. a. Lessened in value.
 DEROGATION, dē-rō-gā'-shūn. f. A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.
 DEROGATIVE, dē-rōg'-ā-tīv. a. Derogating, lessening the value.
 DEROGATORILY, dē-rōg'-ā-tūr-y-l-y. ad. In a detracting manner.
 DERO-

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DEROGATORINESS, dē-rōg'-ā-tūr'-y-nls. f. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dē-rōg'-ā-tūr'-y. a. That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dēr'-vls. f. A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dēs'-kānt. f. A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dēs'-kānt'. v. n. To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dē-sēnd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dē-sēnd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dē-sēn'-dānt. f. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dē-sēn'-dēnt. a. Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dē-sēn'-dibl. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dē-sēn'-shūn. f. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dē-sēnt'. f. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dīf-kri'-be. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dīf-kri'-būr. f. He that describes.

DESCRIER, dīf-kri'-ūr. f. A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dīf-kri'-p'-shūn. f. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is

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described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

To DESCRY, dīf-kry'. v. a. To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dīf-kry'. f. Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To DESECRATE, dēs'-sē-krāte. v. a. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dēs'-sē-krā'-shūn. f. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dēz'-ért. f. Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dēz'-ért. a. Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERT, dē-zért'. v. a. To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dē-zért'. f. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dē-zér'-tūr. f. He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dē-zér'-shūn. f. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dē-zért'-līs. a. Without merit.

To DESERVE, dē-zerv'. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dē-zér'-vėd-lý. ad. Worthily, according to desert.

DESERVER, dē-zér'-vūr. f. A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dēs-sik'-kānts. f. Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.

To DESICCATE, dēs-sik'-kāte. v. a. To dry up.

DESICCATION, dēs-sik'-kā'-shūn. f. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dēs-sik'-kā-tiv. a. That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dēs-sid'-ē-rāte. v. a. To want, to miss. Not in use.

DESIDERATUM, dēs-sid'-ē-rā'-tūm. f. Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to discover, or settle,

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To DESIGN, dē-zī'ne. v. a. To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

DESIGN, dē-sī'ne. f. An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGNABLE, dē-sī'ne-ābl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dēs-sig-nā'-shūn. f. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

DESIGNEDLY, dē-zī'-nėd-lý. ad. Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dē-zī'-nūr. f. A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, dē-zī'-ning. part. a. Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dē-zī'ne-līs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dē-zī'ne-līs-lý. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dē-zī'ne-mėnt. f. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dē-zī're-ābl. a. Pleasing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, dē-zī're. f. Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, dē-zī're. v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to intreat.

DESIRER, dē-zī'-rūr. f. One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dē-zī'-rūs. a. Full of desire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dē-zī'-rūs-nls. f. Fulness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, dē-zī'-rūs-lý. ad. Eagerly, with desire.

To DESIST, dē-zist'. v. n. To cease from any thing, to stop.

DESISTANCE, dē-zis'-tėnsė. f. The act of desisting, cessation.

DESISTIVE, dē-zis'-tiv. a. Ending, concluding.

DESK, dēsk'. f. An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dēs'-sō-lāte. a. Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

To DESOLATE, dēs'-sō-lāte. v. a. To deprive of inhabitants.

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DESOLATELY, dēs'-sō-lāte-lý. ad. In a desolate manner.
 DESOLATION, dēs-sō-lā'-shùn. f. Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.
 DESPAIR, díf-pā're. f. Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
 To DESPAIR, díf-pā're. v. n. To be without hope, to despond.
 DESPAIRER, díf-pā'-rúr. f. One without hope.
 DESPAIRINGLY, díf-pā're-ing-lý. ad. In a manner betokening hopelessness.
 To DESPATCH, díf-pāth'. v. a. To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.
 DESPATCH, díf-pāth'. f. Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.
 DESPATCHFUL, díf-pāth'-fúl. a. Bent on haste.
 DESPERATE, dēs'-pē-rét. a. Without hope; without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.
 DESPERATELY, dēs'-pē-rét-lý. ad. Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.
 DESPERATENESS, dēs'-pē-rét-nís. f. Madness, fury, precipitance.
 DESPERATION, dēs-pē-rā'-shùn. f. Hopelessness, despair.
 DESPICABLE, dēs'-pý-kābl. a. Contemptible, mean, worthless.
 DESPICABLENESS, dēs'-pý-kābl-nís. f. Meanness, vileness.
 DESPICABLY, dēs'-pý-kāb-lý. ad. Meanly, sordidly.
 DESPISABLE, díf-pí'-zābl. a. Contemptible, regarded with contempt.
 To DESPISE, díf-pí'ze. v. a. To scorn, to contemn.
 DESPISER, díf-pí'-zúr. f. Contemner, scorner.
 DESPITE, díf-pí'te. f. Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.
 DESPITEFUL, díf-pí'te-fúl. a. Malicious, full of spleen.
 DESPITEFULLY, díf-pí'te-fúl-lý. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.
 DESPITEFULNESS, díf-pí'te-fúl-nís. f. Malice, hate, malignity.
 To DESPOIL, díf-poi'l. v. a. To rob, to deprive.
 DESPOLIATION, díf-pō-lyā'-shùn. f. The act of despoiling or stripping.

DES

To DESPOND, díf-spōnd'. v. n. To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.
 DESPONDENCY, díf-spōn'-dēn-sý. f. Despair, hopelessness.
 DESPONDENT, díf-pōn'-dēt. a. Despairing, hopeless.
 To DESPONSATE, dē-spōn'-fāte. v. a. To betroth, to affiancé.
 DESPONSATION, dē-spōn-sā'-shùn. f. The betrothing persons to each other.
 DESPOT, dēs'-pōt. f. An absolute prince.
 DESPOTICAL, dēs-pōt'-l-kāl. } a.
 DESPOTICK, dēs-pōt'-lk. } Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.
 DESPOTICALNESS, dēs-pōt'-l-kāl-nís. f. Absolute authority.
 DESPOTISM, dēs'-pō-tizm. f. Absolute power.
 To DESPUMATE, dē-spū'-māte. v. n. To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.
 DESPUMATION, dē-spū-mā'-shùn. f. The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
 DESSERT, dē-zért'. f. The last course of an entertainment.
 To DESTINATE, dēs'-tí-nāte. v. a. To design for any particular end.
 DESTINATION, dēs-tí-nā'-shùn. f. The purpose for which any thing is appointed.
 To DESTINE, dēs'-tín. v. a. To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.
 DESTINY, dēs'-tí-ný. f. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity; doom, condition in future time.
 DESTITUTE, dēs'-tí-túte. a. Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.
 DESTITUTION, dēs-tí-tú'-shùn. f. Want, the state in which something is wanted.
 To DESTROY, díf-troy'. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building; to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.
 DESTROYER, díf-troy'úr. f. The person that destroys.
 DESTRUCTIBLE, dís-trúk'-tíbl. a. Liable to destruction.
 DESTRUCTION, díf-trúk'-shùn. f. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DET

DESTRUCTIVE, díf-trúk'-tív. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.
 DESTRUCTIVELY, díf-trúk'-tív-lý. ad. Ruinously, mischievously.
 DESTRUCTIVENESS, díf-trúk'-tív-nís. f. The quality of destroying or ruining.
 DESTRUCTOR, díf-trúk'-túr. f. Destroyer, consumer.
 DESUDATION, dē-shō-dā'-shùn. f. A profuse and inordinate sweating.
 DESUETUDE, dē'-fwē-túde. f. Cessation from being accustomed.
 DESULTORY, dēs'-úl-túr-y. } a.
 DESULTORIOUS, dēs-úl-tó'- } Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.
 To DESUME, dē-shō-me. v. a. To take from any thing.
 To DETACH, dē-tāth. v. a. To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
 DETACHMENT, dē-tāth-mēt. f. A body of troops sent out from the main army.
 To DETAIL, dē-tā'le. v. a. To relate particularly, to particularise.
 DETAIL, dē-tā'le. f. A minute and particular account.
 To DETAIN, dē-tā'ne. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.
 DETAINER, dē-tā'-núr. f. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.
 To DETECT, dē-ték't. v. a. To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.
 DETECTOR, dē-ték'-túr. f. A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.
 DETECTION, dē-ték'-shùn. f. Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.
 DETENTION, dē-tén'-shùn. f. The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.
 To DETER, dē-tér'. v. a. To discourage from any thing.
 DETERMENT, dē-tér'-mēt. f. Cause of discouragement.
 To DETERGE, dē-tér'je. v. a. To cleanse a sore.
 DETERGENT, dē-tér'-jēt. a. That which cleanses.
 DETERIORATION, dē-té'-ryō-rā'-shùn. f. The act of making any thing worse.

DETER-

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DETERMINABLE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nãbl. a. That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nẽt. a. Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nẽt-lỹ. ad. Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dẽ-tẽr-mĩ-nã-shũn. f. Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nã-tĩv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nã-tũr. f. One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩn. v. a. To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to; to destroy.

To DETERMINE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩn. v. n. To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dẽ-tẽr-rã'-shũn. f. Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dẽ-tẽr'-shũn. f. The act of cleansing a fore.

DETERSIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-sĩv. a. Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-sĩv. f. An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, dẽ-tẽst'. v. a. To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dẽ-tẽs'-tãbl. a. Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dẽ-tẽs'-tãb-lỹ. ad. Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dẽ-tẽs-tã'-shũn. f. Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dẽ-tẽs'-tũr. f. One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dẽ-thrõ'ne. v. a. To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dẽ-tĩn'-ũ. f. A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dẽ-tõ-nã'-shũn. f. Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, dẽ-tõ-nĩze. v. a. To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dẽ-tõrt'. v. a. To wrest from the original import.

DEV

To DETRACT, dẽ-trãk't. v. a. To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dẽ-trãk'-tũr. f. One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dẽ-trãk'-shũn. f. The act of taking off from any thing; scandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dẽ-trãk'-tũr-ỹ. a. Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dẽ-trãk'-trẽs. f. A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dẽ-trĩ-mẽnt. f. Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, dẽ-trĩ-mẽn'-tãl. a. Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, dẽ-trõ'dẽ. v. a. To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dẽ-trũnk'-ãte. v. a. To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dẽ-trũnk'-ã-shũn. f. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dẽ-trõ'-zhũn. f. The act of thrusting down.

DEVASTATION, dẽ-vãf-tã'-shũn. f. Waste, havoc.

DEUCE, dũ'se. f. Two.

To DEVELOPE, dẽ-vẽl'-ũp. v. a. To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dẽ-vẽr'-jẽns. f. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dẽ-vẽst'. v. a. To strip, to deprive of cloaths; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dẽ-vẽks. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dẽ-vẽk'-sĩ-tỹ. f. Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dẽ-vyãte. v. n. To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dẽ-vyã'-ĩnũn. f. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dẽ-vĩ'se. f. A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dẽv'l. f. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dẽv'l-ĩsh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dẽv'l-ĩsh-lỹ. ad. In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dẽ-vyũs. a. Out of the common track; wandering, roving,

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rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'ze. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'ze. v. n. To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'ze. f. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'se. f. Contrivance.

DEVISEE, dẽ-vĩ-zẽ'. f. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, dẽ-vĩ'-sũr. f. A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, dẽv'-ĩ-tãbl. a. Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dẽ-vĩ-tã'-shũn. f. The act of escaping.

DEVOLD, dẽ-voĩ'd. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dẽ-voĩ'r. f. Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dẽ-võlv'. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dẽ-võlv'. v. n. To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dẽ-võ-lũ'-shũn. f. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dẽ-võ'te. v. a. To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse, to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dẽ-võ'-tẽd-nĩs. f. The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dẽv-võ-tẽ'. f. One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dẽ-võ'-shũn. f. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dẽ-võ'-shõ-nãl. a. Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dẽ-võ'-shõ-nã-lĩst. f. A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dẽ-vou'r. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up; to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dẽ-vou'-rũr. f. A consumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dẽ-vou't. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dẽ-vou't-lỹ. ad. Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DIA

DEUSE, dū'se. f. The devil.
 DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tēr-ōg'-ā-mŷ. f. A second marriage.
 DEUTERONOMY, dū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mŷ. f. The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.
 DEW, dū'. f. The moisture upon the ground.
 To DEW, dū'. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.
 DEWBERRY, dū'-bēr-rŷ. f. The fruit of a species of bramble.
 DEWBESPENT, dū'-bē-sprēnt'. part. Sprinkled with dew.
 DEWDROP, dū'-drōp. f. A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.
 DEWLAP, dū'-lāp. f. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.
 DEWLAPT, dū'-lāpt. a. Furnished with dewlaps.
 DEWWORM, dū'-wŭrm. f. A worm found in dew.
 DEWY, dū'-ŷ. a. Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.
 DEXTER, dēks'-tēr. a. The right, not the left.
 DEXTERITY, dēks'-tēr'-i-tŷ. f. Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.
 DEXTEROUS, dēks'-tēr-rŭs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.
 DEXTEROUSLY, dēks'-tēr-rŭs-lŷ. ad. Expertly, skilfully, artfully.
 DEXTRAL, dēks'-trāl. a. The right, not the left.
 DEXTRALITY, dēks'-trāl'-i-tŷ. f. The state of being on the right side.
 DIABETES, dī-ā-bē-tis. f. A morbid copiousness of urine.
 DIABOLICAL, dī-ā-bōl'-i-kāl } a.
 DIABOLICK, dī-ā-bōl'-ik. } Devilish, partaking of the qualities of the devil.
 DIACODIUM, dī-ā-kō'-dyŭm. f. The syrup of poppies.
 DIACOUSTICKS, dī-ā-kou'-f-tiks. f. The doctrine of sounds.
 DIADEM, dī-ā-dēm. f. A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.
 DIADEMED, dī-ā-dēmd. a. Adorned with a diadem.
 DIADROM, dī-ā-drōm. f. The time in which any motion is performed.
 DIÆRESIS, dī-ē'-rēs-sis. f. The separation or disjunction of syllables.
 DIAGNOSTICK, dī-āg-nōs'-tik. f.

DIA

A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.
 DIAGONAL, dī-āg'-ō-nāl. a. Reaching from one angle to another.
 DIAGONAL, dī-āg'-ō-nāl. f. A line drawn from angle to angle.
 DIAGONALLY, dī-āg'-ō-nāl-ŷ. ad. In a diagonal direction.
 DIAGRAM, dī-ā-grām. f. A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.
 DIAL, dī'-āl. f. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.
 DIAL-PLATE, dī'-āl-plāte. f. That on which hours or lines are marked.
 DIALECT, dī'-ā-lēkt. f. The subdivision of a language; stile, manner of expression; language, speech.
 DIALECTICAL, dī-ā-lēk'-tī-kāl. a. Logical, argumental.
 DIALECTICK, dī-ā-lēk'-tik. f. Logick, the art of reasoning.
 DIALING, dī'-āl-līng. f. The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.
 DIALIST, dī'-āl-līst. f. A constructor of dials.
 DIALOGIST, dī-āl'-lō-jist. f. A speaker in a dialogue or conference.
 DIALOGUE, dī'-ā-lōg. f. A conference, a conversation between two or more.
 DIALYSIS, dī-āl'-i-sis. f. The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.
 DIAMETER, dī-ām'-ē-tŭr. f. The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.
 DIAMETRAL, dī-ām'-mē-trāl. a. Describing the diameter.
 DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ām'-mē-trāl-ŷ. ad. According to the direction of a diameter.
 DIAMETRICAL, dī-ām'-mē-trī-kāl. a. Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.
 DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ām'-mē-trī-kāl-ŷ. ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.
 DIAMOND, dī' mŭnd. f. The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.
 DIAPASON, dī-ā-pā'-zōn. f. A term in musick; an octave, the most perfect concord.
 DIAPER, dī'-ā-pŭr. f. Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.
 To DIAPER, dī'-ā-pŭr. v. a. To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon cloaths.

DIC

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ā-fā-nē'-i-tŷ. f. Transparency, pellucidness.
 DIAPHANICK, dī-ā-fān'-ik. a. Transparent, pellucid.
 DIAPHANOUS, dī-āf'-fā-nŭs. a. Transparent, clear.
 DIAPHORETICK, dī-ā-fō-rēt'-ik. a. Sudorifick, promoting a perspiration.
 DIAPHRAGM, dī'-ā-frām. f. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.
 DIARRHOEA, dī-ār-rē'-ā. f. A flux of the belly.
 DIARRHOETICK, dī-ār-rēt'-ik. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.
 DIARY, dī'-ā-rŷ. f. An account of every day, a journal.
 DIASTOLE, dī-ās'-tō-lē. f. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
 DIATESSERON, dī-ā-tēs'-sē-rōn. f. An interval in musick.
 DIBBLE, dīb'l. f. A small spade.
 DICACITY, dī-kās'-si-tŷ. f. Pertness, sauciness.
 DIBSTONE, dīb'-stōne. f. A little stone which children throw at another stone.
 DICE, dī'se. f. The plural of DIE. See DIE.
 DICE-BOX, dī'se-bōks. f. The box from whence the dice are thrown.
 DICER, dī'-sŭr. f. A player at dice, a gamester.
 DICKENS, dīk'-kīnz. A kind of adverbial exclamation, as, what the dickens! much the same as, what the devil!
 To DICTATE, dīk'-tāte. v. a. To deliver to another with authority.
 DICTATE, dīk'-tāte. f. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.
 DICTATION, dīk-tā'-shŭn. f. The act or practice of dictating.
 DICTATOR, dīk-tā'-tōr. f. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
 DICTATORIAL, dīk-tā'-tō'-ryāl. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.
 DICTATORSHIP, dīk-tā'-tŭr-shīp. f. The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.
 DICTATURE, dīk-tā'-tshŭr. f. The office of a dictator.
 DICTION, dīk'-shŭn. f. Stile, language, expression.

DICTION-

D I F

DICTIONARY, dīk'-shō-nēr-y. f. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, dīd'. The preterite of Do; the sign of the preter-imperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dī-dāk'-tī-kāl. } a.

DIDACTICK, dī-dāk'-tīk. } a. Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dī-dāp-pūr. f. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dī-dās'-kā-lik. a. Preceptive, didactic.

DIDST, dīd'st. The second person of the preter-tense of Do. See **DID**.

DIDUCTION, dī-dūc'-shūn. f. Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, dī'. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dī'. f. Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dī'. v. n. To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī'. f. pl. **DICE**, dī'se. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dī'. f. pl. **DIES**, dī'ze. The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, dī'-ūr. f. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī'-ēt. f. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī'-ēt. v. a. To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, dī'-ēt. v. n. To eat by rules of physick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dī'-ēt. f. An assembly of princes or estates.

DIET-DRINK, dī'-ēt-drīnk. f. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dī'-ēt-tā-rý. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī'-ēt-tūr. f. One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī'-ēt-tēt'-ī-kāl. } a.

DIETETICK, dī'-ēt-tēt'-īk. } a. Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dīf'-fūr. v. n. To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

D I F

DIFFERENCE, dīf'-fē-rēnse. f. State of being distinct from something; the quality by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.

DIFFERENT, dīf'-fē-rēnt. a. Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dīf'-fē-rēnt-lý. ad. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dīf'-fī-sīl. a. Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dīf'-fī-kúlt. a. Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, dīf'-fī-kúlt-lý. ad. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dīf'-fī-kúlt-tý. f. Hardness, contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dīf fī'de. v. n. To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dīf'-fī-dēnse. f. Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dīf'-fī-dēnt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dīf-fīnd'. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dīf-fīsh'-ūn. f. The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dīf-fā'-shūn. f. The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dīf'-fā-ēnse. } f.

DIFFLUENCY, dīf'-fā-ēn-sý. } f. The quality of falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, dīf'-fā-ēnt. a. Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dīf'-fōrm. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dīf-fā'r-mī-tý. f. Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dīf-fū'ze. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dīf-fū'se. a. Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

DIFFUSED, dīf-fū'zd. part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dīf-fū'zd-lý. ad. Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dīf-fū'zd-nīs. f. The state of being diffused, dispersion.

D I G

DIFFUSELY, dīf-fū'se-lý. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSION, dīf-fū'-zhūn. f. Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dīf-fū'-sīv. a. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, dīf-fū'-sīv-lý. ad. Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dīf-fū'-sīv-nīs. f. Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dīg'. v. a. preter. **DUG** or **DIGGED**. part. pass. **DUG** or **DIGGED**. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dīg'. v. n. To work with a spade.

DIGAMY, dīg'-ā-mý. f. Marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.

DIGEST, dī'-jēst. f. The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dī'-jēst'. v. a. To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dī'-jēst'. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dī'-jēs'-tūr. f. He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dī'-jēs'-tībl. a. Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dī'-jēs'-tshūn. f. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dī'-jēs'-tīv. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; considering, methodising.

DIGESTIVE, dī'-jēs'-tīv. f. An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dīg'-gūr. f. One that opens the ground with a spade.

To

DIL

To DIGHT, dī'te. v. a. To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, dīdzh'-it. f. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, dīdzh'-i-tā-tīd. a. Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dyā'-shūn. f. A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dīg'-ny-fīd. a. Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dīg'-ny-fī-kā'-shūn. f. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dīg'-nī-fy. v. a. To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dīg'-ny-tēr-y. f. A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dīg'-ny-ty. f. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiasticks, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

DIGNOTION, dīg-nō'-shūn. f. Distinction; distinguishing mark.

To DIGRESS, dy'-grēs'. v. n. To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dy'-grēs'h'-ūn. f. A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jō-dī-kā'-shūn. f. Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dī'ke. f. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dī-lās'-sē-rāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dī-lās'-sē-rā'-shūn. f. The act of rending in two.

To DILANIATE, dī-lā'-nyāte. v. a. To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dī-lāp-y'-dā'-shūn. f. The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dī-lā-tā-bīl'-i-ty. f. The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dī-lā-tābl. a. Capable of extension.

DILATATION, dī-lā-tā'-shūn. f. The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

DIM

To DILATE, dī-lā'te. v. a. To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILATE, dī-lā'te. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dī-lā'-tūr. f. That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dīl'-ā-tūr'-y-nīs. f. Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dīl'-ā-tūr-y. a. Tardy, slow, sluggish.

DILECTION, dī-lēk'-shūn. f. The act of loving.

DILEMMA, dī-lēm'-mā. f. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dīl'-y-jēnse. f. Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dīl'-y-jēnt. a. Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dīl'-y-jēnt-lý. ad. With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dīl'. f. An herb.

DILUCID, dī-lū'-sīd. a. Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dī-lū'-sī-dāte. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dī-lū'-sī-dā'-shūn. f. The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dīl'-lū-ēnt. a. Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dīl'-lū-ēnt. f. That which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, dy'-lū'te. v. a. To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dy'-lū-tūr. f. That which makes any thing else thin.

DILUTION, dy'-lū'-shūn. f. The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dy'-lū'-vyān. a. Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dīm'. a. Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

To DIM, dīm'. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

DIMENSION, dy'-mēn'-shūn. f. Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dy'-mēn'-shūn-ls. a. Without any definite bulk.

DIN

DIMENSIVE, dy'-mēn'-sīv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDIATION, dī-mīd-yā'-shūn. f. The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dīm-mīn'-īsh. v. a. To make less by any abscission, or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

To DIMINISH, dīm-mīn'-īsh. v. n. To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dīm-mīn'-īsh-īng-lý. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dīm-mý-nū'-shūn. f. The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dīm-mīn'-nū-tiv. a. Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dīm-mīn'-nū-tiv. f. A word formed to express littleness, as maniken, in English, a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dīm-mīn'-nū-tiv-lý. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dīm-mīn'-nū-tiv-nīs. f. Smallness, littleness, pettyness.

DIMISH, dīm'-mīsh. a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dī-mīs'-sō-rý. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

DIMITY, dīm'-i-ty. f. A fine kind of stuff, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dīm'-lý. ad. Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dīm'-nīs. f. Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dīmp'l. f. Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dīmp'l. v. n. To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dīmp'ld. a. Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dīmp'-lý. a. Full of dimples.

DIN, dīn'. f. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, dīn'. v. a. To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE, dī'ne. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DINE, dī'ne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINE-

DIP

D'NETICAL, dĩ-nét'-i-kál. a. Whirling round, vertiginous.
To DING, dĩng'. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.
To DING, dĩng'. v. n. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.
DING-DONG, dĩng-dóng'. f. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.
DINGLE, dĩng'l. f. A hollow between hills.
DINING-ROOM, dĩ-nĩng-ròm. f. The principal apartment of the house.
DINNER, dĩn'-nũr. f. The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
DINNER-TIME, dĩn'-nũr-tĩme. f. The time of dining.
DINT, dĩnt'. f. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.
To DINT, dĩnt'. v. a. To mark with a cavity, by a blow.
DINUMERATION, dĩ-nũ-mẻ-rả-shũn. f. The act of numbering out singly.
DIOCESAN, dĩ-ỏs'-ẻs-sản. f. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.
DIOCESS, dĩ-ỏs'-ẻs. f. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.
DIOPTRICAL, dĩ-ỏp'-trĩ-kál. } a.
DIOPTRICK, dĩ-ỏp'-trĩk. }
 Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.
DIOPTRICKS, dĩ-ỏp'-trĩks. f. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.
DIORTHROSIS, dĩ-ỏr-thẻ-ỏs-sẻs. f. An operation by which crooked members are made even.
To DIP, dĩp'. v. a. To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.
To DIP, dĩp'. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to chuse by chance.
DIPCHICK, dĩp'-thĩk. f. The name of a bird.
DIPETALOUS, dĩ-pẻt'-ả-lũs. a. Having two flower leaves.
DIPPER, dĩp'-pửr. f. One that dips.
DIPPING NEEDLE, dĩp'-pĩng-nẻdl. f. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.
DIPHTHONG, dĩp'-thẻng. f. A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIR

DIPLOMA, dĩ-plỏ'-mả. f. A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
DIPSAS, dĩp'-sẻs. f. A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.
DIPTOTE, dĩp'-tẻte. f. A noun consisting of two cases only.
DIPTYCK, dĩp'-tẻk. f. A register of bishops and martyrs.
DIRE, dĩre. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.
DIRECT, dĩ-rẻkt'. a. Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, exprefs.
To DIRECT, dĩ-rẻkt'. v. a. To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out of a certain course; to order, to command.
DIRECTER, dĩ-rẻk'-tửr. f. One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
DIRECTION, dĩ-rẻk'-shũn. f. Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.
DIRECTIVE, dĩ-rẻk'-tẻv. a. Having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.
DIRECTLY, dĩ-rẻkt'-ly. ad. In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.
DIRECTNESS, dĩ-rẻkt'-nẻs. f. Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.
DIRECTOR, dĩ-rẻk'-tửr. f. One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.
DIRECTORY, dĩ-rẻk'-tửr-y. f. The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.
DIREFUL, dĩ-re-fủl. a. Dire, dreadful.
DIRENESS, dĩ-re-nẻs. f. Dismalness, horror, hideousness.
DIREPTION, dĩ-rẻp'-shũn. f. The act of plundering.
DIRGE, đẻr'je. f. A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.
DIRK, đẻrk'. f. A kind of dagger.
DIRT, đửrt'. f. Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.
To DIRT, đửrt'. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

DIS

DIRTPIE, đửrt'-py. f. Forms moulded by children of clay.
DIRTILY, đửrt'-ly. ad. Nastily; meanly, sordidly.
DIRTINESS, đửrt'-nẻs. f. Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness.
DIRTY, đửrt'-y. a. Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.
To DIRTY, đửrt'-y. v. a. To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.
DIRUPTION, dĩ-rủp'-shũn. f. The act of bursting, or breaking; the state of bursting, or breaking.
DISABILITY, dĩ-ả-bẻl'-ly. f. Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment.
To DISABLE, dĩz-ả-bl. v. a. To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.
To DISABUSE, dĩ-ả-bửze. v. a. To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.
DISACCOMMODATION, dĩs'-ả-cỏm-mỏ-dả-shũn. f. The state of being unfit or unprepared.
To DISACCUSTOM, dĩs'-ảk-kủs-tủm. v. a. To destroy the source of habit by disuse or contrary practice.
DISACQUAINTANCE, dĩs'-ảk-kwản-tẻns. f. Disuse of familiarity.
DISADVANTAGE, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tẻdzh. f. Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.
DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tẻ-jẻbl. a. Contrary to profit, producing loss.
DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tẻ-jẻs. a. Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.
DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tẻ-jẻs-ly. ad. In manner contrary to interest or profit.
DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tẻ-jẻs-nẻs. f. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.
DISADVENTUROUS, dĩs'-ảd-vẻn-tử-rủs. a. Unhappy, unprosperous.
To DISAFFECT, dĩs'-ảf-fẻk't. v. a. To fill with discontent.
DISAFFECTED, dĩs'-ảf-fẻk'-tẻd. part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection.
DISAFFECTEDLY, dĩs'-ảf-fẻk'-tẻd-ly. ad. After a disaffected manner.
DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĩs'-ảf-fẻk'-tẻd-nẻs. f. The quality of being disaffected.

DISAF

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DISAFFECTION, dīf-āf-fēk'-shūn. f. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.
 DISAFFIRMANCE, dīf-āf-fēr'-māns. f. Confutation, negation.
 To DISAFFOREST, dīf-āf-fōr'-rīst. v. a. To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.
 To DISAGREE, dīf-ā-grē'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.
 DISAGREEABLE, dīf-ā-grē'-ābl. a. Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.
 DISAGREEABLENESS, dīf-ā-grē'-ābl-nīs. f. Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.
 DISAGREEMENT, dīf-ā-grē'-mēt. f. Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.
 To DISALLOW, dīf-āl-low'. v. a. To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.
 To DISALLOW, dīf-āl-low'. v. n. To refuse permission, not to grant.
 DISALLOWABLE, dīf-āl-low'-ābl. a. Not allowable.
 DISALLOWANCE, dīf-āl-low'-āns. f. Prohibition.
 To DISANCHOR, dīf-ānk'-kūr. v. a. To deprive a ship of its anchor.
 To DISANIMATE, dīf-ān'-y-māte. v. a. To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.
 DISANIMATION, dīf-ān'-y-mā'-shūn. f. Privation of life.
 To DISANNUL, dīf-ān-nūl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.
 DISANNULMENT, dīf-ān-nūl'-mēt. f. The act of making void.
 To DISAPPEAR, dīf-āp-pēr'. v. n. To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.
 To DISAPPOINT, dīf-āp-poi'nt. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.
 DISAPPOINTMENT, dīf-āp-poi'nt-mēt. f. Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.
 DISAPPROBATION, dīf-āp-prō-bā'-shūn. f. Censure, condemnation.
 To DISAPPROVE, dīf-āp-prōv'. v. a. To dislike, to censure.
 To DISARM, dīz-ārm. v. a. To spoil or divest of arms.
 To DISARRAY, dīf-ār-rā'. v. a. To undress any one.

DIS

DISARRAY, dīf-ār-rā'. f. Disorder, confusion; undress.
 DISASTER, dīz-ās'-tūr. f. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.
 To DISASTER, dīz-ās'-tūr. v. a. To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.
 DISASTROUS, dīz-ās'-trūs. a. Unlucky; unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.
 DISASTROUSLY, dīz-ās'-trūs-lī. ad. In a dismal manner.
 DISASTROUSNESS, dīz-ās'-trūs-nīs. f. Unluckiness, unfortunateness.
 To DISAVOUCH, dīf-ā-vou'tsh. v. a. To retract profession, to disown.
 To DISAVOW, dīf-ā-vow'. v. a. To disown, to deny knowledge of.
 DISAVOWAL, dīf-ā-vow'-āl. f. Denial.
 DISAVOWMENT, dīf-ā-vow'-mēt. f. Denial.
 To DISAUTHORISE, dīf-ā-thō-rīze. v. a. To deprive of credit or authority.
 To DISBAND, dīf-bānd'. v. a. To dismiss from military service.
 To DISBAND, dīf-bānd'. v. n. To retire from military service; to separate.
 To DISBARK, dīf-bārk. v. a. To land from a ship.
 DISBELIEF, dīf-bē-līf. f. Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
 To DISBELIEVE, dīf-bē-līv'. v. a. Not to credit, not to hold true.
 DISBELIEVER, dīf-bē-lī-vūr. f. One who refuses belief.
 To DISBENCH, dīf-bēntsh'. v. a. To drive from a seat.
 To DISBRANCH, dīf-brāntsh'. v. a. To separate or break off.
 To DISBUD, dīf-būd. v. a. To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
 To DISBURDEN, dīf-būr'-dīn. v. a. To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.
 To DISBURDEN, dīf-būr'-dīn. v. n. To ease the mind.
 To DISBURSE, dīf-būr'se. v. a. To spend or lay out money.
 DISBURSEMENT, dīf-būr's-mēt. f. A disbursing or laying out.
 DISBURSER, dīf-būr'-sūr. f. One that disburses.
 DISCALCEATED, dīf-kāl'-sē-ā-tīd. a. Stripped of shoes.
 DISCALCEATION, dīf-kāl-sē-ā'-shūn. f. The act of pulling off the shoes.
 To DISCANDY, dīf-kān'-dī. v. n. To dissolve, to melt.

DIS

To DISCARD, dīf-kā'rd. v. a. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.
 DISCARNATE, dīf-kār-nāte. a. Stripped of flesh.
 To DISCASE, dīf-kā'se. v. a. To strip, to undress.
 To DISCERN, dīz-zēr'n'. v. a. To descry, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.
 To DISCERN, dīz-zēr'n'. v. n. To make distinction.
 DISCERNER, dīz-zēr'-nūr. f. Discoverer, he that descries; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.
 DISCERNIBLE, dīz-zēr'-nībl. a. Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.
 DISCERNIBLENESS, dīz-zēr'-nībl-nīs. f. Visibleness.
 DISCERNIBLY, dīz-zēr'-nīb-lī. ad. Perceptibly, apparently.
 DISCERNING, dīz-zēr'-nīng. part. a. Judicious, knowing.
 DISCERNINGLY, dīz-zēr'-nīng-lī. ad. Judiciously, rationally, acutely.
 DISCERNMENT, dīz-zēr'n'-mēt. f. Judgment, power of distinguishing.
 To DISCERP, dīf-sērp'. v. a. To tear in pieces.
 DISCERPIBLE, dīf-sēr'-pībl. a. Frangible, separable.
 DISCERPIBILITY, dīf-sēr-pī-blī'-tī. f. Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.
 DISCERPTION, dīf-sērp'-shūn. f. The act of pulling to pieces.
 To DISCHARGE, dīf-tshā'rje. v. a. To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.
 To DISCHARGE, dīf-tshā'rje. v. n. To dismiss itself, to break up.
 DISCHARGE, dīf-tshā'rje. f. Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.
 DISCHARGER, dīf-tshā'r-jūr. f. He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.
 DISCINCT, dīs-sīnkt'. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.
 To DISCIND, dīs-sīnd'. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DIS-

DIS

DISCIPLE, dís-sí'pl. f. A scholar.
 DISCIPLESHIP, dís-sí'pl-shíp. f.
 The state or function of a disciple.
 DISCIPLINABLE, dís-sý-plín-ébl. a. Capable of instruction.
 DISCIPLINABLENESS, dís-sý-plín-ébl-nís. f. Capacity of instruction.
 DISCIPLINARIAN, dís-sý-plín-á'-ryán. a. Pertaining to discipline.
 DISCIPLINARIAN, dís-sý-plín-á'-ryán. f. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.
 DISCIPLINARY, dís-sý-plín-ér-ry. a. Pertaining to discipline.
 DISCIPLINE, dís-sý-plín. f. Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.
 To DISCIPLINE, dís-sý-plín. v. a. To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.
 To DISCLAIM, dís-klá'm. v. a. To disown, to deny any knowledge of.
 DISCLAIMER, dís-klá'-múr. f. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
 To DISCLOSE, dís-kló'ze. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.
 DISCLOSER, dís-kló'-zúr. f. One that reveals or discovers.
 DISCLOSURE, dís-kló'-zhúr. f. Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.
 DISCOLORATION, dís-kól-ó-rá'-shún. f. The act of changing the colour, the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.
 To DISCOLOUR, dís-kúl'-lúr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to stain.
 To DISCOMFIT, dís-kúm'-fít. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish.
 DISCOMFIT, dís-kúm'-fít. f. Defeat, overthrow.
 DISCOMFUTURE, dís-kúm'-fít-shúr. f. Defeat, rout, overthrow.
 DISCOMFORT, dís-kúm'-fúrt. f. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
 To DISCOMFORT, dís-kúm'-fúrt. v. a. To grieve, to sadden, to deject.
 DISCOMFORTABLE, dís-kúm'-fúr-túbl. a. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.
 To DISCOMMEND, dís-kúm-ménd'. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DIS

DISCOMMENDABLE, dís-kúm-mén'-débl. a. Blameable, censurable.
 DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dís-kúm-mén'-débl-nís. f. Blameableness, liableness to censure.
 DISCOMMENDATION, dís-kóm-mén-dá'-shún. f. Blame, censure.
 DISCOMMENDER, dís-kúm-mén'-dúr. f. One that discommends.
 To DISCOMMUNE, dís-kóm-mó'de. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.
 DISCOMMUNION, dís-kóm-mó'-dyús. a. Inconvenient, troublesome.
 DISCOMMODITY, dís-kóm-mód'-l-tý. f. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
 To DISCOMPOSE, dís-kóm-pó'ze. v. a. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.
 DISCOMPOSURE, dís-kóm-pó'-zhúr. f. Disorder, perturbation.
 To DISCONCERT, dís-kón-sért'. v. a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.
 DISCONFORMITY, dís-kón-fá'-r-mí-tý. f. Want of agreement.
 DISCONGRUITY, dís-kón-gró'-l-tý. f. Disagreement, inconsistency.
 DISCONSOLATE, dís-kón'-sólét. a. Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.
 DISCONSOLATELY, dís-kón'-sólét-lý. ad. In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.
 DISCONSOLATENESS, dís-kón'-sólét-nís. f. The state of being disconsolate.
 DISCONTENT, dís-kún-tént'. f. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
 DISCONTENT, dís-kún-tént'. a. Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.
 To DISCONTENT, dís-kún-tént'. v. a. To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.
 DISCONTENTED, dís-kún-tén'-tíd. part. a. Uneasy, dissatisfied.
 DISCONTENTEDNESS, dís-kún-tén'-téd-nís. f. Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.
 DISCONTENTMENT, dís-kún-tént'-mént. f. The state of being discontented.
 DISCONTINUANCE, dís-kón-tín'-ú-áns. f. Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.
 DISCONTINUATION, dís-kón-tín'-ú-á'-shún. f. Disruption of continuity, separation.

DIS

To DISCONTINUE, dís-kón-tín'-ú. v. n. To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.
 To DISCONTINUE, dís-kón-tín'-ú. v. a. To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.
 DISCONTINUITY, dís-kón-tí-nú'-l-tý. f. Difunity of parts, want of cohesion.
 DISCONVENIENCE, dís-kón-vé'-nyéns. f. Incongruity, disagreement.
 DISCORD, dís-kórd. f. Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in musick, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.
 To DISCORD, dís-ká'rd. v. n. To disagree, not to suit with.
 DISCORDANCE, dís-ká'r- } f. Dis-
 dâns. } agree-
 DISCORDANCY, dís-ká'r- } ment,
 dâns-sý. } oppo-
 sition, inconsistency.
 DISCORDANT, dís-ká'r-dânt. a. Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.
 DISCORDANTLY, dís-ká'r-dânt-lý. ad. Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.
 To DISCOVER, dís-kúv'-úr. v. a. To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to espy.
 DISCOVERABLE, dís-kúv'-úr-ábl. a. That which may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.
 DISCOVERER, dís-kúv'-ér-úr. f. One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.
 DISCOVERY, dís-kúv'-ér-ý. f. The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.
 DISCOUNT, dís-kount. f. The sum refunded in a bargain.
 To DISCOUNT, dís-kou'nt. v. a. To count back, to pay back again.
 To DISCOURTENANCE, dís-kou'n-tě-nâns. v. a. To discourage by cold treatment; to abash, to put to shame.
 DISCOURTENANCE, dís-kou'n-tě-nâns. f. Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.
 DISCOURTENANCER, dís-kou'n-tě-nân-fúr. f. One that discourages by cold treatment.
 To DISCOURAGE, dís-kúr'-ldzh. v. a. To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DIS

DISCOURAGER, dīf-kūr'-rīdzh-ūr. f. One that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dīf-kūr'-rīdzh-mént. f. The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dīf-kō'rse. f. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dīf-kō'rse. v. n. To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSER, dīf-kō'r-sūr. f. A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, dīf-kō'r-sīv. a. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dīf-kūr'-tshūs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dīf-kūr'-tshūs-lý. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dīf-kūr'-tē-sý. f. Incivility, rudeness.

DISCOUS, dīs'-kūs. a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dīf-kréd'-īt. f. Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dīf-kréd'-īt. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREET, dīf-krēt'. a. Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dīf-krēt'-lý. ad. Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dīf-krēt'-nīs. f. The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dīs'-krē-pāns. f. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dīs'-krē-pānt. a. Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dīs'-krēte. a. Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, dīf-krēsh'-ūn. f. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, dīf-krēsh'-ūn-ēr-ý. a. Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, dīs'-krē-tív. a. The same as DISCRETE.

DISCRIMINABLE, dīf-krīm'-i-nābl. a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

DIS

To DISCRIMINATE, dīf-krīm'-i-nāte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dīf-krīm'-i-nāte-nīs. f. Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dīf-krīm'-i-nāshūn. f. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dīf-krīm'-i-nā-tív. a. That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that which observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dīf-krīm'-i-nūs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dīf-kū'-bī-tūr-ý. a. Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dīf-kūm'-bēn-sý. f. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dīf-kūm'-būr. v. a. To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dīf-kūr'-sīv. a. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dīf-kūr'-sīv-lý. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dīf-kūr'-sūr-ý. a. Argumental.

DISCUS, dīs'-kūs. f. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dīf-kūs'. v. a. To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, dīf-kūs'-sūr. f. He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dīf-kūs'-shūn. f. Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dīf-kūs'-sīv. a. Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dīf-kū'-shént. f. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dīf-dā'ne. v. a. To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dīf-dā'ne. f. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dīf-dā'ne-fūl. a. Haughtily scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dīf-dā'ne-fūl-ý. ad. With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dīf-dā'ne-fūl-nīs. f. Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dīz-ē'z. f. Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, dīz-ē'z. v. a. To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, dīz-ē'-zēd-nīs. f. Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, dīf-ēdzhd'. a. Blunted, dulled.

DIS

To DISEMBARK, dīf-īm-bā'rk. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dīf-īm-bā'rk. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dīf-īm-bī't-tūr. v. a. To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dīf-īm-bōd'-ýd. a. Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīf-īm-bō'g. v. a. To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīf-īm-bō'g. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dīf-īm-bow'-ild. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dīf-īm-broil'. v. a. To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dīf-īm-ā'bl. v. a. To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dīf-īm-tshānt'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dīf-īm-kūm'-būr. v. a. To discharge from incumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dīf-īm-kūm'-brāns. f. Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dīf-īm-gā'je. v. a. To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle,

to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dīf-īm-gā'je. v. n. To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, dīf-īm-gā'jd. part. a. Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dīf-īm-gā'jd-nīs. f. The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dīf-īm-gā'je-mént. f. Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dīf-īm-tāng'-gl. v. a. To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

To DISENTERRE, dīf-īm-tēr'. v. a. To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dīf-īm-thrāl'. v. a. To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dīf-īm-thrō'ne. v. a. To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dīf-īm-trān'se. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To

To DISESPOUSE, dīf-ēs-pou'z. v. a.
To separate after faith plighted.
DISESTEEM, dīf-ēs-tē'm. f. Slight dislike.
To DISESTEEM, dīf-ēs-tē'm. v. a.
To slight, to dislike.
DISESTIMATION, dīf-ēs-tý-má-shún. f. Disrespect, disesteem.
DISFAVOUR, dīf-fá-vúr. f. Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.
To DISFAVOUR, dīf-fá-vúr. v. a.
To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.
DISFIGURATION, dīf-fíg-ú-rá-shún. f. The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.
To DISFIGURE, dīf-fíg-úre. v. a.
To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.
DISFIGUREMENT, dīf-fíg-úre-mént. f. Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.
DISFOREST, dīf-fór-ríst. v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
To DISFRANCHISE, dīf-frán'-tshíz. v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.
DISFRANCHISEMENT, dīf-frán'-tshíz-mént. f. The act of depriving of privileges.
To DISFURNISH, dīf-fúr'-nīsh. v. a.
To unfurnish, to strip.
To DISGARNISH, dīf-gár'-nīsh. v. a.
To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortress.
To DISGLORIFY, dīf-gló'-ry-fý. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.
To DISGORGE, dīf-gár'je. v. a. To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.
DISGRACE, dīf-grá'fe. f. Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.
To DISGRACE, dīf-grá'fe. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.
DISGRACEFUL, dīf-grá'fe-fúl. a. Shameful, ignominious.
DISGRACEFULLY, dīf-grá'fe-fúl-y. ad. In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.
DISGRACEFULNESS, dīf-grá'fe-fúl-nīs. f. Ignominy.
DISGRACER, dīf-grá'-fúr. f. One that exposes to shame.
DISGRACIOUS, dīf-grá'-shús. a. Unkind, unfavourable.
To DISGUISE, dīf-gý'ze. v. a. To conceal by an unusual dress; to

hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.
DISGUISE, dīf-gý'ze. f. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.
DISGUISEMENT, dīf-gý'ze-mént. f. Dress of concealment.
DISGUISER, dīf-gý'zúr. f. One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.
DISGUST, dīf-gúst'. f. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.
To DISGUST, dīf-gúst'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.
DISGUSTFUL, dīf-gúst'-fúl. a. Nauseous.
DISH, dīsh'. f. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.
To DISH, dīsh'. v. a. To serve in a dish.
DISH-CLOUT, dīsh'-klout. f. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.
DISH-WASHER, dīsh'-wósh-úr. f. The name of a bird.
DISHABILLE, dīf-há-bé'l. f. Undress, loose dress.
To DISHABIT, dīf-háb'-ít. v. a. To throw out of place.
To DISHEARTEN, dīf-há'rtn. v. a. To discourage, to deject, to terrify.
DISHERISON, dīf-hér'-i-zún. f. The act of debarring from inheritance.
To DISHERIT, dīf-hér'-ít. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.
To DISHEVEL, dīf-shév'l. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.
DISHONEST, dīz-ón'-íst. a. Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.
DISHONESTLY, dīz-ón'-íst-lý. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchastely.
DISHONESTY, dīz-ón'-nīf-tý. f. Want of probity, faithlessness; unchastity.
DISHONOUR, dīz-ón'-núr. f. Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.
To DISHONOUR, dīz-ón'-núr. v. a. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.
DISHONOURABLE, dīz-ón'-núr-ábl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dīz-ón'-núr-úr. f. One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.
To DISHORN, dīf-há'rn. v. a. To strip of horns.
DISHUMOUR, dīf-ú-múr. f. Peevishness, ill-humour.
DISIMPROVEMENT, dīf-ím-próv'mént. f. Reduction from a better to a worse state.
To DISINCARCERATE, dīf-ín-ká'r-sé-ráte. v. a. To set at liberty.
DISINCLINATION, dīf-ín-klý-ná-shún. f. Want of affection, slight dislike.
To DISINCLINE, dīf-ín-klí'ne. v. a. To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.
DISINGENUITY, dīf-ín-jé-nú'-ítý. f. Meanness of artifice, unfairness.
DISINGENUOUS, dīf-ín-jén'-ú-ús. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.
DISINGENUOUSLY, dīf-ín-jén'-ú-ús-lý. ad. In a disingenuous manner.
DISINGENUOUSNESS, dīf-ín-jén'-ú-ús-nīs. f. Mean subtlety, low craft.
DISINHERISON, dīf-ín-hér'-i-sún. f. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.
To DISINHERIT, dīf-ín-hér'-ít. v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right.
To DISINTER, dīf-ín-tér'. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.
DISINTERESSED, dīf-ín'-tér-és-séd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.
DISINTERESSMENT, dīf-ín'-tér-és-mént. f. Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.
DISINTEREST, dīf-ín'-tér-ést. f. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.
DISINTERESTED, dīf-ín'-tér-ést-íd. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.
DISINTERESTEDLY, dīf-ín'-tér-ést-íd-lý. ad. In a disinterested manner.
DISINTERESTEDNESS, dīf-ín'-tér-ést-íd-nīs. f. Contempt of private interest.
To DISINTRICATE, dīf-ín'-trí-káte. v. a. To disentangle.
To DISINVITE, dīf-ín-ví'te. v. a. To retract an invitation.

DIS

To DISJOIN, dīf-joi'n. v. a. To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.
 To DISJOINT, dīf-joi'nt. v. a. To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.
 To DISJOINT, dīf-joi'nt. v. n. To fall in pieces; to separate.
 DISJUNCT, dīf-jūkt'. a. Disjointed, separate.
 DISJUNCTION, dīf-jūkt'-shūn. f. Disunion, separation, parting.
 DISJUNCTIVE, dīf-jūkt'-tīv. a. Incapable of union; that which marks separation or opposition.
 DISJUNCTIVELY, dīf-jūkt'-tīv-lý. ad. Distinctly, separately.
 DISK, dīsk'. f. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.
 DISKINDNESS, dīf-kyí'nd-nīs. f. Want of kindness, want of affection; ill-turn, injury.
 DISLIKE, dīf-lí'ke. f. Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.
 To DISLIKE, dīf-lí'ke. v. a. To disapprove, to regard without affection.
 DISLIKEFUL, dīf-lí'ke-fūl. a. Disaffected, malign.
 To DISLIKEN, dīf-lí'kn. v. a. To make unlike.
 DISLIKENESS, dīf-lí'ke-nīs. f. Disfimitude, unlikeness.
 DISLIKER, dīf-lí'k-ūr. f. A disapprover, one that is not pleased.
 To DISLIMB, dīf-lím'. v. a. To tear limb from limb.
 To DISLIMN, dīf-lím'. v. a. To unpaint. Not used.
 To DISLOCATE, dīs-lò-káte. v. a. To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.
 DISLOCATION, dīf-lò-ká'-shūn. f. The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.
 To DISLODGE, dīf-lòdzh'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.
 To DISLODGE, dīf-lòdzh'. v. n. To go away to another place.
 DISLOYAL, dīf-loi'-ál. a. Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.
 DISLOYALLY, dīf-loi'-ál-lý. ad. Not faithfully, disobediently.
 DISLOYALTY, dīf-loi'-ál-tý. f.

DIS

Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.
 DISMAL, dīz'-múl. a. Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.
 DISMALLY, dīz'-mál-lý. ad. Horribly, sorrowfully.
 DISMALNESS, dīz'-mál-nīs. f. Horror, sorrow.
 To DISMANTLE, dīf-mánt'l. v. a. To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.
 To DISMASK, dīf-másk'. v. a. To divest of a mask.
 To DISMAY, dīz-má'. v. a. To terrify, to discourage, to affright.
 DISMAY, dīz-má'. f. Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.
 DISMAYEDNESS, dīz-má'd-nīs. f. Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.
 DISME, dī'me. f. [French.] A tenth; tythe.
 To DISMEMBER, dīf-mém'-búr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.
 To DISMISS, dīz-mís'. v. a. To send away; to discard.
 DISMISSION, dīz-mísh'-ún. f. Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.
 To DISMORTGAGE, dīf-má'r-gáje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.
 To DISMOUNT, dīf-mou'nt. v. a. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw cannon from its carriage.
 To DISMOUNT, dīf-mou'nt. v. n. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.
 To DISNATURALIZE, dīf-nát'-ú-rá-líze. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.
 DISNATURED, dīf-nát'-tshúrd. a. Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.
 DISOBEDIENCE, dīf-ò-bé'-dyénse. f. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incomppliance.
 DISOBEDIENT, dīf-ò-bé'-dyént. a. Not observant of lawful authority.
 To DISOBEY, dīf-ò-bé'. v. a. To break commands or transgress prohibitions.
 DISOBLIGATION, dīf-òb-lý-gá'-shūn. f. Offence, cause of disgust.
 To DISOBLIGE, { dīf-ò-blí'je. } v. { dīf-ò-blé'je. } a. To offend, to disgust, to give offence to.
 DISOBLIGING, dīf-ò-blí'-jīng. part. a. Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.
 DISOBLIGINGLY, dīf-ò-blí'-jīng-

DIS

lý. ad. In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.
 DISOBLIGINGNESS, dīf-ò-blí'-jīng-nīs. f. Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.
 DISORBED, dīf-á'rbd. a. Thrown out of the proper orbit.
 DISORDER, dīz-á'r-dúr. f. Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; irregularity; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.
 To DISORDER, dīz-á'r-dúr. v. a. To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.
 DISORDERED, dīz-á'r-dúrd. a. Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.
 DISORDERLY, dīz-á'r-dúr-lý. a. Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.
 DISORDERLY, dīz-á'r-dúr-lý. ad. Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.
 DISORDINATE, dīf-á'r-dý-náte. a. Not living by the rules of virtue.
 DISORDINATELY, dīf-á'r-dý-nét-lý. ad. Inordinately, viciously.
 To DISOWN, dīz-ò'n. v. a. To deny, to renounce.
 DISPANSION, dīf-pán'-shūn. f. The act of spreading; diffusion, dilatation.
 To DISPARAGE, dīf-pár'-rídzh. v. a. To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.
 DISPARAGEMENT, dīf-pár'-rídzh-mént. f. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.
 DISPARAGER, dīf-pár'-rídzh-ūr. f. One that disgraces.
 DISPARITY, dīf-pár'-l-tý. f. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.
 To DISPARK, dīf-párk. v. a. To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.
 To DISPART, dīf-pá'rt. v. a. To divide in two, to separate, to break.
 DISPASSION, dīf-pásh'-ún. f. Freedom from mental perturbation.
 DISPASSIONATE, dīf-pásh-ò-nét. a. Cool, calm, temperate.
 To DISPEL, dīf-pél'. v. a. To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
 DISPENSARY, dīf-pén'-fá-rý. f. The place where the medicines are dispensed.
 DISPENSATION, dīf-pén'-fá'-shūn. f. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.
 DIS-

DIS

DISPENSATOR, dîf-pên-sâ-tûr. f. One employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor.

DISPENSATORY, dîf-pên-sâ-tûr-y. f. A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.

To DISPENSE, dîf-pên'se. v. a. To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.

DISPENSE, dîf-pên'se. f. Dispensation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dîf-pên'-sûr. f. One that dispenses, a distributor.

To DISPEOPLE, dîf-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dîf-pé'pl-ûr. f. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, dîf-pêrdzh'. v. a. To sprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dîf-pêr'se. v. a. To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dîf-pêr'st'-ly. ad. In a dispersed manner.

DISPERSENESS, dîf-pêr's-nîs. f. Thinness, scatteredness.

DISPERSER, dîf-pêr'-sûr. f. A scatterer, a spreader.

DISPERSION, dîf-pêr'-shûn. f. The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT, dîf-spêr'-îr. v. a. To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dîf-spêr'-îr-tîd-nîs. f. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dîf-plâ'se. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, dîf-plâ'-sên-sý. f. Incivility, disobedience; any thing unpleasing.

To DISPLANT, dîf-plânt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dîf-plân-tâ'-shûn. f. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dîf-plâ'. v. a. To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, dîf-plâ'. f. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dîf-plêz'-ânt. a. Unpleasing, offensive.

To DISPLEASE, dîf-plê'ze. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

To DISPLEASE, dîf-plê'z. v. a. To disgust; to raise aversion.

DIS

DISPLEASINGNESS, dîf-plê'-zîng-nîs. f. Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dîf-plêzh'-ûr. f. Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASEURE, dîf-plêzh'-ûr. v. a. To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dîf-plô'de. v. a. To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dîf-plô'-zhûn. f. The act of disploting, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dîf-pô'rt. f. Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, dîf-pô'rt. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dîf-pô'rt. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dîf-pô'-zâl. f. The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, dîf-pô'ze. v. a. To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dîf-pô'ze. f. Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dîf-pô'-zûr. f. Distributor, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dîf-pô'-zîsh'-ûn. f. Other method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dîf-pôz'-î-tîv. a. That which implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dîf-pôz'-î-tîv-ly. ad. Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dîf-pôz-zês'. v. a. To put out of possession, to deprive, to disseize.

DISPOSURE, dîf-pô'-zhûr. f. Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dîf-prâ'ze. f. Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dîf-prâ'ze. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dîf-prâ'-zûr. f. A censurer.

DISPRAISABLE, dîf-prâ'-zîbl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DIS

DISPRAISINGLY, dîf-prâ'-zîng-ly. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dîf-sprêd'. v. a. To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dîf-prô'f. f. Confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dîf-prô-pô'r-shûn. f. Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another, want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dîf-prô-pô'r-shûn. v. a. To mismatch, to join things unsuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nâbl. a. Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nâbl-nîs. f. Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nâbl-ly. ad. Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nâl. a. Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nâl-ly. ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nêt. a. Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nêt-ly. ad. Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dîf-prô-pô'r-shô-nêt-nîs. f. Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dîf-prô've. v. a. To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dîf-prô'-vûr. f. One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dîf-pûn'-îsh-âbl. a. Without penal restraint.

To DISPURSE. See DISBURSE.

DISPUTABLE, dîf-pû-tâbl. a. Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, dîf-pû-tânt. f. Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dîf-pû-tânt. a. Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dîf-pû-tâ'-shûn. f. The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dîf-pû-tâ'-shûs. a. Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dîf-pû-tâ-tîv. a. Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dîf-pû'te. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To

DIS

To DISPUTE, dif-pù'te. v. a. To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.
 DISPUTE, dif-pù'te. f. Contest, controversy.
 DISPUTELESS, dif-pù'te-lis. a. Undisputed, uncontroversial.
 DISPUTER, dif-pù'tùr. f. A controversialist, one given to argument.
 DISQUALIFICATION, dif-kwál'ý-fí-ká'-shùn. f. That which disqualifies.
 To DISQUALIFY, dif kwál'-l-fý. v. a. To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.
 DISQUIET, dif-kwí'-ét. f. Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.
 To DISQUIET, dif-kwí'-ét. v. a. To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.
 DISQUIETER, dif-kwí'-é-tùr. f. A disturber, a harasser.
 DISQUIETLY, dif-kwí'-ét-lý. ad. Without rest, anxiously.
 DISQUIETNESS, dif-kwí'-ét-nis. f. Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.
 DISQUIETUDE, dif-kwí'-é-tùde. f. Uneasiness, anxiety.
 DISQUISITION, dif-kwí'-zish'-ùn. f. Examination, disputative enquiry.
 DISREGARD, dif-ré-gá'rd. f. Slight notice, neglect.
 To DISREGARD, dif-ré-gá'rd. v. a. To slight, to contempt.
 DISREGARDFUL, dif-ré-gá'rd-fúl. a. Negligent, contemptuous.
 DISREGARDFULLY, dif-ré-gá'rd-fúl-ý. ad. Contemptuously.
 DISRELISH, dif-rél'-ish. f. Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.
 To DISRELISH, dif-rél'-ish. v. a. To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.
 DISREPUTATION, dif-rép-ù-tá'-shùn. f. Disgrace, dishonour.
 DISREPUTE, dif-ré-pù'te. f. Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.
 DISRESPECT, dif-réf-pékt'. f. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.
 DISRESPECTFUL, dif-réf-pékt'-fúl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.
 DISRESPECTFULLY, dif-réf-pékt'-fúl-lý. ad. Irreverently.
 To DISROBE, dif-rò'be. v. a. To undress, to uncover.
 DISRUPTION, dif-rúp'-shùn. f. The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.

DIS

DISSATISFACTION, dif-sát-if-fák'-shùn. f. The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.
 DISSATISFACTORINESS, dif-sát-if-fák'-tùr-ý-nis. f. Inability to give content.
 DISSATISFACTORY, dif-sát-tif-fák'-tùr-ý. a. Unable to give content.
 To DISSATISFY, dif-sát'-if-fý. v. a. To discontent, to displease.
 To DISSECT, dif-sékt'. v. a. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.
 DISSECTION, dif-sék'-shùn. f. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.
 DISSEISIN, dif-sé'zn. f. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.
 To DISSEISE, dif-sé'ze. v. a. To dispossess, to deprive.
 DISSEIZOR, dif-sé'zòr. f. He that dispossesses another.
 To DISSEMBLE, dif-sém'bl. v. a. To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.
 To DISSEMBLE, dif-sém'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.
 DISSEMBLER, dif-sém'-blùr. f. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.
 DISSEMBLINGLY, dif-sém'-bling-lý. ad. With dissimulation, hypocritically.
 To DISSEMINATE, dif-sém'-l-nâte. v. a. To scatter as seed, to spread every way.
 DISSEMINATION, dis-sém'-l-ná'-shùn. f. The act of scattering like seed.
 DISSEMINATOR, dif-sém'-l-ná-tùr. f. He that scatters, a spreader.
 DISSENSION, dif-sén'-shùn. f. Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.
 DISSENSIOUS, dif-sén'-shús. a. Disposed to discord, contentious.
 To DISSENT, dif-sént'. v. n. To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.
 DISSENT, dif-sént'. f. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.
 DISSENTANEOUS, dif-sén-tá'-nyús. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.
 DISSENTER, dif-sén'-tùr. f. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DIS

DISSENTIENT, dif-sén'-shént. a. Declaring dissent.
 DISSERTATION, dif-sér-tá'-shùn. f. A discourse.
 To DISSERVE, dif-sérv'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.
 DISSERVICE, dif-sér'-vís. f. Injury, mischief.
 DISSERVICEABLE, dif-sér'-vi-fábl. a. Injurious, mischievous.
 DISSERVICEABLENESS, dif-sér'-vi-fábl-nis. f. Injury, harm, hurt.
 To DISSETTLE, dif-sét'l. v. a. To unsettle.
 To DISSEVER, dif-sév'-ùr. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.
 DISSIDENCE, dis-sí-déns. f. Discord, disagreement.
 DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'-yéns. f. The act of starting asunder.
 DISSILIENT, dis-sil'-yént. a. Starting asunder, bursting in two.
 DISSILITION, dis-sil'-ish'-ùn. f. The act of bursting in two; of starting different ways.
 DISSIMILAR, dif-sím'-l-lár. a. Unlike, heterogeneous.
 DISSIMILARITY, dis-sím-l-lár'-l-ty. f. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.
 DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sím-míl'-l-tùde. f. Unlikeness, want of resemblance.
 DISSIMULATION, dis-sím-ù-lá'-shùn. f. The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.
 DISSIPABLE, dis-sý-pábl. a. Easily scattered.
 To DISSIPATE, dis-sý-pâte. v. a. To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.
 DISSIPATION, dif-sý-pá'-shùn. f. The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.
 To DISSOCIATE, dif-sò'-shâte. v. a. To separate, to disunite, to part.
 DISSOLVABLE, dif-zá'l-vábl. a. Capable of dissolution.
 DISSOLUBLE, dis-sò-lúbl. a. Capable of separation of one part from another.
 DISSOLUBILITY, dif-sòl-lú-bil'-l-ty. f. Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.
 To DISSOLVE, dif-zòlv'. v. a. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.
 To DISSOLVE, dif-zòlv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

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DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'-vēnt. a. Having the power of dissolving or melting.
 DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'-vēnt. f. The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.
 DISSOLVER, dīz-zōl'-vūr. f. That which has the power of dissolving.
 DISSOLVIBLE, dīz-zōl'-vibl. a. Liable to perish by dissolution.
 DISSOLUTE, dīs'-sō-lūte. a. Loose, wanton, debauched.
 DISSOLUTELY, dīs'-sō-lūte-lý. ad. Loosely, in debauchery.
 DISSOLUTENESS, dīs'-sō-lūte-nīs. f. Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.
 DISSOLUTION, dīs'-sō-lū-shūn. f. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.
 DISSONANCE, dīs'-sō-nāns. f. A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.
 DISSONANT, dīs'-sō-nānt. a. Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.
 To DISSUADE, dīs-swā'-de. v. a. To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.
 DISSUADER, dīs-swā'-dūr. f. He that dissuades.
 DISSUASION, dīs-swā'-zhūn. f. Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.
 DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'-siv. a. Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.
 DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'-siv. f. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.
 DISSYLLABLE, dīs'-sil-lābl. f. A word of two syllables.
 DISTAFF, dīs'-tāf. f. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.
 To DISTAIN, dīs-tā'-ne. v. a. To stain, to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.
 DISTANCE, dīs'-tāns. f. Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour; retraction of kindness, reserve.

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To DISTANCE, dīs'-tāns. v. a. To place, remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.
 DISTANT, dīs'-tānt. a. Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved; not obvious.
 DISTASTE, dīs-tā'-ste. f. Disgust; dislike; alienation of affection.
 To DISTASTE, dīs-tā'-ste. v. a. To fill the mouth with nausea; to dislike, to loath; to offend, to disgust.
 DISTASTEFUL, dīs-tā'-ste-fūl. a. Nauseous to the palate, disgusting; offensive, unpleasing.
 DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'-pūr. f. A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind; depravity of inclination; uneasiness.
 To DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'-pūr. v. a. To disease; to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation.
 DISTEMPERATE, dīs-tēm'-pē-rāte. a. Immoderate.
 DISTEMPERATURE, dīs-tēm'-pē-rā-tūre. f. Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.
 To DISTEND, dīs-tēnd'. v. a. To stretch out in breadth.
 DISTENT, dīs-tēnt'. f. The space through which any thing is spread.
 DISTENTION, dīs-tēn'-shūn. f. The act of stretching in breadth; breadth, space occupied.
 DISTICH, dīs'-tik. f. A couplet, a couple of lines in verse.
 To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. v. n. To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.
 To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.
 DISTILLATION, dīs-tīl-lā'-shūn. f. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.
 DISTILLATORY, dīs-tīl-lā-tūr-ý. a. Belonging to distillation.
 DISTILLER, dīs-tīl-lūr. f. One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.
 DISTILMENT, dīs-tīl-mēnt. f. That which is drawn by distillation.
 DISTINCT, dīs-tīnkt'. a. Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.
 DISTINCTION, dīs-tīnkt'-shūn. f. Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of

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difference between things seemingly the same.
 DISTINCTIVE, dīs-tīnkt'-tīv. a. That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.
 DISTINCTIVELY, dīs-tīnkt'-tīv-lý. ad. In right order, not confusedly.
 DISTINCTLY, dīs-tīnkt'-lý. ad. Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.
 DISTINCTNESS, dīs-tīnkt'-nīs. f. Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.
 To DISTINGUISH, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh. v. a. To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference, to specify; to make known or eminent.
 To DISTINGUISH, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh. v. n. To make distinction, to find or shew the difference.
 DISTINGUISHABLE, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh-ēbl. a. Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.
 DISTINGUISHED, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh-t. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.
 DISTINGUISHER, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh-ūr. f. A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.
 DISTINGUISHINGLY, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh-īng-lý. ad. With distinction.
 DISTINGUISHMENT, dīs-tīng'-gwīsh-mēnt. f. Distinction, observation of difference.
 To DISTORT, dīs-tā'-rt. v. a. To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.
 DISTORTION, dīs-tā'-rt-shūn. f. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.
 To DISTRACT, dīs-trākt'. v. a. part. pass. DISTRACTED, anciently DISTRAUGHT. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.
 DISTRACTEDLY, dīs-trākt'-tēd-lý. ad. Madly, frantically.
 DISTRACTEDNESS, dīs-trākt'-tēd-nīs. f. The state of being distracted, madness.
 DISTRACTION, dīs-trākt'-shūn. f. Confusion, state in which the attention

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tion is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

DISTRACTIVE, dĭs-trāk'-tiv. a. Causing perplexity.

To DISTRAIN, dĭs-trā'ne. v. a. To seize.

To DISTRAIN, dĭs-trā'ne. v. n. To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dĭs-trā'-nēr. f. He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dĭs-trā'nt. f. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dĭs-trā't. part. a. Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dĭs-trēs'. f. The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dĭs-trēs'. v. a. To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

DISTRESSFUL, dĭs-trēs'-fūl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.

To DISTRIBUTE, dĭs-trib'-ūte. v. a. To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dĭs-trib'-ūshūn. f. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dĭs-trib'-ū-tiv. a. Assigning to each their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dĭs-trib'-ū-tiv-ly. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dĭs'-trĭkt. f. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dĭs-trŭst'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dĭs-trŭst'. f. Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dĭs-trŭst'-fūl. a. Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dĭs-trŭst'-fūl-ly. ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dĭs-trŭst'-fūl-nĭs. f. The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dĭs-tŭrb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dĭs-tŭrb'-bāns. f. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dĭs-tŭrb'-būr. f. A violator of peace, he that causes tu-

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mults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dĭs-tŭrn'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, dĭs-vāl-ū-ā'-shūn. f. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, dĭs-vāl'-ū. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dĭs-ū'-nyūn. f. Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ū-nĭ'te. v. a. To separate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ū-nĭ'te. v. n. To fall asunder, to become separate.

DISUNITY, dĭs-ū-nĭ-tŷ. f. A state of actual separation.

DISUSAGE, dĭs-ū'-zĭdzh. f. The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dĭs-ū'se. f. Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

To DISUSE, dĭs-ū'ze. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

To DISVOUCH, dĭs-vou'tsh. v. a. To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, dĭsh'. f. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To DITCH, dĭsh'. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCHER, dĭsh'-ūr. f. One who digs ditches.

DITCH-DELIVERED, dĭsh'-dē-lĭv'-ūrd. a. Brought forth in a ditch.

DITHYRAMBICK, dĭh-ŷ-rām'-bĭk. f. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.

DITTANY, dĭt'-tā-nŷ. f. An herb.

DITTED, dĭt'-tŷd. a. Sung, adapted to musick.

DITTY, dĭt'-tŷ. f. A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dĭ-vān'. f. The council of the oriental princes; any council assembled.

To DIVARICATE, dĭ-vār'-ŷ-kāte. v. n. To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, dĭ-vār'-ŷ-kā-shūn. f. Partition into two; division of opinions.

To DIVE, dĭ've. v. n. To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.

To DIVEL, dĭ-vēl'. v. a. To separate; to pull asunder.

DIVER, dĭ'-vŭr. f. One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any

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thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To DIVERGE, dĭ-vēr'je. v. n. To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dĭ-vēr'-jēnt. a. Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dĭ'-vērz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dĭ'-vērse. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dĭ-vēr-sŷ'-fĭ-kā'-shūn. f. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dĭ-vēr'-sŷ'-fŷ. v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dĭ-vēr'-shūn. f. The act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dĭ-vēr'-sĭ-tŷ. f. Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, dĭ'-vērsl-ly. ad. In different ways, variously.

To DIVERT, dĭ-vért'. v. a. To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, dĭ-vēr'-tŭr. f. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

DIVERTISEMENT, dĭ-vēr'-tĭz-mēnt. f. Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dĭ-vēr'-tiv. a. Recreative, amusive.

To DIVEST, dĭ-vēst'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dĭ-vēs'-tshŭr. f. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dĭ-vĭ'-dābl. a. That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, dĭ-vĭ'-dānt. a. Different, separate. Not used.

To DIVIDE, dĭ-vĭ'de. v. a. To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, dĭ-vĭ'de. v. n. To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, dĭv'-ĭ-dēnd. f. A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dĭ-vĭ'-dŭr. f. That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor,

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tributer, he who deals out to each his share; a disputer; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, dī-vīd'-ū-āl. a. Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dīv-ŷ-nā'-shūn. f. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dīv-vī'ne. a. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; pre-fragious.

DIVINE, dīv-vī'ne. f. A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dīv-vī'ne. v. a. To foretel, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dīv-vī'ne. v. n. To utter prognostication; to feel pre-fragies; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dīv-vī'ne-lŷ. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dīv-vī'ne-nŷs. f. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dīv-vī'-nūr. f. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, dīv-vī'ne-rŷs. f. A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dīv-vīn'-i-tŷ. f. Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things; theology.

DIVISIBLE, dīv-vīz'-ibl. a. Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, dīv-vīz'-ŷ-bl'-i-tŷ. f. The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, dīv-vīz'-ibl-nŷs. f. Divisibility.

DIVISION, dīv-vīzh'-ūn. f. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dīv-vī'-zūr. f. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

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DIVORCE, dīv-vō'rse. f. The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, dīv-vō'rse. v. a. To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dīv-vō'rse-mēnt. f. Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dīv-vō'r-sūr. f. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, dī-ū-rēt'-ik. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dī-ūr'-nāl. a. Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day; daily.

DIURNAL, dī-ūr'-nāl. f. A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, dī-ūr'-nāl-ŷ. ad. Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, dī-ū-tūr'-nī-tŷ. f. Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dīv-vūl'je. v. a. To publish, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dīv-vūl'-jūr. f. A publisher.

DIVULSION, dī-vūl'-shūn. f. The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dīzn. v. a. To dress, to deck.

DIZZINESS, dīz'-zŷ-nŷs. f. Giddiness.

DIZZY, dīz'-zŷ. a. Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, dīz'-zŷ. v. a. To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dō. v. a. To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dō. v. n. To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, how do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word, as, I shall come, but if I do not, go away, that is if I come not; Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request, as help me, do; make haste, do.

To DOAT. See **To DOTE**.

DOCIBLE, dōs'-sibl. a. Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dōs'-sibl-nŷs. f. Teachableness, docility.

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DOCILE, dōs'-sil. a. Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dō-sil'-lī-tŷ. f. Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dōk'. f. An herb.

DOCK, dōk'. f. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dōk'. f. A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dōk'. v. a. To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dōk'-it. f. A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dōk'-tūr. f. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DOCTOR, dōk'-tūr. v. a. To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dōk'-tō-rāl. a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dōk'-tō-rāl-ŷ. ad. In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dōk'-tūr-shīp. f. The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dōk'-trī-nāl. a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dōk'-trī-nāl-ŷ. ad. In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dōk'-trīn. f. The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dōk'-ū-mēnt. f. Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dōd'-dūr. f. A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dēk'-ā-gōn. f. A figure of twelve sides.

To DODGE, dōd'zh. v. n. To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dōd'-mān. f. The name of a fish.

DOE, dō. f. A she-deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dō'-ūr. f. One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dūz'. The third person from Do, for **DOETH**.

To DOFF, dōf'. v. a. To strip; to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

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DOG,

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DOG, dóg'. f. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dóg'. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, dóg'-tèth. f. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dóg'-trík. f. An ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dóg'-báne. f. An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dóg'-brí-úr. f. The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, dóg'-tshé'p. a. Cheap as dogs meat.

DOGDAYS, dóg'-dáz. f. The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dój'e. f. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dóg'-físh. f. A shark.

DOGFLY, dóg'-flý. f. A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dóg'-gíd. a. Sullen, four, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dóg'-gíd-lý. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dóg'-gíd-nís. f. Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, dóg'-gúr. f. A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL, dóg'-gríl. f. Mean, worthless verses.

DOGGISH, dóg'-gísh. a. Currish, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dóg'-hár-tíd. a. Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dóg'-hóle. f. A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dóg'-kén-níl. f. A little hut or house for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dóg'-loufe. f. An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dóg'-má. f. Established principle, settled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dóg-mát'-i-kál. } a.

DOGMATICK, dóg-mát'-ík. } a.

Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, dóg-mát'-i-kál-ý. ad. Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dóg-mát'-i-kál-nís. f. Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dóg'-má-tíst. f. A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dóg'-má-tíze. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

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DOGMATIZER, dóg'-má-tí-zúr. f. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dóg'-róze. f. The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dóg'-flép. f. Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dóg'-z-mét. f. Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dóg'-stár. f. The star which gives name to the dogdays.

DOGSTOOTH, dóg'-z-tóth. f. A plant.

DOGTROT, dóg'-trót. f. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dóg'-wé-ry. a. Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dóg'-wúd. f. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOILY, doí'-lý. f. A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dō'-ingz. f. Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, doí't. f. A small piece of money.

DOLE, dō'le. f. The act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dō'le. v. a. To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dō'le-fúl. a. Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dō'le-fúl-lý. ad. In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dō'le-fúl-nís. f. Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dō'le-súm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dō'le-súm-lý. ad. In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dō'le-súm-nís. f. Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dól'. f. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR, dól'-lúr. f. A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORIFICK, dō-ló-ríf'-ík. a. That which causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dól'-ó-rús. a. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

DOLOUR, dō'-lúr. f. Grief, sorrow; Lamentation, complaint.

DOLPHIN, dól'-fln. f. The name of a fish.

DOLT, dól't. f. A heavy stupid fellow, a thickskul.

DOLTISH, dól't-ísh. a. Stupid, mean, blockish.

DOMAIN, dō má'ne. f. Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dō'me. f. A building, a

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house, a fabrick; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dō-més'-tí-kál. } a.

DOMESTICK, dō-més'-tík. } a.

Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intestine.

To DOMESTICATE, dō-més'-tí-kâte. v. a. To make domestick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMINANT, dóm'-ý-nánt. a. Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

To DOMINATE, dóm'-ý-náte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

DOMINATION, dóm'-ý-ná'-shún. f. Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dóm'-ý-ná-tór. f. The presiding power.

To DOMINEER, dóm'-ý-ně'r. v. n. To rule with insolence, to act without controul.

DOMINICAL, dō-mín'-ý-kál. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dō mín'-yún. f. Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory, region, district; predominance, ascendant; an order of angels.

DON, dón'. f. The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To DON, dón'. v. a. To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dō'-ná-ry. f. A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dō-ná'-shún. f. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dō'-ná-tív. f. A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

DONE, dún'. part. pass. of the verb, Do.

DONE, dún'. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.

DONOR, dō'-nór. f. A giver, a benefactor.

DONSHIP, dón'-shíp. f. Quality or rank of a gentleman.

DOODLE, dō'dl. f. A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dō'm. v. a. To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM,

- DOOM**, dō'm. *f.* Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.
- DOOMSDAY**, dō'mz-dā. *f.* The day of final and universal judgment, the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.
- DOOMSDAY-BOOK**, dō'mz-dā-bō'k. *f.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.
- DOOR**, dō'r. *f.* The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.
- DOORCASE**, dō'r-kāse. *f.* The frame in which the door is inclosed.
- DOORKEEPER**, dō'r-kē-pūr. *f.* Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.
- DOQUET**, dōk'-it. *f.* A paper containing a warrant.
- DORMANT**, dā'r-mānt. *a.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.
- DORMITORY**, dā'r-mī-tūr-y. *f.* A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.
- DORMOUSE**, dā'r-mouse. *f.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.
- DORN**, dā'rn. *f.* The name of a fish.
- DORR**, dō'r. *f.* A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chafer.
- DORSEL**, dā'r-sil. } *f.* A pannier, a
DORSER, dā'r-sūr. } basket or bag,
one of which hangs on either side a
beast of burthen.
- DORSIFEROUS**, dōr-sif'-fē-rūs. }
DORSIPAROUS, dōr-sip'-pā-rūs. } *a.*
Having the property of bearing or
bringing forth on the back; used
of plants that have the seeds on the
back of their leaves, as fern.
- DOSE**, dō'se. *f.* So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.
- To DOSE**, dō'se. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.
- DOSSIL**, dōs'-sil. *f.* A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.
- DOST**, dōst'. The second person of Do.
- DOT**, dōt'. *f.* A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.
- To DOT**, dōt'. *v. a.* To make dots or spots.
- DOTAGE**, dō'-tidzh. *f.* Loss of understanding, imbecillity of mind; excessive fondness.
- DOTAL**, dō'-tāl. *a.* Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.
- DOTARD**, dō'-tārd. *f.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects.
- To DOTE**, dō'te. *v. n.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity; To dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.
- DOTER**, dō'-tūr. *f.* One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.
- DOTH**, dōth'. The third person of Do.
- DOTINGLY**, dō'-ting-lý. *ad.* Fondly.
- DOTTARD**, dōt'-tārd. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting.
- DOTTEREL**, dōt'-tēr-il. *f.* The name of a bird.
- DOUBLE**, dúb'l. *a.* Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.
- DOUBLE-PLEA**, dúb'l-plé. *f.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.
- DOUBLE-BITING**, dúb'l-bí'-ting. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.
- DOUBLE-BUTTONED**, dúb'l-bút'-nd. *a.* Having two rows of buttons.
- DOUBLE-DEALER**, dúb'l-dē'-lūr. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.
- DOUBLE-DEALING**, dúb'l-dē'-ling. *f.* Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.
- To DOUBLE-DIE**, dúb'l-dý'. *v. a.* To die twice over.
- DOUBLE-HEADED**, dúb'l-héd'-id. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another.
- To DOUBLE-LOCK**, dúb'l-lōk'. *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice.
- DOUBLE-MINDED**, dúb'l-mí'n-díd. *a.* Deceitful, insidious.
- DOUBLE-TONGUED**, dúb'l-túng'd. *a.* Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.
- To DOUBLE**, dúb'l. *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.
- To DOUBLE**, dúb'l. *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.
- DOUBLE**, dúb'l. *f.* Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick, a shift, an artifice.
- DOUBLENES**, dúb'l-nís. *f.* The state of being double.
- DOUBLER**, dúb'-lūr. *f.* He that doubles any thing.
- DOUBLET**, dúb'-lit. *f.* The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.
- DOUBLON**, dúb-lō'n. *f.* A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.
- DOUBLY**, dúb'-lý. *ad.* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.
- To DOUBT**, dout'. *v. a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.
- To DOUBT**, dout'. *v. n.* To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect; to distrust.
- DOUBT**, dout'. *f.* Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.
- DOUBTER**, dout'-tūr. *f.* One who entertains scruples.
- DOUBTFUL**, dout'-fúl. *a.* Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure; not confident.
- DOUBTFULLY**, dout'-fúl-ý. *ad.* Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.
- DOUBTFULNESS**, dout'-fúl-nís. *f.* Dubiousness; ambiguity.
- DOUBTINGLY**, dout'-ing-lý. *ad.* In a doubting manner, dubiously.
- DOUBTLESS**, dout'-lis. *a.* Without fear, without apprehension of danger.
- DOUBTLESS**, dout'-lis. *ad.* Without doubt, unquestionably.
- DOVE**, dūv'. *f.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.
- DOVECOT**, dūv'-kōt. *f.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOW

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DOVEHOUSE, dūv'-house. f. A house for pigeons.
 DOVETAIL, dūv'-tāl. f. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.
 DOUGH, dō'. f. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked.
 DOUGHTY, dou'-tý. a. Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.
 DOUGHY, dō'-ý. a. Unsound, soft, unhardened.
 To DOUSE, dou'se. v. a. To put over head suddenly in the water.
 To DOUSE, dou'se. v. n. To fall suddenly into the water.
 DOWAGER, dow'-â-jūr. f. A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.
 DOWDY, dow'-dý. f. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.
 DOWER, dow'-ūr. } f. That which
 DOWERY, dow'-rý. } the wife bring-
 eth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.
 DOWERED, dow'-ūrd. a. Portioned, supplied with a portion.
 DOWERLESS, dow'-ūr-lis. a. Without a fortune.
 DOWLAS, dow'-lās. f. A coarse kind of linen.
 DOWN, dow'n. f. Soft feathers; any thing that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.
 DOWN, dow'n. f. A large open plain or valley.
 DOWN, dow'n. prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.
 DOWN, dow'n. ad. On the ground, from the height to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.
 DOWN, dow'n. interj. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.
 DOWNCAST, dow'n-kāst. a. Bent down, directed to the ground.
 DOWNFALL, dow'n-fāl. f. Ruin, fall from state; a body of things falling; destruction of fabricks.
 DOWNFALLEN, dow'n-fāl'n. part. a. Ruined, fallen.
 DOWNGYRED, down-dzhí'-réd. a. Let down in circular wrinkles.
 DOWNHIL, dow'n-hil. f. Declivity, descent.

DOWNLOOKED, dow'n-lúkt. a. Having a dejected countenance, fullen, melancholy.
 DOWNLYING, dow'n-lý-ing. a. About to be in travail of child-birth.
 DOWNRIGHT, down-rí'te. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.
 DOWNRIGHT, dow'n-rí'te. a. Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly surly; plain without palliation.
 DOWNSITTING, dow'n-sít-tíng. f. Rest, repose.
 DOWNWARD, dow'n-wúrd. }
 DOWNWARDS, dow'n- } ad. wúrdz.
 Towards the center; from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent.
 DOWNWARD, dow'n-wúrd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.
 DOWNY, dow'-ný. a. Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing.
 DOWRE, dow'r. } f. A portion
 DOWRY, dow'-rý. } given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.
 DOXOLOGY, dōkf-ōl'-ō-jý. f. A form of giving glory to God.
 DOXY, dōk'-fý. f. A whore, a loose wench.
 To DOZE, dō'ze. v. n. To slumber, to be half asleep.
 To DOZE, dō'ze. v. a. To stupify, to dull.
 DOZEN, dúz'n. f. The number of twelve.
 DOZINESS, dō'-zý-nis. f. Sleepiness, drowsiness.
 DOZY, dō'-zý. a. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.
 DRAB, dráb'. f. A whore, a strumpet.
 DRACHM, drám'. f. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.
 DREAD, dréd'. a. Terrible, dreaded.
 DRAFF, dráf'. f. Any thing thrown away.
 DRAFFY, dráf'-fý. a. Worthless, dreggy.
 DRAFT, dráft'. a. Corrupted for DRAUGHT.
 To DRAG, drág'. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthensome; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.
 To DRAG, drág'. v. n. To hang so

low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
 DRAG, drág'. f. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.
 DRAGNET, drág'-nét. f. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
 To DRAGGLE, drág'l. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
 To DRAGGLE, drág'l. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
 DRAGON, drág'-ún. f. A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North pole.
 DRAGONET, drág'-ún-ét. f. A little dragon.
 DRAGONFLY, drág'-ún-flý. f. A fierce stinging fly.
 DRAGONISH, drág'-ún-ísh. a. Having the form of a dragon.
 DRAGONLIKE, drág'-ún-líke. a. Furious, fiery.
 DRAGONS BLOOD, drág'-únz-blúd'. f. A kind of resin.
 DRAGONS HEAD, drág'-únz-héd. f. A plant.
 DRAGONTREE, drág'-ún-tré. f. Palmtree.
 DRAGOON, drá-gō'n. f. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on horse or foot.
 To DRAGOON, drá-gō'n. v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
 To DRAIN, drá'ne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.
 DRAIN, drá'ne. f. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.
 DRAKE, drá'ke. f. The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.
 DRAM, drám'. f. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once; spirits, distilled liquors.
 To DRAM, drám'. v. n. To drink distilled spirits.
 DRAMA, drá'-má. f. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.
 DRAMATICAL, drá-mát'-i- }
 kál. } a.
 DRAMATICK, drá-mát'-ík. }
 Represented by action. DRAMA-

D R A

DRAMATICALLY, dră-mă't-i-kă'l-y. ad. Representatively, by representation.

DRAMATIST, drăm'-ă-tist. f. The author of dramattick compositions.

DRANK, drănk'. The preterite of **DRINK**.

DRAPER, dră'-pūr. f. One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, dră'-pē-r-y. f. Cloth-work, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture, or statue.

DRAVE, dră'v. Preterite of **DRIVE**, which see.

DRAUGH, drăf'. f. Refuse, swill.

DRAUGHT, drăft'. f. The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAFTHOUSE, drăft'-house. f. A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, dră'. v. a. pret. **DREW**, part. pass. **DRAWN**. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncover or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, embowel; To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; To draw on, to occasion, to invite, to cause by degrees; To draw over, to persuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, dră'. v. n. To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheath a weapon; to practise the

D R E

art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a fore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, dră'-băk. f. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, dră'-brîdzh. f. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, dră'-ūr. f. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, dră'r. f. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, dră'-îng. f. Delineation, representation.

DRAWINGROOM, dră'-îng-rôm. f. The room in which company assembles at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, dră'n. participle from **DRAW**. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, dră'-wél. f. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL, dră'l. v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, dră'. f. The cart

DRAYCART, dră'-kărt. } on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, dră'-hôrse. f. A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, dră'-măn. f. One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drăz'l. f. A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dréd'. f. Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dréd'. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. v. a. To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, dréd'-ūr. f. One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd'-fûl. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, dréd'-fûl-nîs. f. Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, dréd'-fûl-y. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, dréd'-lêf-nîs. f. Fearlessness, intrepidity.

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DREADLESS, dréd'-lîs. a. Fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drém. f. A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drém. v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, drém. v. a. To see in a dream.

DREAMER, drém'-mûr. f. One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, drém lîs. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, drér. a. Mournful, dismal.

DREARY, drér'-y. a. Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.

DREDGE, drédzh'. f. A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drédzh'. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, dréd'-jûr. f. One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drég'-gý-nîs. f. Fullness of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drég'-gîsh. a. Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drég'-gý. a. Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drég'z. f. The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.

To DREIN, drén. v. n. To empty.

To DRENCH, drént'sh. v. a. To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.

DRENCH, drént'sh. f. A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drén'-tshûr. f. One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physick by force.

To DRESS, drés'. v. a. To cloath; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drés'. f. Cloaths, garment; the skill of adjusting dress.

DRESSER, drés'-sûr. f. One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.

DRESSING,

DRESSING, drēs'-sīng. f. The application made to a fore.

DRESSINGROOM, drēs'-sīng-rōm. f. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drēst'. part. from DRESS.

DREW, drō'. Preterite of To DRAW.

To DRIB, drīb'. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drīb'l. v. n. To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to flaver as a child or ideot.

To DRIBBLE, drīb'l. v. a. To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, drīb'-līt. f. A small sum, odd money in a sum.

DRIER, drī'-ūr. f. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, drīft'. f. Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, drīft'. v. a. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drīl'. v. a. To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.

DRILL, drīl'. f. An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drīnk'. v. n. pret. DRANK or DRUNK. part. pass. DRUNK or DRUNKEN. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking.

To DRINK, drīnk'. v. a. To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, drīnk'. f. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drīnk'-mūn-ȳ. f. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drīnk'-ābl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drīnk'-ūr. f. One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drīp'. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drīp'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.

DRIP, drīp'. f. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drīp'-pīng. f. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drīp'-pīng-pān. f. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drī've. v. a. Preterite DROVE, anciently DRAVE, part. pass. DRIVEN or DROVE. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drī've. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, drīv'l. v. n. To flaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, drīv'l. f. Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an ideot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, drīv'-lūr. f. A fool, an ideot.

DRIVEN, drīv'n. Part. of DRIVE.

DRIVER, drī'-vūr. f. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, drīz'l. v. a. To shed in small flow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drīz'l. v. n. To fall in short flow drops.

DRIZZLY, drīz'-lȳ. a. Shedding small rain.

DROLL, drō'l. f. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

DROLL, drō'l. a. Merry, ludicrous.

To DROLL, drō'l. v. n. To jest, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drō'l-ēr-ȳ. f. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drōm'-ē-dēr-ȳ. f. A sort of camel.

DRONE, drō'ne. f. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, drō'ne. v. n. To live in idleness.

DRONISH, drō'-nīsh. a. Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP, drō'p. v. n. To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drōp'. f. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continued stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drōp'-sē-rē'ne. f. A disease of the eye.

To DROP, drōp'. v. a. To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand, or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, or come to nothing; to bedrop, to speckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drōp'. v. n. To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drōp'-pīng. f. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPLET, drōp'-līt. f. A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drōp'-stōne. f. Spar formed into the shape of drops.

DROPWORT, drōp'-wūrt. f. A plant.

DROPSICAL, drōp'-fȳ-kāl. a. Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSIED, drōp'-fȳd. a. Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSY, drōp'-fȳ. f. A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drōs'. f. The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drōs'-fȳ-nīs. f. Foulness, feculence, rust.

DROSSY, drōs'-fȳ. a. Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drō've. f. A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drō've. pret. of DRIVE.

DROVEN, drō'vn. part. a. from DRIVE. Not in use.

DROVER, drō'-vūr. f. One that fates oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drou't. f. Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, drou'-tȳ-nīs. f. The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drou'-tȳ. a. Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

To DROWN, drow'n. v. a. To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To

DRU

DUB

DUE

To DROWN, drow'n. v. n. To be suffocated by water.
 To DROWSE, drow'z. v. a. To make heavy with sleep.
 To DROWSE, drow'z. v. n. To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.
 DROWSILY, drow'-zy-lý. ad. Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.
 DROWSINESS, drow'-zy-nis. f. Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.
 DROWSIHEAD, drow'-zy-héd. f. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.
 DROWSY, drow'-zy. a. Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.
 To DRUB, drúb'. v. a. To thresh, to beat, to bang.
 DRUB, drúb'. f. A thump, a knock, a blow.
 To DRUDGE, drúdzh'. v. n. To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.
 DRUDGE, drúdzh'. f. One employed in mean labour.
 DRUDGER, drúdzh'-júr. f. A mean labourer; the box out of which flour is thrown to roast meat.
 DRUDGERY, drúdzh'-é-ry. f. Mean labour, ignoble toil.
 DRUDGINGBOX, drúdzh'-ing-bóks. f. The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.
 DRUDGINGLY, drúdzh'-ing-lý. ad. Laboriously, toilsomely.
 DRUG, drúg'. f. An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.
 To DRUG, drúg'. v. a. To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.
 DRUGGET, drúg'-gít. f. A coarse kind of woollen cloth.
 DRUGGIST, drúg'-gít. f. One who sells physical drugs.
 DRUGSTER, drúgs'-túr. f. One who sells physical simples.
 DRUID, dró'id. f. The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
 DRUM, drúm'. f. An instrument of military musick; the tympanum of the ear.
 To DRUM, drúm'. v. n. To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.
 To DRUMBLE, drúm'bl. v. n. To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.
 DRUMFISH, drúm'-físh. f. The name of a fish.
 DRUMMAJOR, drúm-má'-júr. f. The chief drummer of a regiment.
 DRUMMAKER, drúm'-má-kúr. f. He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drúm'-múr. f. He whose office is to beat the drum.
 DRUMSTICK, drúm'-stík. f. The stick with which a drum is beaten.
 DRUNK, drúnk'. a. Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.
 DRUNKARD, drúnk'-árd. f. One given to excessive use of strong liquors.
 DRUNKEN, drúnk'n. a. Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.
 DRUNKENLY, drúnk'n-lý. ad. In a drunken manner.
 DRUNKENNESS, drúnk'n-nis. f. Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.
 DRY, drý'. a. Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.
 To DRY, drý'. v. a. To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.
 To DRY, drý'. v. n. To grow dry, to lose moisture.
 DRYER, drý'-úr. f. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
 DRYEYED, drý'-í-de. a. Without tears, without weeping.
 DRYLY, drý'-lý. ad. Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.
 DRYNESS, drý'-nis. f. Want of moisture; want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.
 DRYNURSE, drý'-núrse. f. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.
 To DRYNURSE, drý'-núrse. v. a. To feed without the breast.
 DRYSHOD, drý'-shód. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.
 DUAL, dú'-ál. a. Expressing the number two.
 To DUB, dúb'. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
 DUB, dúb'. f. A blow, a knock. Not in use.
 DUBIOUS, dú'-byús. a. Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.
 DUBIOUSLY, dú'-byús-lý. ad. Un-

certainly, without any determination.
 DUBIOUSNESS, dú'-byús-nis. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
 DUBITABLE, dú'-bí-tábl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.
 DUBITATION, dú'-bí-tá-shún. f. The act of doubting, doubt.
 DUCAL, dú'-kál. a. Pertaining to a duke.
 DUCAT, dúk'-ít. f. A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.
 DUCK, dúk'. f. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the waters.
 To DUCK, dúk'. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.
 To DUCK, dúk'. v. a. To put under water.
 DUCKER, dúk'-úr. f. A diver, a cringer.
 DUCKINGSTOOL, dúk'-king-stól. f. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.
 DUCK-LEGGED, dúk'-légd. a. Short legged.
 DUCKLING, dúk'-líng. f. A young duck.
 DUCKMEAT, dúk'-mèt. f. A common plant growing in standing waters.
 DUCKS-FOOT, dúks'-fút. f. Black snake-root, or may-apple.
 DUCKWEED, dúk'-wéd. f. Duckmeat.
 DUCT, dúkt'. f. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.
 DUCTILE, dúk'-tíl. a. Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obsequious, complying.
 DUCTILENESS, dúk'-tíl-nis. f. Flexibility, ductility.
 DUCTILITY, dúk'-tíl'-i-tý. f. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.
 DUDGEON, dúd'-jún. f. A small dagger; malice, fustian, ill-will.
 DUE, dú'. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.
 DUE, dú'. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.
 DUE, dú'. f. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.
 DUEL,

DUL

DUEL, dū'-il. f. A combat between two, a single fight.
To DUEL, dū'-il. v. n. To fight a single combat.
DUELLER, dū'-il-lūr. f. A single combatant.
DUELLIST, dū'-el-līst. f. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.
DUELLO, dū'-el-lō. f. The duel, the rule of duelling.
DUENNA, dū'-en'-nā. f. An old woman kept to guard a younger.
DUG, dūg'. f. A pap, a nipple, a teat.
DUG, dūg'. pret. and part. pass. of **DIG**.
DUKE, dū'ke. f. One of the highest order of nobility in England.
DUKEDOM, dū'ke-dūm. f. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.
DULBRAINED, dūl'-brānd. a. Stupid, doltish, foolish.
DULCET, dūl'-set. a. Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.
DULCIFICATION, dūl'-fī-kā'-shūn. f. The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.
To DULCIFY, dūl'-fī-fy. v. a. To sweeten, to set free from acidity.
DULCIMER, dūl'-fī-mūr. f. A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.
To DULCORATE, dūl'-kō-rāte. v. a. To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.
DULCORATION, dūl'-kō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of sweetening.
DULHEAD, dūl'-hēd. f. A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.
DULL, dūl'. a. Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.
To DULL, dūl'. v. a. To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to fully brightness.
DULLARD, dūl'-lārd. f. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.
DULLY, dūl'-ly. ad. Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gayly, not brightly, not keenly.
DULNESS, dūl'-nīs. f. Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre.
DULY, dūl'-ly. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUP

DUMB, dūm'. a. Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak.
DUMBLY, dūm'-ly. ad. Mutely, silently.
DUMBNESS, dūm'-nīs. f. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.
To DUMFOUND, dūm'-found. v. a. To confuse, to strike dumb.
DUMP, dūmp'. f. Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word.
DUMPISH, dūmp'-ish. a. Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.
DUMPLING, dūmp'-ling. f. A sort of pudding.
DUN, dūn'. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.
To DUN, dūn'. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
DUN, dūn'. f. A clamorous, troublesome creditor.
DUNCE, dūn'-se. f. A dullard, a dolt, a thickskull.
DUNG, dūng'. f. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
To DUNG, dūng'. v. a. To fatten with dung.
DUNGEON, dūn'-jūn. f. A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.
DUNGFORK, dūng'-fārk. f. A fork to toss out dung from stables.
DUNGHIL, dūng'-hīl. f. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.
DUNGHIL, dūng'-hīl. a. Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.
DUNGY, dūng'-y. a. Full of dung, mean, vile, base.
DUNGYARD, dūng'-yārd. f. The place of the dunghil.
DUNNER, dūn'-nūr. f. One employed in soliciting petty debts.
DUODECIMO, dū-ō-dēs'-sy-mō. f. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.
DUODECUPLE, dū-ō-dēk'-kūpl. a. Consisting of twelves.
DUPE, dū'pe. f. A credulous man, a man easily tricked.
To DUPE, dū'pe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.
DUPLE, dū'pl. a. Double; one repeated.
To DUPLICATE, dū'-plý-kāte. v. a. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.
DUPLICATE, dū'-plý-kēt. f. Another correspondent to the first, a

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second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.
DUPLICATION, dū-plý-kā'-shūn. f. The act of doubling; the act of folding together, a fold, a doubling.
DUPLICATURE, dū'-plý-kā-tūre. f. A fold, any thing doubled.
DUPLICITY, dū-plís'-i-ty. f. Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.
DURABILITY, dū-rā-bil'-i-ty. f. The power of lasting, endurance.
DURABLE, dū'-rābl. a. Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.
DURABLENESS, dū'-rābl-nīs. f. Power of lasting.
DURABLY, dū'-rāb-ly. ad. In a lasting manner.
DURANCE, dū'-rānse. f. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jailor; endurance, continuance, duration.
DURATION, dū-rā'-shūn. f. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.
To DURE, dū're. v. n. To last, to continue. Not in use.
DUREFUL, dū're-fūl. a. Lasting, of long continuance.
DURELESS, dū're-līs. a. Without continuance, fading.
DURESSE, dū'-rés. f. Imprisonment, constraint.
DURING, dū'-ring. prep. For the time of the continuance.
DURITY, dū'-ri-ty. f. Hardness, firmness.
DURST, dūrst'. The preterite of **DARE**.
DUSK, dūsk'. a. Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.
DUSK, dūsk'. f. Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.
To DUSK, dūsk'. v. a. To make dusky.
To DUSK, dūsk'. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.
DUSKILY, dūsk'-y-ly. ad. With a tendency to darkness.
DUSKISH, dūsk'-ish. a. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.
DUSKISHLY, dūsk'-ish-ly. ad. Cloudily, darkly.
DUSKY, dūsk'-y. a. Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.
DUST, dūst'. f. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.

To

D U T

To DUST, dŭst'. v. a. To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.
 DUSTMAN, dŭst'-mān. f. One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
 DUSTY, dŭs'-tŷ. a. Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.
 DUTCHESS, dŭtsh'-ls. f. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
 DUTCHY, dŭtsh'-ŷ. f. A territory which gives title to a duke.
 DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtsh'-ŷ-kōrt. f. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.
 DUTEIOUS, dŭ'-tyūs. a. Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.
 DUTIFUL, dŭ'-tŷ-fŭl. a. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.
 DUTIFULLY, dŭ'-tŷ-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.
 DUTIFULNESS, dŭ'-tŷ-fŭl-nŷs. f. Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.
 DUTY, dŭ'-tŷ. f. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances

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required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.
 DWARF, dwā'rf. f. A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.
 To DWARF, dwā'rf. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.
 DWARFISH, dwā'rf-ŷh. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.
 DWARFISHLY, dwā'rf-ŷh-lŷ. ad. Like a dwarf.
 DWARFISHNESS, dwā'rf-ŷh-nŷs. f. Minuteness of stature, littleness.
 To DWELL, dwél'. v. n. preterite DWELT or DWELLED. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation; to be in any state or condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.
 DWELLER, dwél'-lŭr. f. An inhabitant.
 DWELLING, dwél'-lŷng. f. Habi-

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tation, abode; state of life, mode of living.
 DWELLINGHOUSE, dwél'-lŷng-house. f. The house at which one lives.
 To DWINDLE, dwɪnd'l. v. n. To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble; to fall away, to moulder off.
 DYING, dŷ'-ŷng, the participle of DIE. Expiring, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.
 DYNASTY, dŷ'-nās-tŷ. f. Government, sovereignty.
 DYSCRASIA, dŷs'-krā-sŷ. f. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.
 DYSENTERY, dŷs'-sén-tér-ŷ. f. A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.
 DYSPEPSY, dŷs'-pép-sŷ. f. A difficulty of digestion.
 DYSPHONY, dŷs'-fō-nŷ. f. A difficulty in speaking.
 DYSPNOEA, dŷs'-pné'-ā. f. A difficulty of breathing.
 DYSURIA, dŷs'-ū-rŷ. f. A difficulty in making urine.

E.

E A G

EACH, ē'tsh. pron. Either of two; every one of any number.
 EAGER, ē'-gŭr. a. Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.
 EAGERLY, ē'-gŭr-lŷ. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.
 EAGERNESS, ē'-gŭr-nŷs. f. Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.
 EAGLE, ē'gl. f. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

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EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde. a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle.
 EAGLESTONE, ē'gl-stōne. f. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.
 EAGLET, ē'-glit. f. A young eagle.
 EAGRE, ē'-gŭr. f. A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.
 EAR, ē'r. f. The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the

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spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.
 EARLESS, ē'r-lŷs. a. Without any ears.
 EAR-RING, ē'r-rīng. f. Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.
 EARSHOT, ē'r-shōt. f. Reach of the ear.
 EARWAX, ē'r-wāks. f. The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

E A R

EARWIG, ěr-wíg. f. A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.
EARWITNESS, ěr-wít-nís. f. One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.
To EAR, ěr. v. a. To plow, to till.
To EAR, ěr. v. n. To shoot into ears.
EARED, ěrd. a. Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.
EARL, ěrl'. f. A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.
EARL-MARSHAL, ěrl'-má'r-shál. f. He that has chief care of military solemnities.
EARLDOM, ěrl'-dúm. f. The feignory of an earl.
EARLINESS, ěr'-lý-nís. f. Quickness of any action with respect to something else.
EARLY, ěr'-lý. a. Soon with respect to something else.
EARLY, ěr'-lý. ad. Soon, betimes.
To EARN, ěrn'. v. a. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.
EARNEST, ěr'-níst. a. Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.
EARNEST, ěr'-níst. f. Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.
EARNESTLY, ěr'-níst-lý. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.
EARNESTNESS, ěr'-níst-nís. f. Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.
EARTH, ěrth'. f. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.
To EARTH, ěrth'. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.
To EARTH, ěrth'. v. n. To retire under ground.
EARTHBOARD, ěrth'-bórd. f. The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
EARTHBORN, ěrth'-bárn. a. Born of the earth; meanly born.
EARTHBOUND, ěrth'-bound. a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.
EARTHEN, ěrth'n. a. Made of earth, made of clay.
EARTHFLAX, ěrth'-fláks. f. A kind of fibrous fossil.
EARTHINESS, ěrth'-ý-nís. f. The quality of containing earth, grossness.
EARTHLING, ěrth'-líng. f. An in-

E A T

habitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.
EARTHLY, ěrth'-lý. a. Not heavenly; vile, mean, sordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.
EARTHNUT, ěrth'-nút. f. A pig-nut, a root in shape and size like a nut.
EARTHQUAKE, ěrth'-qwáke. f. Tremor or convulsion of the earth.
EARTHSHAKING, ěrth'-shá-king. a. Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.
EARTHWORM, ěrth'-wúrm. f. A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.
EARTHY, ěrth'-ý. a. Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth; not mental, gross, not refined.
EASE, ěze. f. Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.
To EASE, ěze. v. a. To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.
EASEFUL, ěze-fúl. a. Quiet, peaceable.
EASEMENT, ěze-mént. f. Assistance, support.
EASILY, ě'-zí-lý. ad. Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.
EASINESS, ě'-zí-nís. f. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, readiness; freedom from constraint; rest, tranquillity.
EAST, ěst. f. The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.
EASTER, ěst-túr. f. The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.
EASTERLY, ěst-tér-lý. a. Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.
EASTERN, ěst-térn. a. Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going towards the East; looking towards the East.
EASTWARD, ěst'-wúrd. a. Towards the East.
EASY, ě'-zý. a. Not difficult; quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.
To EAT, ěte. v. a. preterite **ATE** or **EAT**, part. **EAT** or **EATEN**.

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To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.
To EAT, ěte. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.
EATABLE, ět-ábl. f. Any thing that may be eaten.
EATEN, ětn. part. pass. of **To EAT**.
EATER, ět-úr. f. One that eats any thing; a corrosive.
EATINGHOUSE, ět-íng-house. f. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
EAVES, ěvz. f. The edges of the roof which overhang the house.
To EAVESDROP, ěvz-dróp. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.
EAVESDROPPER, ěvz-dróp-púr. f. A listener under windows.
EBB, ěb'. f. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.
To EBB, ěb'. v. n. To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.
EBEN, } ěb'-ún. } f. A hard, heavy,
EBON, } } black, valuable wood.
EBRIETY, ě-brí'-ě-tý. f. Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors.
EBRIOSITY, ě-brý'-ós'-í-tý. f. Habitual drunkenness.
EBULLITION, ě búl-Hh'-ún. f. The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.
ECCENTRICAL, ěk-sén'-trí-kál. } a.
ECCENTRICK, ěk-sén'-trík. } Deviating from the center; irregular, anomalous.
ECCENTRICITY, ěk-sén-trís'-í-tý. f. Deviation from a center; excursion from the proper orb.
ECCHYMOSIS, ěk-ký-mó'-sís. f. Livid spots or blotches in the skin.
ECCLESIASTICAL, ěk-klě-zý-ás'-tí kál. } a.
ECCLESIASTICK, ěk-klě-zý-ás'-tík. } Relating to the church, not civil.
ECCLESIASTICK, ěk-klě-zý-ás'-tík. f. A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.
ECHINUS, ě-kí'-nús. f. A hedgehog; a shellfish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving.
ECHO, ěk'-kó. f. The return, or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.
To ECHO, ěk'-kó. v. n. To resound,

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to give the repercussion of a voice ;
to be sounded back.
To ECHO, êk'-kô. v. a. To send
back a voice.
ECCLAIRCISSEMENT, êk-klêr'-
slz-mént. f. Explanation, the act
of clearing up an affair.
ECLAT, ê-klâ'. f. Splendour, show,
lustre.
ECLECTICK, êk-lêk'-tik. a. Se-
lecting, chusing at will.
ECLIPSE, ê-klîp's. f. An obscura-
tion of the luminaries of heaven ;
darkness, obscuration.
To ECLIPSE, ê-klîp's. v. a. To
darken a luminary ; to extinguish ;
to cloud ; to obscure ; to disgrace.
ECLIPTICK, ê-klîp'-tik. f. A great
circle of the sphere.
ECLOGUE, êk'-lôg. f. A pastoral
poem.
ECONOMY, ê-kôn'-ô-mý. f. The
management of a family ; frugality,
discretion of expence ; disposition
of things, regulation ; the disposition
or arrangement of any work.
ECONOMICK, ê-kô-nôm'-ik. }
ECONOMICAL, ê-kô-nôm'-ý- } a.
kâl.
Pertaining to the regulation of an
household ; frugal.
ECSTASY, êk'-f-tâ-sý. f. Any pas-
sion by which the thoughts are ab-
sorbed, and in which the mind is
for a time lost ; excessive joy, rap-
ture ; enthusiasm, excessive eleva-
tion of the mind ; madness, dis-
traction.
ECSTASIED, êk'-f-tâ-sýd. a. Ra-
vished, enraptured.
ECSTATICAL, êk'-f-tât'-i-kâl. }
ECSTATICK, êk'-f-tât'-ik. } a.
Ravished, raptured, elevated to ec-
stasy ; in the highest degree of joy.
EDACIOUS, ê-dâ'-shûs. a. Eating,
voracious, ravenous, greedy.
EDACITY, ê-dâs'-i-ty. f. Voraciouf-
ness, ravenousness.
EDDER, êd'-dûr. f. Such fencewood
as is commonly put upon the top of
fences.
EDDY, êd'-dý. f. The water that by
some repercussion, or opposite wind,
runs contrary to the main stream ;
whirlpool, circular motion.
EDENTATED, ê-dên'-tâ-tîd. a. De-
prived of teeth.
EDGE, êdzh'. f. The thin or cut-
ting part of a blade ; a narrow
part rising from a broader ; keen-
ness, acrimony ; To set the teeth on
edge, to cause a tingling pain in
the teeth.
To EDGE, êdzh'. v. a. To sharp-
en, to enable to cut ; to furnish

with an edge ; to border with any
thing, to fringe ; to exasperate, to
embitter.
To EDGE, êdzh'. v. n. To move
against any power.
EDGED, êd'zhd. part. a. Sharp, not
blunt.
EDGING, êd'-jîng. f. What is add-
ed to any thing by way of orna-
ment ; a narrow lace.
EDGELESS, êdzh'-lîs. a. Blunt,
obtuse, unable to cut.
EDGETOOL, êdzh'-tôl. f. A tool
made sharp to cut.
EDGEWISE, êdzh'-wîze. ad. With
the edge put into any particular
direction.
EDIBLE, êd'-ibl. a. Fit to be eaten.
EDICT, ê'-dîkt. f. A proclamation
of command or prohibition.
EDIFICATION, êd'-îf-ý-kâ'-shûn. f.
The act of building up man in the
faith, improvement in holiness ;
improvement, instruction.
EDIFICE, êd'-î-fîs. f. A fabrick, a
building.
EDIFIER, êd'-î-fî-ûr. f. One that
improves or instructs another.
To EDIFY, êd'-î-fý. v. a. To build ;
to instruct, to improve ; to teach, to
persuade.
EDILE, ê'-dîle. f. The title of a
magistrate in old Rome.
EDITION, ê-dîsh'-ûn. f. Publica-
tion of any thing, particularly of a
book ; republication, with revival.
EDITOR, êd'-î-tûr. f. Publisher, he
that revises or prepares any work
for publication.
To EDUCATE, êd'-û-kâte. v. a. To
breed, to bring up.
EDUCATION, êd'-û-kâ'-shûn. f.
Formation of manners in youth.
To EDUCE, ê-dû'-se. v. a. To bring
out, to extract.
EDUCTION, ê-dûk'-shûn. f. The
act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDULCORATE, ê-dûl'-kô-râte.
v. a. To sweeten.
EDULCORATION, ê-dûl'-kô-râ'-
shûn. f. The act of sweetening.
To EEK, êk'. v. a. To make bigger
by the addition of another piece ; to
supply any deficiency.
EEL, ê'l. f. A serpentine slimy fish,
that lurks in mud.
E'EN, ê'n. ad. Contracted from
EVEN.
EFFABLE, êf'-fâbl. a. Expressive,
utterable.
To EFFACE, êf'-fâ'-se. v. a. To de-
stroy any form painted or carved ;
to blot out ; to destroy, to wear
away.
EFFECT, êf-fêkt'. f. That which

is produced by an operating cause ;
consequence, event ; reality, not
mere appearance ; in the plural,
goods, moveables.
To EFFECT, êf-fêkt'. v. a. To bring
to pass, to attempt with success, to
achieve ; to produce as a cause.
EFFECTIBLE, êf-fêk'-tîbl. a. Per-
formable, practicable.
EFFECTIVE, êf-fêk'-tîv. a. Having
the power to produce effects ; ope-
rative, active ; efficient.
EFFECTIVELY, êf-fêk'-tîv-lý. ad.
Powerfully, with real operation.
EFFECTLESS, êf-fêkt'-lîs. a. With-
out effect, impotent, useless.
EFFECTOR, êf-fêk'-tûr. f. He that
produces any effect.
EFFECTUAL, êf-fêk'-tû-âl. a. Pro-
ductive of effects, powerful, to a
degree adequate to the occasion, ef-
ficacious.
EFFECTUALLY, êf-fêk'-tû-âl-lý. ad.
In a manner productive of the
consequence intended, efficaciously.
To EFFECTUATE, êf-fêk'-tû-âte.
v. a. To bring to pass, to fulfil.
EFFEMINACY, êf-fêm'-ý-nâ-sý. f.
Admission of the qualities of a wo-
man, softness, unmanly delicacy ;
lasciviousness, loose pleasure.
EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'-ý-nét. a.
Having the qualities of a woman,
womanish, voluptuous, tender.
To EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'-ý-nâte.
v. a. To make womanish, to emas-
culate, to unman.
To EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'-ý-nâte.
v. n. To soften, to melt into weak-
ness.
EFFEMINATION, êf-fêm'-ý-nâ'-
shûn. f. The state of one grown
womanish, the state of one emas-
culated or unmanned.
To EFFERVESCE, êf-fêr-vês'. v. n.
To generate heat by intestine mo-
tion.
EFFERVESCENCE, êf-fêr-vês'-
sêse. f. The act of growing hot,
production of heat by intestine mo-
tion.
EFFETE, êf-fê'te. a. Barren ; worn
out with age.
EFFICACIOUS, êf-fý-kâ'-shûs. a.
Productive of effects, powerful to
produce the consequence intended.
EFFICACIOUSLY, êf-fý-kâ'-shûf-lý.
ad. Effectually.
EFFICACY, êf-fý-kâ-sý. f. Pro-
duction of the consequence in-
tended.
EFFICIENCY, êf-fîsh'-ên-sý. } f.
The act of producing effects, a-
gency.

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EFFICIENT, ɛf-ɪʃh'-ɛnt. f. The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.
EFFICIENT, ɛf-ɪʃh'-ɛnt. a. Causing effects.
EFFIGIES, ɛf-fē-jēs. } f. Resem-
EFFIGY, ɛf-fy-jy. } blance, i-
 mage in painting or sculpture.
EFFLORESCENCE, ɛf-ɪlō-rēs'-sēns. }
EFFLORESCENCY, ɛf-ɪlō-rēs'-sēn-sy. } f.
 Production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in phsyick, the breaking out of some humours in the skin.
EFFLORESCENT, ɛf-ɪlō-rēs'-sēnt. a. Shooting out in form of flowers.
EFFLUENCE, ɛf-flū-ɛnse. f. That which issues from some other principle.
EFFLUVIA, ɛf-flū-vyā. } f.
EFFLUVIUM, ɛf-flū-vyūm. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
EFFLUX, ɛf-flūks. f. The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else, emanation.
To EFFLUX, ɛf-flūks'. v. n. To run out.
EFFLUXION, ɛf-flūks'-shūn. f. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.
EFFORT, ɛf-fōrt. f. Struggle, laborious endeavour.
EFFOSSION, ɛf-fōsh'-ūn. f. The act of digging up from the ground.
EFFRONTERY, ɛf-frō'n-tē-ry. f. Impudence, shamelessness.
EFFULGENCE, ɛf-fūl-jēnse. f. Lustre, brightness, splendor.
EFFULGENT, ɛf-fūl-jēnt. a. Shining, bright, luminous.
EFFUMABILITY, ɛf-fū-mā-bil'-i-ty. f. The quality of flying away in fumes.
To EFFUSE, ɛf-fū'ze. v. a. To pour out, to spill.
EFFUSION, ɛf-fū-zhūn. f. The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.
EFFUSIVE, ɛf-fū-siv. a. Pouring out, dispersing.
EFT, ɛft'. f. A newt, an evet.
EFTSOONS, ɛft-fō'nz. ad. Soon afterwards.
To EGEST, ɛ-jēst'. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.
EGESTION, ɛ-jēs'-tshūn. f. The act of throwing out the digested food.
EGG, ɛg'. f. That which is laid by

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feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.
To EGG, ɛg'. v. a. To incite, to instigate.
EGLANTINE, ɛg'-lān-tīne. f. A species of rose; sweet-brier.
EGOTISM, ɛ'-gō-tizm. f. Too frequent mention of a man's self.
EGOTIST, ɛ'-gō-tist. f. One that is always talking of himself.
To EGOTIZE, ɛ'-gō-tize. v. n. To talk much of one's self.
EGREGIOUS, ɛ-grē'-jūs. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.
EGREGIOUSLY, ɛ-grē'-jūf-ly. ad. Eminently, shamefully.
EGRESS, ɛ'-grēs. f. The act of going out of any place, departure.
EGRESSION, ɛ'-grēsh'-ūn. f. The act of going out.
EGRET, ɛ'-grēt. f. A fowl of the heron kind.
EGRIOT, ɛ'-grý-ót. f. A species of cherry.
To EJACULATE, ɛ-ják'-ú-lāte. v. a. To throw, to shoot out.
EJACULATION, ɛ-ják-ú-lā'-shūn. f. A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.
EJACULATORY, ɛ-ják'-ú-lā-tūr'-y. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.
To EJECT, ɛ-jēkt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.
EJECTION, ɛ-jēkt'-shūn. f. The act of casting out, expulsion.
EJECTMENT, ɛ-jēkt'-mēnt. f. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
EIGHT, ɛ't. a. Twice four. A word of number.
EIGHTH, ɛ'th. a. Next in order to the seventh.
EIGHTEEN, ɛ'-tēn. a. Twice nine.
EIGHTEENTH, ɛ'-tēnth. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.
EIGHTFOLD, ɛ't-fōld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTHLY, ɛ'th-ly. ad. In the eighth place.
EIGHTIETH, ɛ'-ty-ēth. a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.
EIGHTSCORE, ɛ't-skōre. a. Eight times twenty.
EIGHTY, ɛ'-ty. a. Eight times ten.

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EISEL, ɛ'-sil. f. Vinegar, verjuice.
EITHER, ɛ'-thūr. pron. Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.
EITHER, ɛ'-thūr. ad. A distributive adverb, answered by Or, either the one or the other.
EJULATION, ɛdzh-ú-lā'-shūn. f. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.
EKE, ɛ'k. ad. Also, likewise, beside.
To EKE, ɛ'k. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.
To ELABORATE, ɛ-lāb'-ō-rāte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.
ELABORATE, ɛ-lāb'-ō-rēt. a. Finished with great diligence.
ELABORATELY, ɛ-lāb'-ō-rēt-ly. ad. Laboriously, diligently, with great study.
ELABORATION, ɛ'-lāb-ō-rā'-shūn. f. Improvement by successive operations.
To ELANCE, ɛ-lāns'e. v. a. To throw out, to dart.
To ELAPSE, ɛ-lāp's. v. n. To pass away, to glide away.
ELASTICAL, ɛ-lās'-tī-kāl. } a. Hav-
ELASTICK, ɛ-lās'-tik. } ing the
 power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.
ELASTICITY, ɛ'-lās-tis'-sī-ty. f. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.
ELATE, ɛ-lāte. a. Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.
To ELATE, ɛ-lāte. v. a. To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.
ELATION, ɛ-lā'-shūn. f. Haughtiness proceeding from success.
ELBOW, ɛl'-bō. f. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.
ELBOWCHAIR, ɛl'-bō-tshā're. f. A chair with arms.
ELBOWROOM, ɛl'-bō-rōm. f. Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.
To ELBOW, ɛl'-bō. v. a. To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to distance.
To ELBOW, ɛl'-bō. v. n. To jut out in angles.
ELD, ɛld'. f. Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.
ELDER, ɛl'-dūr. a. Surpassing another in years.
ELDERS, ɛl'-dūrz. f. Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors;

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tors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, *él'-dér*. f. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, *él'-dér-ly*. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, *él'-dér-shíp*. f. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, *él'-díft*. a. The oldest, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, *él'-y-kám-pá'ne*. f. A plant named also starwort.

To ELECT, *é-lékt'*. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, *é-lékt'*. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTION, *é-lékt'-shún*. f. The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, *é-lékt'-tív*. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, *é-lékt'-tív-ly*. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *é-lékt'-túr*. f. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, *é-lékt'-tò-rál*. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, *é-lékt'-tò-ráte*. f. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, *é-lékt'-tér*. f. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, *é-lékt'-trí-kál*. } a.

ELECTRICK, *é-lékt'-trík*. } Attractive without magnetism; produced by an electrified body.

ELECTRICITY, *é-lékt'-trís'-tý*. f. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, *é-lékt'-tú-ár-y*. f. A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *él'-y-móz'-y-nár-y*. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

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ELEGANCE, *él'-é-gánse*. } f. Beauty.

ELEGANCY, *él'-é-gán-sý*. } ty of art, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, *él'-é-gánt*. a. Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, *él'-é-gánt-ly*. ad. In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACK, *él'-é-jý'-ák*. a. Used in elegies, mournful, sorrowful.

ELEGY, *él'-é-jý*. f. A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, *él'-é-mént*. f. The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, *él'-é-mén'-tál*. a. Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, *él'-é-mén'-tár'-tý*. f. Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, *él'-é-mén'-tár-y*. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, *él'-é-fánt*. f. The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *él'-é-fán-tí'-á-sís*. f. A species of leprosy.

ELEPHANTINE, *él'-é-fán'-tín*. a. Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, *él'-é-vâte*. v. a. To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, *él'-é-vâte*. part. a. Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, *él'-é-vá'-shún*. f. The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, *él'-é-vá-túr*. f. A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, *é-lév'n*. a. Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, *é-lév'nth*. a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, *él'*. f. plural Elves. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

ELPHIN, *él'-ín*. a. Relating to fairies; belonging to elves.

ELFLOCK, *él'-lók*. f. Knots of hair twisted by elves.

To ELICITE, *é-lís'-sít*. v. a. To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

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ELICIT, *é-lís'-sít*. a. Brought into act.

ELICITATION, *é-lís'-sý-tá'-shún*. f. Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, *é-lí'de*. v. a. To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, *él'-i-jí-bíl'-tý*. f. Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, *él'-i-jíbl*. a. Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, *él'-i-jíbl-nís*. f. Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

ELIMINATION, *é-lím-y-ná'-shún*. f. The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, *é-lízh'-ún*. f. The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, *é-lík-fá'-shún*. f. The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, *é-lík'-súr*. f. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

ELK, *élk'*. f. The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, *él'*. f. A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, *él-líp'-sís*. f. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, *él-líp'-tí-kál*. } a.

ELLIPTICK, *él-líp'-tík*. } Having the form of an ellipsis.

ELM, *élm'*. f. The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, *él-ò-kú'-shún*. f. The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

ELOGY, *él-ò-jý*. f. Praise, panegyric.

To ELONGATE, *é-lóng'-gâte*. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, *é-lóng'-gâte*. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, *é-lóng-gá'-shún*. f. The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOPE, *é-lò'pe*. v. a. To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, *é-lò'pe-mént*. f. Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, *é-lòps*. f. A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, *él-ò-kwénse*. f. The power

power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.
ELOQUENT, êl'ô-kwént. a. Having the power of oratory.
ELSE, êl'fe. pronoun. Other, one besides.
ELSE, êl'fe. ad. Otherwise; beside, except.
ELSEWHERE, êl'fe-hwêre. ad. In any other place; in other places, in some other place.
To ELUCIDATE, ê-lû-si-dâte. v. a. To explain, to clear.
ELUCIDATION, ê-lû-si-dâ-shùn. f. Explanation, exposition.
ELUCIDATOR, ê-lû-si-dâ-tûr. f. Explainer, expofitor, commentator.
To ELUDE, ê-lû'de. v. a. To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.
ELUDIBLE, ê-lû-dibl. a. Possible to be eluded.
ELVES, êlv'z. f. The plural of ELF.
ELVELOCK, êlv'-lôk. f. Knots in the hair.
ELVISH, êl'-vîsh. a. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.
ELUMBATED, ê-lûm'-bâ-tîd. a. Weakened in the loins.
ELUSION, ê-lû'-zhùn. f. An escape from enquiry or examination, an artifice.
ELUSIVE, ê-lû'-siv. a. Practising elusion, using arts to escape.
ELUSORY, ê-lû'-fûr-ý. a. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.
To ELUTE, ê-lû'te. v. a. To wash off.
To ELUTRIATE, ê-lû'-trý-âte. v. a. To decant, to strain out.
ELYSIAN, ê-lê'-zhân. a. Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.
ELYSIUM, ê-lê'-zhùm. f. The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls, any place exquisitely pleasant.
To EMACIATE, ê-mâ'-shâte. v. a. To waste, to deprive of flesh.
To EMACIATE, ê-mâ'-shâte. v. n. To lose flesh, to pine.
EMACIATION, ê-mâ'-shâ'-shùn. f. The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.
EMACULATION, ê-mâk-û-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.
EMANANT, ê-mâ-nânt. a. Issuing from something else.
EMANATION, êm-mâ-nâ'-shùn. f. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that

which issues from another substance.
EMANATIVE, ê-mân'-â-tiv. a. Issuing from another.
To EMANCIPATE, ê-mân'-si-pâte. v. a. To set free from servitude.
EMANCIPATION, ê-mân-si-pâ'-shùn. f. The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.
To EMARGINATE, ê-mâr'-jî-nâte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.
To EMASCULATE, ê-mâs'-kû-lâte. v. a. To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.
EMASCULATION, ê-mâs-kû-lâ'-shùn. f. Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.
To EMBALE, êm-bâ'le. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to inclose.
To EMBALM, êm-bâ'm. v. a. To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.
EMBALMER, êm-bâl'-mûr. f. One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.
To EMBAR, êm-bâ'r. v. a. To shut, to inclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.
EMBARCATION, êm-bâr-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.
EMBARGO, êm-bâr-gô. f. A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.
To EMBARK, êm-bâ'rk. v. a. To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.
To EMBARK, êm-bâ'rk. v. n. To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.
To EMBARRASS, êm-bâr'-râs. v. a. To perplex, to distress, to entangle.
EMBARRASSMENT, êm-bâr'-râf-mént. f. Perplexity, entanglement.
To EMBASE, êm-bâ'fe. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.
EMBASSADOR, êm-bâs'-sâ-dûr. f. One sent on a publick message.
EMBASSADRESS, êm-bâs'-sâ-drês. f. A woman sent on a publick message.
EMBASSAGE, êm'-bâf-sâje. } f. A publick message; any solemn message.
EMBASSY, êm'-bâf-sý. }
To EMBATTLE, êm-bât'l. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.
To EMBAY, êm-bâ'. v. a. To bathe, to wet, to wash; to inclose in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, êm-bêl'-lîsh. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.
EMBELLISHMENT, êm-bêl'-lîsh-mént. f. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.
EMBERS, êm'-bûrz. f. without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.
EMBER-WEEK, êm'-bûr-wê'k. f. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.
To EMBEZZLE, êm-béz'l. v. a. To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.
EMBEZZLEMENT, êm-béz'l-mént. f. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; the thing appropriated.
To EMBLAZE, êm-blâ'ze. v. a. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.
To EMBLAZON, êm-blâz'-ûn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.
EMBLAZONRY, êm-blâz'-ûn-ry. f. Pictures upon shields.
EMBLEM, êm'-blém. f. Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.
To EMBLEM, êm'-blém. v. a. To represent in an occult or allusive manner.
EMBLEMATICAL, êm-blê-mât'-î-kâl. }
EMBLEMATICK, êm-blê-mât'-îk. } a.
 Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.
EMBLEMATICALLY, êm-blê-mât'-ý-kâl-ý. ad. In the manner of emblems, allusively.
EMBLEMATIST, êm-blém'-â-tîst. f. Writer or inventor of emblems.
EMBOLISM, êm'-bô-lîzm. f. Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.
EMBOLUS, êm'-bô-lûs. f. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.
To EMBOSS, êm-bôs'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to inclose, to include, to cover.
EMBOSSMENT, êm-bôs'-mént. f. Any

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Any thing standing out from the rest; jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To EMBOTTLE, ɪm-bɒt'l. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ɪm-bow'-ɪl. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, ɪm-brə'se. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to inclose, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ɪm-brə'se. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ɪm-brə'se. f. Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ɪm-brə'se-mənt. f. Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, inclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ɪm-brə'-sɜr. f. The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ɛm-brə-zhɔ'r. f. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATÉ, ɛm'-brɔ-kāte. v. a. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROICATION, ɛm-brɔ-kā'-shun. f. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To EMBROIDER, ɪm-broɪ'-dɜr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, ɪm-broɪ'-dɜ-rɜr. f. One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, ɪm-broɪ'-dɜ-rɪ. f. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL, ɪm-broɪ'l. v. a. To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

To EMBROTHEL, ɪm-brɒth'-ɪl. v. a. To inclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ɛm-bryɔ'. } f. The off-
EMBRYON, ɛm'-bryɔn. } spring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, ɛ-mən'-dābl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ɛ'-mən-dā'-shun. f. Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, ɛ'-mən-dā'-tɔr. f. A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ɛm'-ɛ-rāld. f. A green precious stone.

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To EMERGE, ɛ-mɛrj'e. v. n. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of oppression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, ɛ-mɛr'-jɛnsɛ. } f.
EMERGENCY, ɛ-mɛr'-jɛn-sɪ. } The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, ɛ-mɛr'-jɛnt. a. Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERGOIDS, ɛm'-roidz. f. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles.

EMERSION, ɛ-mɛr'-shun. f. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, ɛm'-ɛr-ɪ. f. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, ɛ-mɛt'-ɪ-kāl. } a. Having
EMETICK, ɛ-mɛt'-ɪk. } the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ɛ-mɛt'-ɪ-kāl-ɪ. ad. In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ɛ'-mɪ-kā'-shun. f. Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTIO, ɛ-mɪk'-shun. f. Urine.

To EMIGRATE, ɛm'-mɪ-grāte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ɛ'-mɪ-grā'-shun. f. Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ɛm'-ɪ-nɛnsɛ. } f.
EMINENCY, ɛm'-ɪ-nɛn-sɪ. } Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ɛm'-ɪ-nɛnt. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ɛm'-ɪ-nɛnt-lɪ. ad. Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ɛm'-ɪf-sɛr-ɪ. f. One sent out on private messages, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, ɛ-mɪsh'-un. f. The act of sending out, vent.

To EMIT, ɛ-mɪt'. v. a. To send

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forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMET, ɛm'-mɪt. f. An ant, a pismire.

To EMMIEW, ɪm-mū'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ɛ-mɔl'-lyɛnt. a. Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ɛ-mɔl'-lyɛnts. f. Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, ɛ-mɔl'-lɪsh'-un. f. The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, ɛ-mɔl'-ū-mənt. f. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ɛ-mɔ'-shun. f. Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

To EMPALE, ɪm-pā'le. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify; to inclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ɪm-pān'-nɪl. f. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ɪm-pān'-nɪl. v. a. To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ɪm-pāsh'-un. v. a. To move with passion, to affect strongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ɪm-pɛ'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ɛmp'-prɪs. f. A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ɛmp'-pɛ-rɜr. f. A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPERY, ɛmp'-pɛ-rɪ. f. Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, ɛm'-fā-sɪs. f. A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, ɛm-fāt'-ɪk-əl. } a.
EMPHATICK, ɛm-fāt'-ɪk. } forcible, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, ɛm-fāt'-ɪ-kāl-ɪ. ad. Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ɪm-pɛrs'e. v. a. To pierce into, to enter into by violent impulse.

EMPIRE, ɛm'-pɪr. f. Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, ɛm'-pɛ-rɪk. f. A trier or experimenter, such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only; a quack.

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EMPIRICAL, ém-pér'-i-kál. } a.
 EMPIRICK, ém-pér'-ik. }
 Versed in experiments; known only by experience, practised only by rote.
 EMPIRICALLY, ém-pér'-i-kál-lý. ad. Experimentally, according to experience; without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.
 EMPIRICISM, ém-pér'-i-sizm. f. Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.
 EMPLASTER, ém-plás'-túr. f. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth.
 To EMPLASTER, ém-plás'-túr. v. a. To cover with a plaster.
 EMPLASTICK, ém-plás'-tik. a. Viscous, glutinous.
 To EMPLÉAD, ém-plé'd. v. a. To indict, to prefer a charge against.
 To EMPLOY, ém-ploy'. v. a. To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; to pass or spend in business.
 EMPLOY, ém-ploy'. f. Business, object of industry; publick office.
 EMPLOYABLE, ém-ploy'-ábl. a. Capable to be used, proper for use.
 EMPLOYER, ém-ploy'-úr. f. One that uses or causes to be used.
 EMPLOYMENT, ém-ploy'-mént. f. Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.
 To EMPOISON, ém-poi'zn. v. a. To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to taint with poison, to envenom.
 EMPOISONER, ém-poi'z-núr. f. One who destroys another by poison.
 EMPOISONMENT, ém-poi'zn-mént. f. The practice of destroying by poison.
 EMPORETICK, ém-pò-rét'-ik. a. That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.
 EMPORIUM, ém-pò'-ryùm. f. A place of merchandise, a mart, a commercial city.
 To EMPOVERISH, ém-pòv'-ér-ísh. v. a. To make poor, to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility.
 EMPOVERISHER, ém-pòv'-ér-ísh-úr. f. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.
 EMPOVERISHMENT, ém-pòv'-ér-ísh-mént. f. Diminution, cause of poverty, waste.

To EMPOWER, ém-pow'-úr. v. a. To authorise, to commission; to enable.
 EMPRESS, ém-prís. f. The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign.
 EMPRISE, ém-prí'ze. f. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.
 EMPTIER, ém-p'tý-úr. f. One that empties, one that makes any place void.
 EMPTINESS, ém-p'tý-nís. f. The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.
 EMPTION, ém-p'-shún. f. The act of purchasing.
 EMPTY, ém-p'tý. a. Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful; without substance, without solidity, vain.
 To EMPTY, ém-p'tý. v. a. To evacuate, to exhaust.
 To EMPURPLE, ém-púrpl'. v. a. To make of a purple colour.
 To EMPUZZLE, ém-púz'l. v. a. To perplex, to put to a stand.
 EMPYEMA, ém-pý-é'-má. f. A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.
 EMPYREAL, ém-pí'-ryál. a. Formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial.
 EMPYREAN, ém-pí-ré'-án. f. The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.
 EMPYREUM, ém-pí'-ryùm. } f.
 EMPYREUMA, ém-pý-rú'-má. }
 The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.
 EMPYREUMATICAL, ém-pý-rú-mát'-i-kál. a. Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.
 EMPYROISIS, ém-pý-rò'-sis. f. Conflagration, general fire.
 To EMULATE, ém'-ù-láte. v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.
 EMULATION, ém'-ù-lá-shún. f. Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest, contention.
 EMULATIVE, ém'-ù-lá-tív. a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling, disposed to competition.

EMULATOR, ém'-ù-lá-túr. f. A rival, a competitor.
 To EMULGE, é-múldzh'. v. a. To milk out.
 EMULGENT, é-múl'-jént. a. Milking or draining out.
 EMULOUS, ém'-ù-lús. a. Rivaling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.
 EMULOUSLY, ém'-ù-lús-lý. ad. With desire of excelling or outgoining another.
 EMULSION, é-múl'-shún. f. A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernils.
 EMUNCTORIES, é-múnk'-túr-ýz. f. Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.
 To ENABLE, ín-á'bl. v. a. To make able, to confer power.
 To ENACT, ín-ákt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to represent by action.
 ENACTOR, ín-ákt'-túr. f. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.
 ENALLAGE, én-ál'-lá-jé. f. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
 To ENAMBUSH, ín-ám'-búsh. v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.
 To ENAMEL, ín-ám'-íl. v. n. To inlay, to variegate with colours.
 To ENAMEL, ín-ám'-íl. v. n. To practise the use of enamel.
 ENAMEL, ín-ám'-íl. f. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.
 ENAMELLER, ín-ám'-íl-lúr. f. One that practises the art of enamelling.
 To ENAMOUR, ín-ám'-úr. v. a. To inflame with love; to make fond.
 ENARRATION, é'-nár-rá'-shún. f. Explanation.
 ENARTHROSIS, én-ár-thró'-sis. f. The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.
 ENATATION, é'-ná-tá'-shún. f. The act of swimming out.
 To ENCAGE, ín-ká'je. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.
 To ENCAMP, ín-kámp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

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To ENCAMP, In kâmp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.
 ENCAMPMENT, In-kâmp'-mênt. f. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.
 To ENCAVE, In-kâ'vé. v. a. To hide as in a cave.
 To ENCHAFE, In-tshâ'fe. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.
 To ENCHAIN, In-tshâ'ne. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.
 To ENCHANT, In-tshânt'. v. a. To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.
 ENCHANTER, In-tshân'-tûr. f. A magician, a forcerer.
 ENCHANTINGLY, In-tshân'-tîng-lý. ad. With the force of enchantment.
 ENCHANTMENT, In-tshânt'-mênt. f. Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.
 ENCHANTRESS, In-tshân'-trîs. f. A forceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.
 To ENCHASE, In-tshâ'fe. v. a. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.
 To ENCIRCLE, In-fêrk'1. v. a. To surround, to environ, to inclose in a ring or circle.
 ENCIRCLET, In-fêrk'-lî. f. A circle, a ring.
 ENCLITICKS, In-klî't'-iks. f. Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
 To ENCLOSE, In-klô'ze. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.
 ENCLOSER, In-klô'-zûr. f. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties; any thing in which another is inclosed.
 ENCLOSURE, In-klô'-zhûr. f. The act of enclosing or environing any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.
 ENCOMIAST, In-kô'-myâst. f. A panegyrist, a praiser.
 ENCOMIASTICAL, In-kô'-mý-âs'-tî-kâl. }
 ENCOMIASTICK, In-kô'-mý-âs'-tîk. } a.

Panegyric, containing praise, bestowing praise.
 ENCOMIUM, In-kô'-myûm. f. Panegyrick, praise, eulogy.
 To ENCOMPASS, In-kûm'-pâs. v. a. To enclose, to encircle; to go round any place.
 ENCOMPASSMENT, In-kûm'-pâs-mênt. f. Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.
 ENCORE, ông-kô're. ad. Again, once more.
 ENCOUNTER, In-koun'-tûr. f. Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.
 To ENCOUNTER, In-koun'-tûr. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.
 To ENCOUNTER, In-koun'-tûr. v. n. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.
 ENCOUNTERER, In-koun'-têr-ûr. f. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.
 To ENCOURAGE, In-kûr'-rîdzh. v. a. To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.
 ENCOURAGEMENT, In-kûr'-rîdzh-mênt. f. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.
 ENCOURAGER, In-kûr'-rîdzh-ûr. f. One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.
 To ENCROACH, In-krô'tsh. v. n. To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.
 ENCROACHER, In-krô'-tshûr. f. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.
 ENCROACHMENT, In-krô'tsh-mênt. f. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.
 To ENCUMBER, In-kûm'-bûr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.
 ENCUMBRANCE, In-kûm'-brâns. f. Clog, load, impediment; burthen upon an estate.
 ENCYCLICAL, ên-sîk'-lî-kâl. a. Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ên-sî-klô-pê'-dyâ. f. The circle of sciences, the round of learning.
 ENCYSTED, ên-sîs'-tîd. a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
 END, ênd'. f. The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; An end, erect, as his hair stands an end.
 To END, ênd'. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.
 To END, ênd'. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.
 To ENDAMAGE, In-dâm'-îdzh. v. a. To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.
 ENDAMAGEMENT, ên-dâm'-îdzh-mênt. f. Damage, loss.
 To ENDANGER, In-dân'-jûr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.
 To ENDEAR, In-dê'r. v. a. To make dear, to make beloved.
 ENDEARMENT, In-dê'r-mênt. f. The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.
 ENDEAVOUR, In-dêv'-ûr. f. Labour directed to some certain end.
 To ENDEAVOUR, In-dêv'-ûr. v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.
 To ENDEAVOUR, In-dêv'-ûr. v. a. To attempt, to try.
 ENDEAVOURER, In-dêv'-ûr-ûr. f. One who labours to a certain end.
 ENDECAGON, ên-dêk'-â-gôn. f. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.
 ENDEMIAL, ên-dê'-myâl. }
 ENDEMICAL, ên-dê'-y-kâl. } a.
 ENDEMICK, ên-dê'-îk. } Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.
 To ENDENIZE, ên-dên'-îz. v. a. To make free, to enfranchise.
 To ENDICT, { In-dî'te. } v. a. To charge
 To ENDITE, { In-dî'te. } any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was endited for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.
 ENDICTMENT, { In-dî'te. } f.
 ENDITEMENT, { mêt. } A bill

ENE

A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ɛn'-dīv. f. An herb, fucory.

ENDLESS, ɛnd'-līs. a. Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ɛnd'-lēf-lī. ad. Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ɛnd'-lēf-nīs. f. Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ɛnd'-lōng. ad. In a straight line.

ENDMOST, ɛnd'-mūst. a. Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ɛn-dā'rse. v. a. To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ɛn-dā'rse-mént. f. Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ɛn-dow'. v. a. To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ɛn-dow'-mént. f. Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance, gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ɛn-dū'. v. a. To supply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ɛn-dū'-rānse. f. Continuance, lastingness.

To ENDURE, ɛn-dū're. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To ENDURE, ɛn-dū're. v. n. To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ɛn-dū'-rūr. f. One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, ɛnd'-wīze. ad. Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ɛn'-ē-mī. f. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ɛ-nēr-jēt'-lk. a. Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, ɛn'-ēr-jī. f. Power; force, vigor, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, ɛ-nēr'-vāte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ɛ-nēr-vā'-shūn. f.

ENG

The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENERVE, ɛ-něrv'. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

To ENFEEBLE, ɛn-fē'bl. v. a. To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ɛn-fē'f. v. a. To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ɛn-fē'f-mént. f. The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, ɛn-fēt'-tūr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, ɛn-fī-lā'de. f. A strait passage.

To ENFILADE, ɛn-fī-lā'de. v. a. To pierce in a right line.

To ENFORCE, ɛn-fō'rse. v. a. To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ɛn-fō'r-sēd-lī. ad. By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, ɛn-fō'rse-mént. f. An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, ɛn-fō'r-sūr. f. Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, ɛn-frān'-tshīz. v. a. To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to disenfranchise.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ɛn-frān'-tshīz-mént. f. Investiture of the privileges of disenfranchise; release from prison or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ɛn-frō'zn. part. Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, ɛn-gā'je. v. a. To impawn, to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

To ENGAGE, ɛn-gā'je. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, ɛn-gā'je-mént. f. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

ENG

To ENGAOL, ɛn-jā'le. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, ɛn-gār'-rīs-ūn. v. a. To protect by a garrison.

To ENGENDER, ɛn-jěn'-dūr. v. a. To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, ɛn-jěn'-dūr. v. n. To be caused, to be produced.

ENGINE, ɛn'-jīn. f. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, ɛn-jī-nēr. f. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEERY, ɛn'-jīn-rī. f. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, ɛn-gērd'. v. a. To encircle, to surround.

ENGLE, ɛng'gl. f. A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, ɛng'-glīsh. a. Belonging to England.

To ENGLUT, ɛn-glūt'. v. a. To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, ɛn-gār'je. v. a. To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, ɛn-gār'je. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, ɛn-grā'ne. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, ɛn-grāp'l. v. n. To close with, to contend with hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, ɛn-grāsp'. v. a. To seize, to hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, ɛn-grā've. v. a. preter. ENGRAVED, part. pass. ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, ɛn-grā'-vūr. f. A cutter in stone, or other matter.

To ENGROSS, ɛn-grō'se. v. a. To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ENGROSSER, ɛn-grō's-sūr. f. He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, ɛn-grō's-mént. f. Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

ENL

To **ENGUARD**, In-gárd. v. a. To protect, to defend.
 To **ENHANCE**, In-hán'se. v. a. To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.
ENHANCEMENT, In-hán'se-mént. f. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.
ENIGMA, ê-níg'-mâ. f. A riddle, an obscure question.
ENIGMATICAL, ê'-níg-mât"-l-kál. a. Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.
ENIGMATICALY, ê'-níg-mât"-l-kál-ý. ad. In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.
ENIGMATIST, ê-níg'-mâ-tíst. f. One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.
 To **ENJOIN**, In-joi'n. v. a. To direct, to order, to prescribe.
ENJOINER, In-joi'n-úr. f. One who gives injunctions.
ENJOINMENT, In-joi'n-mént. f. Direction, command.
 To **ENJOY**, In-joy'. v. a. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.
 To **ENJOY**, In-joy'. v. n. To live in happiness.
ENJOYER, In-joy'-úr. f. One that has fruition.
ENJOYMENT, In-joy'-mént. f. Happiness, fruition.
 To **ENKINDLE**, In-kín'dl. v. a. To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.
 To **ENLARGE**, In-lá'rje. v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.
 To **ENLARGE**, In-lá'rje. v. n. To expatiate, to speak in many words.
ENLARGEMENT, In-lá'rje-mént. f. Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.
ENLARGER, In-lá'r-júr. f. Amplifier.
 To **ENLIGHT**, ên-lít'e. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light.
 To **ENLIGHTEN**, ên-lít'n. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with light.
ENLIGHTENER, ên-lít'e-núr. f. One that gives light; instructor.
 To **ENLINK**, In-línk'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.
 To **ENLIVEN**, In-lí'vn. v. a. To

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make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.
ENLIVENER, In-lí've-núr. f. That which animates, that which invigorates.
 To **ENLUMINE**, In-lú'-mín. v. a. To illumine, to illuminate.
ENMITY, ên'-mí-tý. f. Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.
 To **ENMARBLE**, In-má'rbl. v. a. To turn to marble.
 To **ENMESH**, In-mésh'. v. a. To net, to intangle.
 To **ENNOBLE**, ên-nó'bl. v. a. To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandise; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.
ENNOBLEMENT, ên-nó'bl-mént. f. The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.
ENODATION, ê'-nó-dá"-shún. f. The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.
ENORMITY, ê-ná'r-mí-tý. f. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.
ENORMOUS, ê-ná'r-mús. a. Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.
ENORMOUSLY, ê-ná'r-mús-lý. ad. Beyond measure.
ENORMOUSNESS, ê-ná'r-mús-nís. f. Immeasurable wickedness.
ENOUGH, ê-núf'. a. Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.
ENOUGH, ê-núf'. f. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.
ENOUGH, ê-núf'. ad. In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fullness or satiety.
ENOW, ê-now'. The plural of **ENOUGH**. A sufficient number.
 To **ENRAGE**, In-rá'je. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.
 To **ENRANGE**, In-rá'nje. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.
 To **ENRANK**, In-ránk'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.
 To **ENRAPT**, In-rápt'. v. a. To throw into an extasy, to transport into enthusiasm.
 To **ENRAPTURE**, In-ráp'-tshúr. v. a. To transport with pleasure.
 To **ENRAVISH**, In-ráv'-ísh. v. a. To throw into extasy.
ENRAVISHMENT, In-ráv'-ísh-mént. f. Extasy of delight.

ENS

To **ENRICH**, In-rísh'. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilise, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.
ENRICHMENT, In-rísh'-mént. f. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.
 To **ENRIDGE**, In-rídz'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
 To **ENRING**, In-ríng'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.
 To **ENRIPEN**, In-rí'pn. v. a. To ripen, to mature.
 To **ENROBE**, In-ró'be. v. a. To dress, to cloath.
 To **ENROL**, In-ró'le. v. a. To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.
ENROLLER, In-ról'-lúr. f. He that enrolls, he that registers.
ENROLMENT, In-ról'-mént. f. Register, writing in which any thing is recorded.
 To **ENROOT**, In-ró't. v. a. To fix by the root.
 To **ENROUND**, In-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to surround, to inclose.
ENS, êns'. f. Any being or existence.
 To **ENSANGUINE**, In-sáng'-gwín. v. a. To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.
 To **ENSCHEDULE**, In-séd'-úle. v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.
 To **ENSCONCE**, In-skóns'e. v. a. To cover as with a fort.
 To **ENSEAM**, In-sé'm. v. a. To sew up, to inclose by a seam.
 To **ENSEAR**, In-sé'r. v. a. To cauterise, to scorch or stop with fire.
 To **ENSHIELD**, In-shí'ld. v. a. To cover.
 To **ENSHRINE**, In-shrí'ne. v. a. To inclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.
ENSIFORM, ên'-sý-fórm. a. Having the shape of a sword.
ENSIGN, ên'-sine. f. The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.
ENSIGNBEARER, ên'-sine-bé-rúr. f. He that carries the flag.
 To **ENSLAVE**, In-slá've. v. a. To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.
ENSLAVEMENT, In-slá've-mént. f. The state of servitude, slavery.
ENSLAVER, In-slá'-vúr. f. He that reduces others to a state of servitude.
 To **ENSUE**, In-sú'. v. a. To follow, to pursue.

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To ENSUE, *in-fū'*. v. n. To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, *in-fū'-rānse*. f. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, *in-fū'-rān-sūr*. f. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, *in-fū're*. v. a. To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

ENSURER, *in-fū'-rūr*. f. One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTABLATURE, *in-tāb'-lā-tūre*. f. }

ENTABLEMENT, *in-tāb'l-mēnt*. f. }

In architecture, the architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, *in-tā'le*. f. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

To ENTAIL, *in-tā'le*. v. a. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

To ENTAME, *in-tā'me*. v. a. To tame, to subjugate.

To ENTANGLE, *in-tāng'-gl*. v. a. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, *in-tāng'-gl-mēnt*. f. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, *in-tāng'-glūr*. f. One that intangles.

To ENTER, *en-tūr*. v. a. To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, *en-tūr*. v. n. To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, *en-tēr-ing*. f. Entrance, passage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, *in-tēr-lā'se*. v. a. To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, *en-tē-rōl'-ō jý*. f. The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, *en-tēr-prize*. f. An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, *en-tēr-prize*. v. a. To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENT

ENTERPRISER, *en-tēr-prí-zúr*. f. A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, *en-tēr-tā'ne*. v. a. To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, *en-tēr-tā'-nūr*. f. He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, *en-tēr-tā'ne-mēnt*. f. Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants; amusement, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, *in-tēr-tís'-sūd*. a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONE, *in-thrōne*. v. a. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, *en-thū'-zyāzm*. f. A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, *en-thū'-zyāst*. f. One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, *en-thū'-zyās'-tí-kāl*. a. }

ENTHUSIASTICK, *en-thū'-zyās'-tík*. a. }

Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHEMEME, *en-thíy-mēme*. f. An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, *in-tí'se*. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, *in-tí'se-mēnt*. f. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurements.

ENTICER, *in-tí'-sūr*. f. One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, *in-tí'-sīng-lý*. ad. Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, *in-tí're*. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, *in-tí're-lý*. ad. In the

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whole, without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, *in-tí're-nis*. f. Completeness, fulness.

To ENTITLE, *in-tí'tl*. v. a. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, *en-tí-tý*. f. Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, *in-toil*. v. a. To ensnare, to intangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, *in-tō'm*. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, *en-tríls*. f. The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, recesses, caverns.

ENTRANCE, *en-trāns*. f. The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, *in-trāns*. v. a. To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an extasy.

To ENTRAP, *in-trāp*. v. a. To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, *in-trēt*. v. a. To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, *in-trēt*. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, *in-trēt-tāns*. f. Petition, entreaty, solicitation.

ENTREATY, *in-trēt-tý*. f. Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, *en-trý*. f. The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, *ē-nū'-bí-lāte*. v. a. To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, *ē-nū'-klý-āte*. v. a. To solve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, *in-vēl'-ūp*. v. a. To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, *en-vē-lō'pe*. f. A wrapper, an outward case.

To ENVENOM, *in-vēn'-ūm*. v. a. To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

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ENVIABLE, ɛn'-vɪ-əbl. a. Deserving envy.
 ENVIER, ɛn'-vɪ-ər. f. One that envies another, a maligner.
 ENVOUS, ɛn'-vɪ-əs. a. Infected with envy.
 ENVOUSLY, ɛn'-vɪ-əs-lɪ. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.
 To ENVIRON, ɪn'-vɪ-rən. v. a. To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to inclose, to invest.
 ENVIRONS, ɒn'-vɪ-rənz. f. The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
 To ENUMERATE, ɛ-nu'-mɛ-rə-tɛ. v. a. To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.
 ENUMERATION, ɛ-nu'-mɛ-rə-shən. f. The act of numbering or counting over.
 To ENUNCIATE, ɛ-nu'-nɪ-ʃə-tɛ. v. a. To declare, to proclaim.
 ENUNCIATION, ɛ-nu'-nɪ-ʃə-shən. f. Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.
 ENUNCIATIVE, ɛ-nu'-nɪ-ʃə-tɪv. a. Declarative, expressive.
 ENUNCIATIVELY, ɛ-nu'-nɪ-ʃə-tɪv-lɪ. ad. Declaratively.
 ENVOY, ɛn'-vɔɪ. f. A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.
 To ENVY, ɛn'-vɪ. v. a. To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.
 To ENVY, ɛn'-vɪ. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.
 ENVY, ɛn'-vɪ. f. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.
 To ENWHEEL, ɪn'-hwɛl. v. a. To encompass, to encircle.
 To ENWOMB, ɪn'-wɒm. v. a. To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.
 EPACT, ɛ-pəkt. f. A number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.
 EPAULMENT, ɛ-pɔl'-mɛnt. f. In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.
 EPENTHESIS, ɛ-pɛn'-thɛ-sɪs. f. The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.
 EPHEMERA, ɛ-fɛ'-mɛ-rə. f. A fe-

ver that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.
 EPHEMERAL, ɛ-fɛ'-mɛ-rəl. } a.
 EPHEMERICK, ɛ-fɛ'-mɛ-rɪk. } a. Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.
 EPHEMERIS, ɛ-fɛ'-mɛ-rɪs. f. A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.
 EPHEMERIST, ɛ-fɛ'-mɛ-rɪst. f. One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.
 EPHOD, ɛf'-ɒd. f. A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.
 EPICK, ɛp'-ɪk. a. Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick.
 EPICEDIUM, ɛp'-ɪ-fɛ'-dɪ-əm. f. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.
 EPICURE, ɛp'-ɪ-kʊ're. f. A man given wholly to luxury.
 EPICUREAN, ɛp'-ɪ-kʊ-rɛ'-ən. f. One who holds the principles of Epicurus.
 EPICUREAN, ɛp'-ɪ-kʊ-rɛ'-ən. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.
 EPICURISM, ɛp'-ɪ-kʊ-rɪzm. f. Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.
 EPICICLE, ɛp'-ɪ-sɪ'kl. f. A little circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.
 EPICYCLOID, ɛp'-ɪ-sɪ'-klɔɪd. f. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.
 EPIDEMICAL, ɛp'-ɪ-dɛm'-ɪ-kəl. } a.
 EPIDEMICK, ɛp'-ɪ-dɛm'-ɪk. } a. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.
 EPIDERMIS, ɛp'-ɪ-dɛr'-mɪs. f. The scarf-skin of a man's body.
 EPIGRAM, ɛp'-ɪ-grəm. f. A short poem terminating in a point.
 EPIGRAMMATICAL, ɛp'-ɪ-grəm-mət'-ɪ-kəl. } a.
 EPIGRAMMATICK, ɛp'-ɪ-grəm-mət'-ɪk. } a. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.
 EPIGRAMMATIST, ɛp'-ɪ-grəm-mət'-ɪst. f. One who writes or deals in epigrams.
 EPILEPSY, ɛp'-ɪ-lɛp'-sɪ. f. Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of

the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.
 EPILEPTICK, ɛp'-ɪ-lɛp'-tɪk. a. Convulsed.
 EPILOGUE, ɛp'-ɪ-lɒg. f. The poem or speech at the end of a play.
 EPIPHANY, ɛ-pɪf'-fə-nɪ. f. A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.
 EPIPHONEMA, ɛp'-ɪ-fɒ-nɛ'-mə. f. An exclamation, a conclusive sentence not close connected with the words foregoing.
 EPIPHORA, ɛ-pɪf'-fɒ-rə. f. An information of any part.
 EPIPHYSIS, ɛp'-ɪ-fɪ'-sɪs. f. Accretion, the parts added by accretion.
 EPISCOPACY, ɛ-pɪs'-kɒ-pə-sɪ. f. The government of bishops, established by the apostles.
 EPISCOPAL, ɛ-pɪs'-kɒ-pəl. a. Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.
 EPISCOPATE, ɛ-pɪs'-kɒ-pə-tɛ. f. A bishoprick.
 EPISODE, ɛp'-ɪ-sɒdɛ. f. An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.
 EPISODICAL, ɛp'-ɪ-sɒd'-ɪ-kəl. } a.
 EPISODICK, ɛp'-ɪ-sɒd'-ɪk. } a. Contained in an episode.
 EPISPASTICK, ɛp'-ɪ-spəs'-tɪk. a. Drawing; blistering.
 EPISTLE, ɛ-pɪstl. f. A letter.
 EPISTOLARY, ɛ-pɪs'-tɒ-lər-ɪ. a. Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.
 EPISTLER, ɛ-pɪst'-lɜr. f. A scribbler of letters.
 EPITAPH, ɛp'-ɪ-táf. f. An inscription upon a tomb stone.
 EPITHALAMIUM, ɛp'-ɪ-thə-lá-mɪ-əm. f. A nuptial song, a compliment upon marriage.
 EPITHEM, ɛp'-ɪ-thɛm. f. A liquid medicament externally applied.
 EPITHET, ɛp'-ɪ-thɛt. f. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.
 EPITOME, ɛ-pɪt'-ɒ-mɛ. f. Abridgment, abbreviature.
 To EPITOMISE, ɛ-pɪt'-ɒ-mɪzɛ. v. a. To abstract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.
 EPITOMISER, ɛ-pɪt'-ɒ-mɪ-zɜr. } f.
 EPITOMIST, ɛ-pɪt'-ɒ-mɪst. } f. An abridger, an abstracter.
 EPOCH, ɛp'-ɒk. } f. The time
 EPOCHA, ɛp'-ɒ-kə. } at which a new computation is begun, the time

time from which dates are numbered.

EPODE, ép'-ôde. f. The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE, ép'-ô-pe. f. An epick or heroick poem.

EPULATION, ép'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. Banquet, feast.

EPULOTICK, ép'-û-lôt'-ik. f. A cicatrizing medicament.

EQUABILITY, é'-kwâ-bil'-i-tý. f. Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.

EQUABLE, é'-kwâbl. a. Equal to itself, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, é'-kwâ-blý. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

EQUAL, é'-kwâl. a. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous, alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

EQUAL, é'-kwâl. f. One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.

To EQUAL, é'-kwâl. v. a. To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully.

To EQUALISE, é'-kwâl-lize. v. a. To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, é'-kwâl'-i-tý. f. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, é'-kwâl-ý. ad. In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUALNESS, é'-kwâl-nés. f. The same as EQUALITY.

EQUANGULAR, é'-kwâng'-gû-lâr. a. Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, é'-kwâ-nim'-i-tý. f. Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, é'-kwân'-ý-mûs. a. Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, é'-kwâ'-shûn. f. The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.

EQUATOR, é'-kwâ'-tûr. f. A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, é'-kwâ-tô'-ryâl. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUERY, é'-kwér'-ý. f. Master of the horse.

EQUESTRIAN, é'-kwés'-tryân. a. Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL, é'-kwý-krô'-râl. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, é'-kwý-dis'-tânt. a. At the same distance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, é'-kwý-dis'-tânt-ly. ad. At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, é'-kwý-fâ'-r-mi-tý. f. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, é'-kwý-lât'-ér-âl. a. Having all sides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, é'-kwý-lî'-brâte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, é'-kwý-lî-brâ'-shûn. f. Equipoise.

EQUILIBRIUM, é'-kwý-lê'-bryûm. f. Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, é'-kwý-nés'-fêf-fér-ý. a. Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, é'-kwý-nôk'-shâl. f. The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, é'-kwý-nôk'-shâl. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, é'-kwý-nôk'-shâl-ý. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, é'-kwý-nôks. f. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, é'-kwý-nû'-mê-rânt. a. Having the same number.

To EQUIP, é'-kwîp'. v. a. To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ék'-kwî-pâje. f. Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, é'-kwý-pên'-dên-sý. f. The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, é'-kwîp'-mênt. f. The act of equipping or accoutreing; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, é'-kwý-poize. f. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, é'-kwý-pôl'-lêns. f. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, é'-kwý-pôl'-lênt. a. Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, é'-kwý-pôn'-dêr-âns. f. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANCY, é'-kwý-pôn'-dêr-ân-sý. f. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, é'-kwý-pôn'-dêr-ânt. a. Being of the same weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, é'-kwý-pôn'-dêr-âte. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, é'-kwý-pôn'-dyûs. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ék'-kwý-tâbl. a. Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ék'-kwý-tâb-ly. ad. Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, ék'-kwî-tý. f. Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the court of chancery.

EQUIVOLENCE, é'-kwîv'-vâ-lêns. f. Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVOLENCY, é'-kwîv'-vâ-lên-sý. f. Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, é'-kwîv'-vâ-lênt. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, é'-kwîv'-vâ-lênt. f. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâl. a. Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâl-ý. ad. Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâl-nis. f. Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâte. v. n. To use words of equal meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâ'-shûn. f. Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, é'-kwîv'-vô-kâ-tûr. f. One who uses ambiguous language.

ERA, é'-rà. f. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERA-

ERO

ERADIATION, ɛ'-rà-dý-à'-shùn. f. Emission of radiance.
 To ERADICATE, ɛ'-ràd'-i-kâte. v. a. To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.
 ERADICATION, ɛ'-ràd'-ý-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of tearing up by the root, destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.
 ERADICATIVE, ɛ'-ràd'-i-kâ-tív. a. That which cures radically.
 To ERASE, ɛ'-rà'se. v. a. To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.
 ERASEMENT, ɛ'-rà'se-mént. f. Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.
 ERE, ɛ're. a. Before, sooner than.
 ERELONG, ɛ're-lón'g. ad. Before a long time had elapsed.
 ERENOW, ɛ're-now'. ad. Before this time.
 EREWHILE, ɛ're-hwí'le. } ad.
 EREWHILES, ɛ're-hwíl'z. } Some time ago, before a little while.
 To ERECT, ɛ'-rékt'. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.
 To ERECT, ɛ'-rékt'. v. n. To rise upright.
 ERECT, ɛ'-rékt'. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.
 ERECTION, ɛ'-rék'-shùn. f. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.
 ERECTNESS, ɛ'-rékt-nís. f. Uprightness of posture.
 EREMIT, ɛ'-ɛ-míte. f. One who lives in a wilderness, an hermit.
 EREMITICAL, ɛ'-ɛ-mít'-i-kál. a. Religiously solitary.
 EREPTATION, ɛ'-rép-tâ'-shùn. f. A creeping forth.
 EREPTION, ɛ'-rép'-shùn. f. A snatching or taking away by force.
 ERGOT, ɛ'-gót. f. A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.
 ERINGO, ɛ'-ríng'-gô. f. Sea-holly, a plant.
 ERISTICAL, ɛ'-rís'-tí-kál. a. Controversial, relating to dispute.
 ERMINE, ɛ'-mín. f. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.
 ERMINED, ɛ'-mínd. a. Cloathed with ermine.
 To ERODE, ɛ'-róde. v. a. To canker, or eat away.
 EROGATION, ɛ'-ró-gâ'-shùn. f.

ERU

The act of giving or bestowing.
 EROSION, ɛ'-ró'-zhùn. f. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.
 To ERR, ɛ'r'. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way, to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.
 ERRAND, ɛ'r'-ránd. f. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.
 ERRABLE, ɛ'r'-rábl. a. Liable to err.
 ERRABLENESS, ɛ'r'-rábl-nís. f. Liableness to error.
 ERRANT, ɛ'r'-ránt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
 ERRANTRY, ɛ'r'-ránt-trý. f. An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.
 ERRATA, ɛ'r-râ'-tâ. f. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
 ERRATICK, ɛ'r-râ'-tík. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.
 ERRATICALLY, ɛ'r-râ'-tí-kál-ý. ad. Without rule, without method.
 ERRONEOUS, ɛ'r-rô'-nyûs. a. Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.
 ERRONEOUSLY, ɛ'r-rô'-nyûs-lý. ad. By mistake, not rightly.
 ERRONEOUSNESS, ɛ'r-rô'-nyûs-nís. f. Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.
 ERROUR, ɛ'r-rûr. f. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course.
 ERST, ɛ'rst'. ad. First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.
 ERUBESCENCE, ɛ'-rû-bés'-séns. }
 ERUBESCENCY, ɛ'-rû-bés'-sén-sý. } f.
 The act of growing red, redness.
 ERUBESCENT, ɛ'-rû-bés'-sént. a. Reddish, somewhat red.
 To ERUCT, ɛ'-rûkt'. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the stomach.
 ERUCTATION, ɛ'-rûk-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.
 ERUDITION, ɛ'r-û-dísh'-ún. f. Learning, knowledge.
 ERUGINOUS, ɛ'-rû-jí-nûs. a. Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

ESC

ERUPTION, ɛ'-rûp'-shùn. f. The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.
 ERUPTIVE, ɛ'-rûp'-tív. a. Bursting forth.
 ERYSIPELAS, ɛ'r-ý-síp'-ɛ-lâs. f. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.
 ESCALADE, ɛs-kâ-lâ'de. f. The act of scaling the walls.
 ESCALOP, ɛs-kól'-lûp. f. A shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented.
 ESCAPADE, ɛs-kâ-pâ'de. f. Irregular motion of a horse.
 To ESCAPE, ɛs-kâ'pe. v. a. To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.
 To ESCAPE, ɛs-kâ'pe. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.
 ESCAPE, ɛs-kâ'pe. f. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.
 ESCARGATOIRE, ɛs-kâ'r-gâ-twâr. f. A nursery of snails.
 ESCHALOT, ɛs-hâl-lôt'. f. A plant.
 ESCHAR, ɛs'-kâr. f. A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.
 ESCHAROTICK, ɛs-kâ-rôt'-ík. a. Caustick, having the power to sear or burn the flesh.
 ESCHEAT, ɛs-shê'te. f. Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.
 To ESCHEAT, ɛs-shê'te. v. a. To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.
 ESCHEATOR, ɛs-shê'-tûr. f. An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.
 To ESCHEW, ɛs-tshô'. v. a. To fly, to avoid, to shun.
 ESCUTCHEON, ɛs-kûts'h-ún. f. The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.
 ESCORT, ɛs'-kört. f. Convoy, guard from place to place.
 To ESCORT, ɛs-kâ'rt. v. a. To convoy, to guard from place to place.
 ESCOT, ɛs'-kót. f. A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, commonly called *scot* and *lot*.
 To ESCOT, ɛs-kót'. v. a. To pay a man's reckoning; to support him.
 ESCRITOIR, ɛs-krû-tô'r. f. A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
 ESCUAGE, ɛs'-kû-âje. f. A kind of knight's service.
 ESCULENT, ɛs'-kû-lént. a. Good for food, eatable.

ESCU-

ESS

ESCULENT, ɛs'-kù-lént. f. Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ɛs-pál'-yér. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPECIAL, ɛs-pésh'-ál. a. Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ɛs-spésh'-ál-y. ad. Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ɛs-pé-rá'nse. f. Hope.

ESPIAL, ɛs-pí'-ál. f. A spy, a scout.

ESPLANADE, ɛs-plá-ná'de. f. The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ɛs-pou'-záls. f. without a singular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ɛs-pou'-zál. a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ɛs-pou'ze. v. a. To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ɛs-spý'. v. a. To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

ESQUIRE, ɛs-kwí're. f. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ɛs-fá'. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ɛs-fá. f. Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ɛs-sénse. f. Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

To ESSENCE, ɛs-sénse. v. a. To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, ɛs-sén'-shál. a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilly elaborated.

ESSENTIAL, ɛs-sén'-shál. f. Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ɛs-sén'-shál-ly. ad. By the constitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ɛs-soi'n. f. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

EST

To ESTABLISH, ɛs-táb'-lîsh. v. a. To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immovably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ɛs-táb'-lîsh-mént. f. Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, ɛs-tá'te. f. The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

To ESTATE, ɛs-tá'te. v. a. To settle as a fortune.

To ESTEEM, ɛs-tém. v. a. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, ɛs-tém. f. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, ɛs-tém-úr. f. One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, ɛs-tí-mábl. a. Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, ɛs-tí-mábl-nîs. f. The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ɛs-tí-má'te. v. a. To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, ɛs-tí-mét. f. Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ɛs-tí-má'-shún. f. The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ɛs-tí-má-tív. a. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ɛs-tí-má-túr. f. A setter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ɛs-tí-vál. a. Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To ESTRANGE, ɛs-trá'nje. v. a. To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, ɛs-trá'nje-mént. f. Alienation, distance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ɛs-trá-pá'de. f. The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ɛs-trép-mént. f.

ETH

Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ɛs'-trîsh. f. The largest of birds.

ESTUARY, ɛs'-tù-á-ry. f. An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To ESTUATE, ɛs'-tù-á'te. v. a. To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ɛs'-tù-á'-shún. f. The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.

ESURIENT, ɛ-shò'-ryént. a. Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, ɛ-shò-rîne. a. Corroding, eating.

ETC. ɛt-sét'-é-rá. A contraction of the Latin words Et Cetera, which signifies And so on.

To ETCH, ɛts'h. v. a. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, ɛ-tér'-nál. a. Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ɛ-tér'-nál. f. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ɛ-tér'-nál-lîst. f. One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ɛ-tér'-nál-lîze. v. a. To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ɛ-tér'-nál-ly. ad. Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ɛ-térn'. a. Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ɛ-tér'-nî-tý. f. Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ɛ-tér'-nîze. v. a. To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ɛ-thér. f. An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ɛ-thér-ryál. a. Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ɛ-thér-ryús. a. Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ɛth'-i-kál. a. Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ɛth'-i-kál-y. ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ɛth'-ik. a. Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ɛth'-iks. f. without the singular. The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

ETHNICK, ɛth'-nik. a. Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETH-

E V A

ETHNICKS, êth'-niks. *f.* Heathens.
ETHOLOGICAL, ê'-thô-lôdzh'-l-kâl. *a.* Treating of morality.
ETIOLOGY, ê'-tý-ôl'-ô-jý. *f.* An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.
ETYMOLOGICAL, êt'-ý-mô-lôdzh'-l-kâl. *a.* Relating to etymology.
ETYMOLOGIST, êt'-ý-môl'-ô-jist. *f.* One who searches out the original of words.
ETYMOLOGY, êt'-ý-môl'-ô-jý. *f.* The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
To EVACATE, ê-vâ'-kâte. *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.
To EVACUATE, ê-vâk'-û-âte. *v. a.* To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.
EVACUANT, ê-vâk'-û-ânt. *f.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.
EVACUATION, ê-vâk'-û-â'-shùn. *f.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.
To EVADE, ê-vâ'de. *v. a.* To elude; to avoid; to escape or elude by sophistry.
To EVADE, ê-vâ'de. *v. n.* To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasions.
EVAGATION, ê'-vâ-gâ'-shùn. *f.* The act of wandering, deviation.
EVANESCENT, ê'-vâ-nês'-sênt. *a.* Vanishing, imperceptible.
EVANGELICAL, ê'-vân-jêl'-l-kâl. *a.* Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.
EVANGELISM, ê'-vân-jê-lizm. *f.* The promulgation of the blessed gospel.
EVANGELIST, ê'-vân-jê-list. *f.* A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.
To EVANGELIZE, ê'-vân-jê-lí'ze. *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.
EVANID, ê'-vân'-Id. *a.* Faint, weak, evanescent.
EVAPORABLE, ê-vâp'-ô-râbl. *a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.
To EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'-ô-râte. *v. n.* To fly away in fumes or vapours.
To EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'-ô-râte. *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

E V E

EVAPORATION, ê'-vâp-ô-râ'-shùn. *f.* The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.
EVASION, ê-vâ'-zhùn. *f.* Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.
EVASIVE, ê-vâ'-siv. *a.* Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.
EUCCHARIST, û'-kâ-ríst. *f.* The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
EUCCHARISTICAL, û'-kâ-ris'-tî-kâl. *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.
EUCHOLOGY, û'-kôl'-ô-jý. *f.* A formulary of prayers.
EUCRASY, û'-krâ-sý. *f.* An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.
EVE, ê've. } *f.* The close of the
EVEN, ê'vn. } day; the vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.
EVEN, ê'vn. *a.* Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.
To EVEN, ê'vn. *v. a.* To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.
EVEN, ê'vn. *ad.* A word of strong assertion, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.
EVENHANDED, ê'vn-hân-dîd. *a.* Impartial, equitable.
EVENING, ê'v-nîng. *f.* The close of the day, the beginning of night.
EVENLY, ê'v-n-lý. *ad.* Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.
EVENNESS, ê'vn-nîs. *f.* State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.
EVENTIDE, ê'vn-tîde. *f.* The time of evening.
EVENT, ê-vênt'. *f.* An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.
To EVENTERATE, ê-vên'-tê-râte. *v. a.* To rip up, to open the belly.
EVENTFUL, ê-vênt'-fûl. *a.* Full of incidents.
To EVENTILATE, ê-vên'-tî-lâte.

E V I

v. a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.
EVENTUAL, ê-vên'-tû-âl. *a.* Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential.
EVENTUALLY, ê-vên'-tû-âl-ý. *ad.* In the event, in the last result.
EVER, êv'-ûr. *ad.* At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.
EVERBUBBLING, êv'-ûr-bûb'-bling. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.
EVERBURNING, êv'-ûr-bûr'-ning. *a.* Unextinguished.
EVERDURING, êv'-ûr-dû'-ring. *a.* Eternal, enduring without end.
EVERGREEN, êv'-ûr-grê'n. *a.* Verdant throughout the year.
EVERGREEN, êv'-ûr-grê'n. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.
EVERHONOURED, êv'-ûr-ôn'-nûrd. *a.* Always held in honour.
EVERLASTING, êv'-ûr-lâs'-ting. *a.* Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.
EVERLASTING, êv'-ûr-lâs'-ting. *f.* Eternity.
EVERLASTINGLY, êv'-ûr-lâs'-ting-lý. *ad.* Eternally, without end.
EVERLASTINGNESS, êv'-ûr-lâs'-ting-nîs. *f.* Eternity, perpetuity.
EVERLIVING, êv'-ûr-liv'-ing. *a.* Living without end.
EVERMORE, êv'-ûr-mô're. *ad.* Always, eternally.
To EVERSE, ê-vêrs'e. *v. a.* To overthrow, to subvert.
To EVERT, ê-vêrt'. *v. a.* To destroy.
EVERY, êv'-ûr-ý. *a.* Each one of all.
EVERY-WHERE, êv'-êr-ý-whê're. *ad.* In all places.
EVESDROPPER, ê'vz-drôp-pûr. *f.* Some mean fellow that skulks about the house in the night.
To EVESTIGATE, ê-vês'-tî-gâte. *v. a.* To search out.
EUGH, yô'. *f.* A tree.
To EVICT, ê-vîkt'. *v. a.* To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.
EVICITION, ê-vîk'-shùn. *f.* Disposition or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.
EVIDENCE, êv'-î-dênse. *f.* The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.
To EVIDENCE, êv'-î-dênse. *v. a.* To prove, to make discovery of.
EVIDENT, êv'-î-dênt. *a.* Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, êv'-i-dênt-lý. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ê'vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.

EVIL, ê'vl. f. Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.

EVIL, ê'vl. ad. Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.

EVIL AFFECTED, êvl-âf-fêk'-tîd. a. Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

EVILDOER, êvl-dô'-ûr. f. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, êvl-fâ'-vûrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, êvl-fâ'-vûrd-nîs. f. Deformity.

EVILMINDED, êvl-mî'n-dîd. a. Malicious, mischievous.

EVILNESS, ê'vl-nîs. f. Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, êvl-spê'-kîng. f. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, êvl-wîsh'-îng. a. Wishing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, êvl-wûrk'-ûr. f. One who does ill.

To **EVINCE**, ê-vîn'se. v. a. To prove, to show.

EVINCIBLE, ê-vîn'-sîbl. a. Capable of proof, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, ê-vîn'-sîb-lý. ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.

To **EVISCERATE**, ê-vîs'-fê-râte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, êv'-i-tâbl. a. Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.

To **EVITATE**, êv'-i-tâte. v. a. To avoid, to shun.

EVITATION, êv-i-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, û'-lô-jý. f. Praise, encomium.

EUNUCH, û'-nûk. f. One that is castrated.

EVOCATION, êv-ô-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of calling out.

EVOLUTION, ê'-vô-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of flying away.

To **EVOLVE**, ê-vôlv'. v. a. To unfold, to disentangle.

To **EVOLVE**, ê-vôlv'. v. n. To open itself, to disclose itself.

EVOLUTION, êv-ô-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tactics, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, ê'-vô-mîsh'-ûn. f. The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, û-fôn'-ý-kâl. a. Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, û'-fô-ný. f. An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM, û-fâ'r-byûm. f. A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, û'-frâ-fý. f. The herb eye-bright.

EUROCLYDON, û-rôk'-lý-dôn. f. A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, û-rô-pê'-ân. a. Belonging to Europe.

EURUS, û'-rûs. f. The East wind.

EURYTHMY, û'-rûth-mý. f. Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA, û-thân-â-fê'-â. } f.
EUTHANASY, û-thân-â-fý. } f.

An easy death.

EVULGATION, ê'-vûl-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ê'-vûl'-shûn. f. The act of plucking out.

ewe, yô. f. The she-sheep.

EWER, û'-ûr. f. A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, û'-rý. f. An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

To **EXACERBATE**, êkf-â-fêr'-bâte. v. a. To embitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, êkf-â-fêr'-bâ'-shûn. f. Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity.

EXACERVATION, êkf-â-fêr'-vâ'-shûn. f. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, êgz-âkt'. a. Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

To **EXACT**, êgz-âkt'. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To **EXACT**, êgz-âkt'. v. n. To practise extortion.

EXACTER, êgz-âk'-tûr. f. Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, êgz-âk'-shûn. f. Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'-lý. ad. Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'-nîs. f. Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

To **EXAGGERATE**, êgz-âdzh'-ê-râte. v. a. To heighten by representation.

EXAGGERATION, êgz-âdzh'-ê-râ'-shûn. f. The act of heaping

together; hyperbolical amplification.

To **EXAGITATE**, êgz-âdzh'-i-tâte. v. a. To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, êgz-âdzh'-i-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of shaking.

To **EXALT**, êgz-â'lt. v. a. To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, êgz-ôl-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity.

EXAMEN, êgz-â'-mên. f. Examination, disquisition.

EXAMINATE, êgz-âm'-i-nâte. f. The person examined.

EXAMINATION, êgz-âm-i-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of examining by questions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm'-i-nâ-tûr. f. An examiner, an enquirer.

To **EXAMINE**, êgz-âm'-în. v. a. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make enquiry into, to search into, to scrutinise.

EXAMINER, êgz-âm'-i-nûr. f. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, êgz-âmp'l. f. Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, êkf-sâng'-gwý-ûs. a. Having no blood.

EXANIMATE, êgz-ân'-ý-mâte. a. Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, êkf-ân-ý-mâ'-shûn. f. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, êgz-ân'-ý-mûs. a. Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, êkf-ân-thê'-mâ-tâ. f. Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, êkf-ân-thê-m'-â-tûs. a. Pustulous, eruptive.

To **EXANTLATE**, êgz-ânt'-lâte. v. a. To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, êkf-ânt-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, êkf-âr-tîk-û-lâ'-

lâ'-shùn. f. The dislocation of a joint.
 To EXASPERATE, êgz-âs'-pêr-âte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.
 EXASPERATER, êgz-âs'-pêr-â-tûr. f. He that exasperates or provokes.
 EXASPERATION, êgz-âf-pêr-â'-shùn. f. Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation, irritation.
 To EXAUCTORATE, êgz-â'k-tô-râte. v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.
 EXAUCTORATION, êkf-âk-tô-râ'-shùn. f. Dismissal from service; deprivation, degradation.
 EXCANDESCENCE, êkf-kân-dês'-fênfê. } f.
 EXCANDESCENCY, êkf-kân-dês'-fên-sý. }
 Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.
 EXCANTATION, êkf-kân-tâ'-shùn. f. Disenchantment by a countercharm.
 To EXCARNATE, êkf-kâ'r-nâte. v. a. To clear from flesh.
 EXCARNIFICATION, êkf-kâr-ný-fî-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of taking away the flesh.
 To EXCAVATE, êkf-kâ'-vâte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollows.
 EXCAVATION, êkf-kâ'-vâ'-shùn. f. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.
 To EXCEED, êk-sê'd. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.
 To EXCEED, êk-sê'd. v. n. To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.
 EXCEEDING, êk-sê'-dîng. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
 EXCEEDINGLY, êk-sê'-dîng-lý. ad. To a great degree.
 To EXCEL, êk-sê'l. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.
 To EXCEL, êk-sê'l. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.
 EXCELLENCE, êk'-sêl-lênfê. } f.
 EXCELLENCY, êk'-sêl-lên-sý. }
 Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.
 EXCELLENT, êk'-sêl-lênt. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.
 EXCELLENTLY, êk'-sêl-lênt-lý. ad.

Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.
 To EXCEPT, êk-sêpt'. v. a. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.
 To EXCEPT, êk-sêpt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.
 EXCEPT, êk-sêpt' prep. Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.
 EXCEPTING, êk-sêp'-tîng. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.
 EXCEPTION, êk-sêp'-shùn. f. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.
 EXCEPTIONABLE, êk-sêp'-shùn-âbl. a. Liable to objection.
 EXCEPTIONOUS, êk-sêp'-shûs. a. Peevish, froward.
 EXCEPTIVE, êk-sêp'-tîv. a. Including an exception.
 EXCEPTLESS, êk-sêpt'-lls. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.
 EXCEPTOR, êk-sêp'-tûr. f. Objector.
 To EXCERN, êk-sêrn'. v. a. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.
 EXCERPTION, êk-sêrp'-shùn. f. The act of gleanings, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.
 EXCESS, êk-sês'. f. More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.
 EXCESSIVE, êk-sês'-sîv. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.
 EXCESSIVELY, êk-sês'-sîv-lý. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.
 To EXCHANGE, êkf-tshâ'nje. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.
 EXCHANGE, êkf-tshâ'nje. f. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.
 EXCHANGER, êkf-tshâ'n-jûr. f. One who practises exchange.
 EXCHEQUER, êkf-tshêk'-ûr. f. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.
 EXCISE, êk-sî'ze. f. A tax levied upon commodities.
 To EXCISE, êk-sî'ze. v. a. To levy excise upon a person or thing.
 EXCISEMAN, êk-sî'ze-mân. f.

An officer who inspects commodities.
 EXCISION, êk-sîzh'-ûn. f. Extirpation, destruction.
 EXCITATION, êk-sý-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of exciting or putting into motion.
 To EXCITE, êk-sî'te. v. a. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.
 EXCITEMENT, êk-sî'te-mênt. f. The motive by which one is stirred up.
 EXCITER, êk-sî'-tûr. f. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.
 To EXCLAIM, êkf-klâ'mê. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.
 EXCLAMATION, êkf-klâ-mâ'-shùn. f. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetic sentence is marked thus!
 EXCLAMER, êkf-klâ-mûr. f. One that makes vehement outcries.
 EXCLAMATORY, êkf-klâm'-â-tûr-ý. a. Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.
 To EXCLUDE, êkf-klû'de. v. a. To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.
 EXCLUSION, êkf-klû'-zhùn. f. The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.
 EXCLUSIVE, êkf-klû'-sîv. a. Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.
 EXCLUSIVELY, êkf-klû'-sîv-lý. ad. Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.
 To EXCOCT, êkf-kôkt'. v. a. To boil up.
 To EXCOGITATE, êkf-kôdzh'-î-tâte. v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.
 To EXCOMMUNICATE, êkf-kôm-mû-nî-kâte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.
 EXCOMMUNICATION, êkf-kôm-mû-ný-kâ'-shùn. f. An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
 To EXCORIATE, êkf-kô'-ryâte. v. a. To flay, to strip off the skin.
 EXCORIATION, êkf-kô-ryâ'-shùn. f. Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.
 EXCORTICATION, êkf-kôr-tý-kâ'-shùn.

EXC

shùn. f. Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, èks'-krè-mént. f. That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, èkf-krè-mén'-tál. a. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, èkf-krè-mén-tíh'-ús. a. Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, èkf-krès'-fénse. } f.

EXCRESCENCY, èkf-krès'-fén-sý. } f. Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, èkf-krès'-fént. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCRETION, èkf-krè'-shùn. f. Separation of animal substance.

EXCRETIVE, èks'-krè-tív. a. Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, èks'-krè-túr-ý. a. Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRUCIABLE, èkf-krò'-shábl. a. Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, èkf-krò'-sháte. v. a. To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, èkf-kù'-bá'-shùn. f. The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, èkf-kúl'-páte. v. a. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, èkf-kúr'-shùn. f. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.

EXCURSIVE, èkf-kúr'-sív. a. Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, èkf-kù'-zábl. a. Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, èkf-kù'-zábl-nís. f. Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, èkf-kù'-zá'-shùn. f. Excuse, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, èkf-kù'-zá-túr-ý. a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.

To EXCUSE, èkf-kù'-ze. v. a. To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, èkf-kù'-se. f. Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.

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EXCUSELESS, èkf-kù'-se-lís. a. That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

EXCUSER, èkf-kù'-zúr. f. One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, èkf-kús'. v. a. To seize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, èkf-kúsh'-ún. f. Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, èk'-fè-krábl. a. Hateful, detestable, accursed.

EXECRABLY, èk'-fè-kráb-ly. ad. Cursedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, èk'-fè-kráte. v. a. To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, èk'-fè-krá'-shùn. f. Curse, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, èk'-fè-kúte. v. a. To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

EXECUTION, èk'-fè-kù'-shùn. f. Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, èk'-fè-kù'-shò-núr. f. He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, ègz-èk'-ú-tív. a. Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ègz-èk'-ú-túr. f. He that performs or executes any thing; he that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTORSHIP, ègz-èk'-ú-túr-shíp. f. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ègz-èk'-ú-tríks. f. A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, èkf-è'-jè-sís. f. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, èkf-è'-jèt'-í kál. a. Explanatory, expository.

EXEMPLAR, ègz-ém'-plár. f. A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ègz"-ém-plár'-í-ly. ad. In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ègz"-ém-plár'-í-nís. f. State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ègz'-ém-plár-ý. a. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

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EXEMPLIFICATION, ègz-ém'-plý-fí-ká'-shùn. f. A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ègz-ém'-plí fý. v. a. To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ègz-émp't. v. a. To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ègz émp't. a. Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ègz-émp'-shùn. f. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impost.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ègz-émp-tíh'-ús. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ègz-én'-tér-áte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ègz-én'-tér-á'-shùn. f. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ègz-è'-kwý-ál. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, èks'-è'-kwýz. f. without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ègz-ér'-fént. a. Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, èks'-ér-síze. f. Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, èks'-ér-síze. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, èks'-ér-síze. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, èkf-ér-sí'-zúr. f. He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, èkf-ér-sý-tá'-shùn. f. Exercise; practice, use.

To EXERT, ègz-ért'. v. a. To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ègz-ér'-shùn. f. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, èkf-è'-zhùn. f. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, èkf-èf-tù-á'-shùn. f. The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, èkf-fò'-lyáte. v. n. To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, èkf-fò-lyá'-shùn. f. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, èkf-fò'-lyá-tív. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

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EXHALABLE, êkf-hâ'-lâbl. a. That which may be evaporated.
 EXHALATION, êkf-hâ'-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.
 To EXHALE, êkf-hâ'-le. v. a. To send or draw out vapours or fumes.
 EXHALEMENT, êkf-hâ'-le-mént. f. Matter exhaled, vapour.
 To EXHAUST, êkf-hâ'-t. v. a. To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.
 EXHAUSTION, êkf-hâ'-t-shùn. f. The act of drawing.
 EXHAUSTLESS, êkf-hâ'-t-lîs. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.
 To EXHIBIT, êkf-hîb'-t. v. a. To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.
 EXHIBITER, êkf-hîb'-t-tûr. f. He that offers any thing.
 EXHIBITION, êkf-hîb'-t-shùn. f. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.
 EXHIBITIVE, êkf-hîb'-t-tîv. a. Displaying; representative.
 To EXHILARATE, êkf-hîl'-â-râte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.
 EXHILARATION, êkf-hîl'-â-râ'-shùn. f. The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.
 To EXHORT, êkf-hâ'-rt. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.
 EXHORTATION, êkf-hâ'-rt-shùn. f. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.
 EXHORTATORY, êkf-hâ'-rt-tûr-ý. a. Tending to exhort.
 EXHORTER, êkf-hâ'-rt-tûr. f. One who exhorts.
 To EXICCATE, êk-sîk'-kâte. v. a. To dry.
 EXICCATION, êk-sîk'-kâ'-shùn. f. Act of drying up, state of being dried up.
 EXICCATIVE, êk-sîk'-kâ-tîv. a. Drying in quality.
 EXIGENCE, êk'-sý-jênse. } f. Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.
 EXIGENCY, êk'-sý-jên-sý. }
 EXIGENT, êk'-sý-jént. f. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.
 EXIGUITY, êkf-ý-gû'-t-ý. f. Smallness, diminutiveness.
 EXIGUOUS, êgz-ýg'-û-ús. a. Small, diminutive, little.
 EXILE, êks'-île. f. Banishment, state

of being banished; the person banished.
 EXILE, êg-zî'-le. a. Small, slender, not full.
 To EXILE, êg-zî'-le. v. a. To banish, to drive from a country.
 EXILEMENT, êg-zî'-le-mént. f. Banishment.
 EXILITION, êkf-ý-lîh'-ùn. f. Slenderness, smallness.
 EXILITY, êgz-îl'-t-ý. f. Slenderness, smallness.
 EXIMIOUS, êg-zîm'-yûs. a. Famous, eminent.
 To EXIST, êg-zîst'. v. n. To be, to have a being.
 EXISTENCE, êg-zîs'-tênse. } f.
 EXISTENCY, êg-zîs'-tên-sý. }
 State of being, actual possession of being.
 EXISTENT, êg-zîs'-tént. a. In being, in possession of being.
 EXISTIMATION, êg-zîs'-tî-mâ'-shùn. f. Opinion; esteem.
 EXIT, êks'-t. f. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.
 EXITIAL, êgz-îsh'-âl. } a. De-
 EXITIOUS, êgz-îsh'-ús. } structive, fatal, mortal.
 EXODUS, êks'-ô-dûs. } f. Departure,
 EXODY, êks'-ô-dý. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
 EXOLETE, êks'-ô-lête. a. Obsolete, out of use.
 To EXOLVE, êk-sôlv'. v. a. To loose, to pay.
 EXOMPHALOS, êgz-ôm'-fâ-lôs. f. A navel rupture.
 To EXONERATE, êgz-ôn'-ê-râte. v. a. To unload, to disburthen.
 EXONERATION, êgz-ôn'-ê-râ'-shùn. f. The act of disburthening.
 EXOPTABLE, êgz-ôp'-tâbl. a. Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.
 EXORABLE, êks'-ô-râbl. a. To be moved by intreaty.
 EXORBITANCE, êgz-âr'-bî-tânse. } f.
 EXORBITANCY, êgz-âr'-bî-tân-sý. }
 Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.
 EXORBITANT, êgz-âr'-bî-tánt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.
 To EXORCISE, êks'-ôr-sîze. v. a. To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of ad-

jurisdiction; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.
 EXORCISER, êks'-ôr-sî-zûr. f. One who practises to drive away evil spirits.
 EXORCISM, êks'-ôr-sîzm. f. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.
 EXORCIST, êks'-ôr-sîst. f. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
 EXORDIUM, êgz-âr-dyûm. f. A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.
 EXORNATION, êkf-ôr-nâ'-shùn. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment.
 EXOSSATED, êgz-ôs'-fâ-tîd. a. Deprived of bones.
 EXOSSEOUS, êgz-ôs'-shûs. a. Wanting bones, boneless.
 EXOSTOSIS, êgz-ôs'-tô-sîs. f. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.
 EXOTICK, êgz-ôt'-îk. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.
 To EXPAND, êk-spând'. v. a. To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.
 EXPANSE, êk-spân'se. f. A body widely extended without inequalities.
 EXPANSIBILITY, êk-spân-sý-bîl'-tý. f. Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.
 EXPANSIBLE, êk-spân'-sîbl. a. Capable to be extended.
 EXPANSION, êkf-pân'-shùn. f. The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.
 EXPANSIVE, êkf-pân'-sîv. a. Having the power to spread into a wider surface.
 To EXPATiate, êk-spâ'-shâte. v. n. To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
 To EXPECT, êk-spêkt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.
 EXPECTABLE, êk-spêk'-tâbl. a. To be expected.
 EXPECTANCE, êk-spêk'-tânse. }
 EXPECTANCY, êk-spêk'-tân-sý. } f. The act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.
 EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'-tánt. a. Waiting in expectation.
 EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'-tánt. f. One who waits in expectation of any thing.
 EXPECTATION, êk-spêk'-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of expecting; the state of

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of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of any thing good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.
EXPECTER, êk-spék'-túr. f. One who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.
To EXPECTORATE, êk-spék'-tò-râte. v. a. To eject from the breast.
EXPECTORATION, êk-spék'-tò-râ-shùn. f. The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.
EXPECTORATIVE, êk-spék'-tò-râ-tív. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
EXPEDIENCE, êk-spé'-dyénse. }
EXPEDIENCY, êk-spé'-dyén-sý. }
 f. Fitness, propriety, suitability to an end; expedition, adventure; haste, dispatch.
EXPEDIENT, êk-spé'-dyént. a. Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.
EXPEDIENT, êk-spé'-dyént. f. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.
EXPEDIENTLY, êk-spé'-dyént-lý. ad. Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.
To EXPEDITE, êk-spé'-díte. v. a. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to dispatch, to issue from a publick office.
EXPEDITE, êk-spé'-díte. a. Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.
EXPEDITELY, êk-spé'-díte-lý. ad. With quickness, readiness, haste.
EXPEDITION, êk-spé'-dísh'-ùn. f. Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.
EXPEDITIOUS, êk-spé'-dísh'-ús. a. Speedy, quick, swift.
To EXPEL, êk-spé'. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.
EXPELLER, êk-spé'-lúr. f. One that expels or drives away.
To EXPEND, êk-spénd'. v. a. To lay out, to spend.
EXPENSE, êk-spéns'e. f. Cost, charges, money expended.
EXPENSEFUL, êk-spéns'e-fúl. a. Costly, chargeable.
EXPENSELESS, êk-spéns'e-lís. a. Without cost.
EXPENSIVE, êk-spén'-sív. a. Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense.
EXPENSIVELY, êk-spén'-sív-lý. ad. With great expense.
EXPENSIVENESS, êk-spén'-sív-nís.

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f. Addition to expense, extravagance; costliness.
EXPERIENCE, êk-spé'-ryénse. f. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.
To EXPERIENCE, êk-spé'-ryénse. v. a. To try, to practise; to know by practice.
EXPERIENCED, êk-spé'-ryénst. participial a. Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.
EXPERIENCER, êk-spé'-ryén-súr. f. One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.
EXPERIMENT, êk-spér'-ý-mént. f. Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.
EXPERIMENTAL, êk-spér'-ý-mén'-tál. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.
EXPERIMENTALLY, êk-spér'-ý-mén'-tál-lý. ad. By experience, by trial.
EXPERIMENTER, êk-spér'-ý-mén-túr. f. One who makes experiments.
EXPERT, êk-spért'. a. Skilful; ready, dexterous.
EXPERTLY, êk-spért'-lý. ad. In a skilful ready manner.
EXPERTNESS, êk-spért'-nís. f. Skill, readiness.
EXPIABLE, êk-spý'-ábl. a. Capable to be expiated.
To EXPIATE, êk-spý'-áte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.
EXPIATION, êk-spý'-á-shùn. f. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.
EXPIATORY, êk-spý'-á-túr'-ý. a. Having the power of expiation.
EXPIATION, êk-spí'-lá'-shùn. f. Robbery.
EXPIRATION, êk-spý'-rá'-shùn. f. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the conclusion of any limited time.
To EXPIRE, êk-spí're. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.
To EXPIRE, êk-spí're. v. n. To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.
To EXPLAIN, êk-plá'ne. v. a. To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

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EXPLAINABLE, êk-plá'ne-ábl. a. Capable of being explained.
EXPLAINER, êk-plá'ne-úr. f. Expounder, interpreter, commentator.
EXPLANATION, êk-plá'ná'-shùn. f. The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.
EXPLANATORY, êk-plán'-á-túr'-ý. a. Containing explanation.
EXPLETIVE, êk-spé'-tív. f. Something used only to take up room.
EXPLICABLE, êk-spý'-kábl. a. Explainable, possible to be explained.
To EXPLICATE, êk-spí'-káte. v. a. To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.
EXPLICATION, êk-spí'-ká'-shùn. f. The act of opening, unfolding or expanding, the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the sense given by an explainer.
EXPLICATIVE, êk-spí'-ká'-tív. a. Having a tendency to explain.
EXPLICATOR, êk-spí'-ká-túr. f. Expounder, interpreter, explainer.
EXPLICIT, êk-plís'-ít. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.
EXPLICITLY, êk-plís'-ít-lý. ad. Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.
To EXPLODE, êk-pló'dé. v. a. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.
EXPLODER, êk-pló'-dúr. f. An hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.
EXPLOIT, êk-ploi't. f. A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.
To EXPLORATE, êk-pló'-ráte. v. a. To search out.
EXPLORATION, êk-pló'-rá'-shùn. f. Search, examination.
EXPLORATOR, êk-pló'-rá'-túr. f. One who searches, an examiner.
EXPLORATORY, êk-pló'-rá'-túr'-ý. a. Searching, examining.
To EXPLORE, êk-pló're. v. a. To try, to search into, to examine by trial.
EXPLOREMENT, êk-pló're-mént. f. Search, trial.
EXPLOSION, êk-pló'-zhùn. f. The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.
EXPLOSIVE, êk-pló'-sív. a. Driving out with noise and violence.
To EXPORT, êk-pó'rt. v. a. To carry out of a country.
EXPORT, êk-pó'rt. f. Commodity carried out in traffick.

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EXPORTATION, êkf-pôr-tâ'-shùn. f. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

EXPORTER, êkf-pôr-tûr. f. He that carries out commodities from a country, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

To **EXPOSE**, êkf-pô'ze. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

EXPOSITION, êkf-pô-zîsh'-ûn. f. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, êkf-pôz'-î-tûr. f. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To **EXPOSTULATE**, êkf-pôs'-tû-lâte. v. n. To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, êkf-pôs-tû-lâ'-shùn. f. Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR, êkf-pôs'-tû-lâ-tûr. f. One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, êkf-pôs'-tû-lâ-tûr-ý. a. Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, êkf-pô'-zhúr. f. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.

To **EXPOUND**, êkf-pou'nd. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, êkf-pou'n-dûr. f. Explainer, interpreter.

To **EXPRESS**, êkf-près'. v. a. To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

EXPRESS, êkf-près'. a. Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, êkf-près'. f. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

EXPRESSIBLE, êkf-près'-sibl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION, êkf-prêsh'-ûn. f. The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE, êkf-près'-siv. a. Having the power of utterance or representation.

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EXPRESSIVELY, êkf-près'-siv-lý. ad. In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, êkf-près'-siv-nis. f. The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, êkf-près'-lý. ad. In direct terms, not by implication.

EXPRESSURE, êkf-prêsh'-ûr. f. Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To **EXPROBRATE**, êkf-prô'-brâte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, êkf-prô-brâ'-shùn. f. Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

To **EXPROPRIATE**, êkf-prô'-pryâte. v. a. To relinquish one's property.

To **EXPUGN**, êkf-pû'ne. v. a. To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, êkf-pûg-nâ'-shùn. f. Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To **EXPULSE**, êkf-pûl'se. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, êkf-pûl'-shùn. f. The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, êkf-pûl'-siv. a. Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, êkf-pûnk'-shùn. f. Absolution.

To **EXPUNGE**, êkf-pûn'je. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, êkf-pûr-gâ'-shùn. f. The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, êkf-pûr'-gâ-tûr-ý. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, êks'-kwîz-îr. a. Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, êks'-kwîz-îr-lý. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, êks'-kwîz-îr-nis. f. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, êk'-skript. f. A copy, a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, êk-sik'-kânt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To **EXSICCATE**, êk-sik'-kâte. v. a. To dry.

EXSICCATION, êk-sik-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, êk-sik'-kâ-tiv. a. Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, êk-spû-lîh'-ûn. f. A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, êk-sûk'-shùn. f. The act of sucking out.

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EXSUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'-shùn. f. A sweating, an exsufflation.

To **EXSUFFOLATE**, êk-sûf'-fô-lâte. v. a. To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, êk-sûf-flâ'-shùn. f. A blast working underneath.

To **EXSUSCITATE**, êk-sûs'-sî-tâte. v. a. To rouse up, to stir up.

EXSTANCY, êk'-stân-sý. f. Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, êk'-stânt. a. Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, êk-stât'-î-kâl. } a.
EXTATICK, êk-stât'-îk. } Rapturous.

EXTEMPORAL, êkf-têm'-pô-râl. a. Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, êkf-têm'-pô-râl-ý. ad. Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êkf-têm'-pô-râ-nyûs. a. Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, êkf-têm'-pô-râr-ý. a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, êkf-têm'-pô-rê. ad. Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, êkf-têm'-pô-rý-nis. f. The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To **EXTEMPORIZE**, êkf-têm'-pô-rîze. v. n. To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To **EXTEND**, êkf-tênd. v. a. To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

EXTENDER, êkf-tên'-dûr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, êkf-tên'-dîbl. a. Capable of extension.

EXTENDLESSNESS, êkf-tênd'-lêf-nis. f. Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, êkf-tên-sý-bîl'-î-ty. f. The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, êkf-tên'-sibl. a. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXTENSIBLENESS, êkf-tên'-sibl-nis. f. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, êkf-tên'-shùn. f. The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, êkf-tên'-siv. a. Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, êkf-tên'-siv-lý. ad. Widely, largely.

EXTEN-

EXTENSIVENESS, êk-fên'-siv-nîs.

f. Largeness, diffusiveness, wide-ness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, êk-fên'-sûr. f. The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, êk-fên't. f. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.

To EXTENUATE, êk-fên'-û-âte. v. a. To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, êk-fên'-û-â'-shûn. f. The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, êk-fê'-ryûr. a. Outward, external, not intrinsic.

EXTERIORLY, êk-fê'-ryûr-lý. ad. Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, êk-fêr'-mî-nâte. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, êk-fêr'-mî-nâ'-shûn. f. Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, êk-fêr'-mî-nâ-tûr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTERMINE, êk-fêr'-mîn. v. a. To exterminate.

EXTERN, êk-fêrn'. a. External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent, not intrinsic.

EXTERNAL, êk-fêr'-nâl. a. Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, êk-fêr'-nâl-ý. ad. Outwardly.

To EXTIL, êk-fîl'. v. n. To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, êk-fîl'-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, êk-fîm'-û-lâte. v. a. To prick, to incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULATION, êk-fîm'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, êk-fînk't. a. Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, êk-fînk'-shûn. f. The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction, excision, suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, êk-fîng'-gwîsh. v. a. To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-fîng'-

gwîsh-âbl. a. That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-fîng'-gwîsh-ûr. f. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-fîng'-gwîsh-mênt. f. Exinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To EXTIRP, êk-fêrp'. v. a. To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, êk-fêr'-pâte. v. a. To root out, to excise.

EXTIRPATION, êk-fêr'-pâ'-shûn. f. The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, êk-fêr'-pâ-tûr. f. One who roots out, a destroyer.

To EXTOL, êk-fôl'. v. a. To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, êk-fôl'-lûr. f. A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, êk-fâ'-r-sîv. a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êk-fâ'-r-sîv-lý. ad. In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, êk-fâ'-rt. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression, or by usury.

To EXTORT, êk-fâ'-rt. v. n. To practise oppression and violence, or usury.

EXTORTER, êk-fâ'-r-tûr. f. One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, êk-fâ'-r-shûn. f. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or usury; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, êk-fâ'-r-shûn-ûr. f. One who practises extortion.

To EXTRACT, êk-fâ'-trâkt'. v. a. To draw out of something; to draw by chemical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, êk-fâ'-trâkt. f. The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, êk-fâ'-trâkt'-shûn. f. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, êk-fâ'-trâkt'-tûr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êk-fâ'-trâ-jô-dîsh'-

âl. a. Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êk-fâ'-trâ-jô-dîsh'-âl-ý. ad. In a manner differ-

ent from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMMISSION, êk-fâ'-trâ-mîsh'-ûn. f. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êk-fâ'-trâ-mûn-dâ'ne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, êk-fâ'-trâ-nyûs. a. Belonging to a different substance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êk-fâ'-trâ-r-dý-nâr-î-lý. ad. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êk-fâ'-trâ-r-dý-nâr-î-nîs. f. Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, êk-fâ'-trâ-r-dý-nâr-ý. a. Different from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, êk-fâ'-trâ-pâr-ô'-kyâl. a. Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êk-fâ'-trâ-prô-vîn'-shâl. a. Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, êk-fâ'-trâ-rêg'-û-lâr. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êk-fâ'-trâv'-

â-gânse. f. Extravagancy, êk-fâ'-trâv'-

â-gân-lý. f. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, êk-fâ'-trâv'-â-gânt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êk-fâ'-trâv'-â-gânt-lý. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êk-fâ'-trâv'-â-gânt-nîs. f. Excess, excursion beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, êk-fâ'-trâv'-â-gâte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, êk-fâ'-trâv'-vâ-fâ-tîd. a. Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, êk-fâ'-trâv'-vâ-fâ-shûn. f. The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENTATE, êk-fâ'-trâ-vê'-nâte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, êk-fâ'-trâ-vêr'-shûn. f. The act of throwing out.

EX-

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EXTRAUGHT, êk-f-trá't. part. Ex-
tracted.
EXTREME, êk-f-tré'me. a. Great-
est, of the highest degree; utmost;
last, that beyond which there is no-
thing; pressing to the utmost de-
gree.
EXTREME, êk-f-tré'me. f. Utmost
point, highest degree of any thing;
points at the greatest distance from
each other, extremity.
EXTREMELY, êk-f-tré'me-lý. ad.
In the utmost degree; very much,
greatly.
EXTREMITY, êk-f-trém'-i-tý. f.
The utmost point, the highest de-
gree; the points in the utmost de-
gree of opposition; remotest parts,
parts at the greatest distance; the
utmost violence, rigour, or dis-
tress.
To EXTRICATE, êks'-tri-káte. v. a.
To disembarass, to set free any one
in a state of perplexity.
EXTRICATION, êk-f-trí-ká'-shún. f.
The act of disentangling.
EXTRINSICAL, êk-f-trín'-sì-kál. a.
External, outward; not intrinsic.
EXTRINSICALLY, êk-f-trín'-sì-
kál-ý. ad. From without.
EXTRINSICK, êk-f-trín'-sìk. a.
Outward, external.
To EXTRUCT, êk-strúkt'. v. a. To
build, to raise, to form.
EXTRUCTOR, êk-strúk'-túr. f. A
builder, a fabricator.
To EXTRUDE, êk-f-tró'de. v. a. To
thrust off.
EXTRUSION, êk-f-tró'-zhún. f. The
act of thrusting or driving out.
EXTUBERANCE, êk-f-tú'-bê-ránse.
f. Knobs, or parts protuberant.
EXUBERANCE, êgz-ú'-bê-ránse. f.
Overgrowth, superfluous abundance,
luxuriance.
EXUBERANT, êgz-ú'-bê-ránt. a.
Overabundant, superfluously plen-
teous; abounding in the utmost de-
gree.
EXUBERANTLY, êgz-ú'-bê-ránt-lý.
ad. Abundantly.
To EXUBERATE, êgz-ú'-bê-ráte.
v. n. To abound in the highest de-
gree.

EYE

EXUCCOUS, êk-fúk'-kús. a. With-
out juice, dry.
EXUDATION, êk-fú-dá'-shún. f.
The act of emitting in sweat; the
matter issuing out by sweat from any
body.
To EXUDATE, êk-fú'-dáte. } v. n.
To EXUDE, êk-fú'de. }
To sweat out, to issue by sweat.
To EXULCERATE, êgz-úl'-fê-ráte.
v. a. To make sore with an ulcer;
to corrode, to enrage.
EXULCERATION, êk-f-úl'-fê-rá-
shún. f. The beginning erosion,
which forms an ulcer; exacerbation;
corrosion.
EXULCERATORY, êgz-úl'-fê-rá-
túr-ý. a. Having a tendency to
cause ulcers.
To EXULT, êgz-últ'. v. n. To re-
joice above measure, to triumph.
EXULTANCE, êgz-úl'-tánse. f.
Transport, joy, triumph.
EXULTATION, êgz-úl'-tá'-shún. f.
Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.
To EXUNDATE, êgz-ún'-dáte. v. n.
To overflow.
EXUNDATION, êk-f-ún-dá'-shún. f.
Overflow, abundance.
EXUPERABLE, êk-fú'-pêr-ábl. a.
Conquerable, superable, vincible.
EXUPERANCE, êk-fú'-pêr-ánse. f.
Overbalance, greater proportion.
To EXUSCITATE, êk-fús'-fý-táte.
v. a. To stir up, to rouse.
EXUSTION, êgz-ús'-tshún. f. The
act of burning up, consumption by
fire.
EXUVIÆ, êgz-ú'-vyá. f. Cast skin,
cast shells, whatever is shed by ani-
mals.
EYAS, í'-ás. f. A young hawk just
taken from the nest.
EYASMUSKET, í'-áf-mús'-kít. f. A
young unfledged male hawk; a raw
young fellow.
EYE, í. plural EYNE, now EYES.
The organ of vision; aspect, regard;
notice, attention, observation; sight,
view; any thing formed like an
eye; any small perforation; a small
catch into which a hook goes; bud
of a plant; a small shade of co-
lour.

EYR

To EYE, í. v. a. To watch, to keep
in view.
To EYE, í. v. n. To appear, to show,
to bear an appearance.
EYEBALL, í'-bál. f. The apple of
the eye.
EYEBRIGHT, í'-bríte. f. An herb.
EYEBROW, í'-brow. f. The hairy
arch over the eye.
EYED, í'de. a. Having eyes. Used
in composition; as, well-eyed; dull-
eyed.
EYEDROP, í'-dróp. f. Tear.
EYEGLANCE, í'-glánse. f. Quick
notice of the eye.
EYEGLOSS, í'-glás. f. Spectacles,
glasses to assist the sight.
EYE-LASH, í'-lásh. f. The line of
hair that edges the eyelid.
EYELESS, í'-lís. a. Without eyes,
sightless, deprived of sight.
EYELET, í'-lít. f. A hole through
which light may enter, any small
perforation.
EYELID, í'-líd. f. The membrane
that shuts over the eye.
EYESERVANT, í'-fêr-vánt. f. A
servant that works only while watch-
ed.
EYESERVICE, í'-fêr-vís. f. Service
performed only under inspection.
EYESHOT, í'-shót. f. Sight, glance,
view.
EYESIGHT, í'-síte. f. Sight of the
eye.
EYESORE, í'-fôre. f. Something of-
fensive to the sight.
EYESPOTTED, í'-spót-íd. a. Mark-
ed with spots like eyes.
EYESTRING, í'-string. f. The
string of the eye.
EYETOOTH, í'-tòth. f. The tooth
on the upper jaw next on each side
to the grinders, the fang.
EYEWINK, í'-wínk. f. A wink, as
a hint or token.
EYEWITNESS, í'-wít-nís. f. An
ocular evidence, one who gives tes-
timony of facts seen with his own
eyes.
EYRE, á'r. f. The court of justice
itinerants.
EYRY, é'-ry. f. The place where birds
of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

FAC

FABACEOUS, fā-bā'-shūs. a. Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, fā'bl. f. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lye.
To FABLE, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.
To FABLE, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falsity.
FABLED, fā'bld. a. Celebrated in fables.
FABLER, fā-blūr. f. A dealer in fiction.
To FABRICATE, fāb'-rý-kāte. v. a. To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.
FABRICATION, fāb'-rý-kā'-shùn. f. The act of building.
FABRICK, fāb'-rik. f. A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.
To FABRICK, fāb'-rik. v. a. To build, to form, to construct.
FABULIST, fāb'-ù-líst. f. A writer of fables.
FABULOSITY, fāb'-ù-lòs'-i-tý. f. Lyingness, fulness of stories.
FABULOUS, fāb'-ù-lūs. a. Feigned, full of fables.
FABULOUSLY, fāb'-ù-lūs-lý. ad. In fiction.
FACE, fā'se. f. The visage; countenance; the surface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.
To FACE, fā'se. v. n. To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.
To FACE, fā'se. v. a. To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies.
FACELESS, fā'se-lis. a. Without a face.

FAC

FACEPAINTER, fā'se-pān tūr. f. A drawer of portraits.
FACEPAINTING, fā'se-pān-tíng. f. The art of drawing portraits.
FACETIOUS, fā'se'-shūs. a. Gay, cheerful, lively.
FACETIOUSLY, fā'se'-shūs-lý. ad. Gayly, cheerfully.
FACETIOUSNESS, fā'se'-shūs-nis. f. Cheerful wit, mirth.
FACILE, fās'-síl. a. Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.
To FACILITATE, fā-síl'-i-tāte. v. a. To make easy, to free from difficulty.
FACILITY, fā-síl'-i-tý. f. Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, dexterity; vitious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.
FACINERIOUS, fās'-ý-nē-ryūs. a. Wicked.
FACING, fā'-síng. f. An ornamental covering.
FACINOROUS, fā-sín-ò'-rūs. a. Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.
FACINOROUSNESS, fā-sín-ò'-rūs-nis. f. Wickedness in a high degree.
FACT, fākt'. f. A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.
FACTION, fāk'-shùn. f. A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension.
FACTIONARY, fāk'-shùn-ēr-ý. f. A party man.
FACTIOUS, fāk'-shūs. a. Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.
FACTIOUSLY, fāk'-shūs-lý. ad. In a manner criminally dissensionous.
FACTIOUSNESS, fāk'-shūs-nis. f. Inclination to publick dissension.
FACTITIOUS, fāk'-tísh'-ús. a. Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
FACTOR, fāk'-tūr. f. An agent for another, a substitute.
FACTORY, fāk'-tūr-ý. f. A house or district inhabited by traders in a

FAI

distant country; the traders embodied in one place.
FACTOTUM, fāk'-tò'-tùm. f. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.
FACTURE, fāk'-tshūr. f. The act or manner of making any thing.
FACULTY, fāk'-ùl-tý. f. The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
FACUND, fā-kùnd'. a. Eloquent.
To FADDLE, fād'l. v. n. To trifle, to toy, to play.
To FADE, fā'de. v. n. To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither, as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.
To FADE, fā'de. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor.
To FADGE, fādzh'. v. n. To suit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.
FÆCES, fē'-fēz. f. Excrements, lees, sediments and settlings.
To FAG, fāg'. v. a. To grow weary, to faint with weariness.
FAGEND, fāg-énd'. f. The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.
FAGOT, fāg'-út. f. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.
To FAGOT, fāg'-út. v. a. To tie up, to bundle.
To FAIL, fā'le. v. n. To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.
To FAIL, fā'le. v. a. To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not

F A I

to assist, to neglect, to omit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

— FAIL, fâ'le. *f.* Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.

FAILING, fâ'-ling. *f.* Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

FAILURE, fâ'-lyur. *f.* Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

FAIN, fâ'ne. *a.* Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAIN, fâ'ne. *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. n.* To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. a.* To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fâ'nt. *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fâ'nt-hârt-id. *a.* Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fâ'nt-hârt-id-ly. *ad.* Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fâ'nt-hârt-id-nis. *f.* Cowardice, timoroufness.

FAINTING, fâ'nt-ing. *f.* Deliquium, temporary loss of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fâ'nt-îsh-nis. *f.* Weakness in a slight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fâ'nt-ling. *a.* Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fâ'nt-ly. *ad.* Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

FAINTNESS, fâ'nt-nis. *f.* Languour, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timoroufness, dejection.

FAINTY, fâ'nt-y. *a.* Weak, feeble, languid.

FAIR, fâ're. *a.* Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear; not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fâ're. *ad.* Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fâ're. *f.* A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.

F A L

FAIR, fâ're. *f.* An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRING, fâ're-ing. *f.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fâ're-ly. *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

FAIRNESS, fâ're-nis. *f.* Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fâ're-spôkn. *a.* Civil in language and address.

FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *f.* A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.

FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fâ'-ry-stône. *f.* A stone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, fâ'th. *f.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence; sincerity, honesty, veracity; promise given.

FAITHBREACH, fâ'th-brêth. *f.* Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fâ'th-fûl. *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.

FAITHFULLY, fâ'th-fûl-y. *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly; confidently, steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fâ'th-fûl-nis. *f.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fâ'th-lis. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fâ'th-lês-nis. *f.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fâl-kâ'de. *f.* A horse is said to make Falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fâl-kâ-tid. *a.* Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, fâl-kâ'-shûn. *f.* Crookedness.

F A L

FALCHIN, fâl'-tshûn. *f.* A short crooked sword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fâ'kn. *f.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, fâ'k-nûr. *f.* One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fâ'l-cô-nêt. *f.* A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fâ'ld-stôl. *f.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fâl. *v. n. pret. I FELL,* compound *pret. I have FALLEN* or *FALN.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose, to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration, to sink, not to stand, to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate, to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to, to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To FALL, fâl. *v. a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeat, to bring forth.

FALL, fâl. *f.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to musick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade;

cascade; the outlet of a current into any other water; Autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fāl-lā'-shūs. a. Producing mistakes, sophistical; deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fāl-lā'-shūs-lý. ad. Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fāl-lā'-shūs-nís. f. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fāl-lā'-sý. f. Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLEN, fāl'ln. part. of To FALL.

FALLIBILITY, fāl-lý-bíl'-l-tý. f. Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fāl'-líl. a. Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fāl'-lín-g-sík'-nís. f. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fāl'-lō. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unfowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; plowed, but not sowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fāl'-lō. f. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fāl'-lō. v.n. To plow in order to a second plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fāl'-lō-nís. f. Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fāl'se. a. Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fāl'se-hā'rt-ld. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fāl'se-hūd. f. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

FALSELY, fāl'se-lý. ad. Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fāl'se-nís. f. Contrariety to truth, want of veracity, violation of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorousness.

FALSIFIABLE, fāl'se-ý-fí-ábl. a. Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fāl'se-ý-fí-kā'-shún. f. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fāl'se-ý-fí-úr. f. One that counterfeits, one that makes

any thing to seem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fāl'se-ý-fý. v. a. To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fāl'se-ý-fý. v. n. To tell lies.

FALSITY, fāl'se-l-tý. f. Falshood, contrariety to truth; a lye, an error.

To FALTER, fāl'-túr. v. n. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fāl'-túr-íng-lý. ad. With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fā'me. f. Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fā'md. a. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fā'me-lís. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fā-míl'-yār. a. Domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed; easy, unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fā-míl'-yār. f. An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fā-míl-yār'-l-tý. f. Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fā-míl'-yār-íze. v. a. To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fā-míl'-yār-lý. ad. Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fā-míl'. ad. In a family way.

FAMILY, fām'-íl-ý. f. Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fām'-ín. f. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fām'-lsh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

To FAMISH, fām'-lsh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fām'-lsh-mént. f. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fā-mós'-l-tý. f. Renown.

FAMOUS, fā'-mús. a. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fā'-mús-lý. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fān'. f. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away;

any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fān'. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATACISM, fā-nāt'-ý-sízm. f. Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fā-nāt'-ík. a. Enthusiastick, superstitious.

FANATICK, fā-nāt'-ík. f. An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fān'-cý-fúl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fān'-cý-fúl-lý. ad. According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fān'-cý-fúl-nís. f. Addition to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fān'-sý. f. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fān'-sý. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fān'-sý. v. a. To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fān'-sý-múng-gúr. f. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fān'-sý-sík. a. One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fā'ne. f. A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fān'-fā-rón. f. A bully, a hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fān-fār-ō-nā'de. f. A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fāng'. v. a. To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fāng'. f. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fāngd'. a. Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fāng'-gl. f. Silly attempt, trifling scheme.

FANGLED, fāng'-gld. a. It is scarcely used but in New fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fāng'-lís. a. Toothless, without teeth.

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FANNEL, fân'-nîl. f. A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mafs-priest.
 FANNER, fân'-nûr. f. One that plays a fan.
 FANTASIED, fân'-tâ-syd. a. Filled with fancies.
 FANTASM, fân'-tâzm. f. See PHANTASM.
 FANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'-tý-kâl. }
 FANTASTICK, fân-tâs'-tík. }
 a. Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.
 FANTASTICALLY, fân-tâs'-tý-kâl-ý. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciously, humorously; whimsically.
 FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâs'-tý-kâl-nîs. }
 FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tâs'-tík-nîs. } f.
 Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness, unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.
 FANTASY, fân'-tâ-sý. f. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.
 FANTOM. See PHANTOM.
 FAP, fâp'. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.
 FAR, fâr. ad. To great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.
 FAR-FETCH, fâr-fêth'. f. A deep stratagem.
 FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêtht'. a. Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.
 FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêr'-sîng. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.
 FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shô'-tîng. a. Shooting to a great distance.
 FAR, fâr. a. Distant, remote; From far, from a remote place.
 To FARCE, fârse. v. a. To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.
 FARCE, fârse. f. A dramatick representation written without regularity.
 FARCICAL, fârse-l-kâl. a. Belonging to a farce.
 FARCY, fâr'-sý. f. The leprosy of horses.
 FARDEL, fâr-dîl. f. A bundle, a little pack.
 To FARE, fâre. v. n. To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state

good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.
 FARE, fâre. f. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table provisions.
 FAREWELL, fâr-wêl'. ad. The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.
 FAREWELL, fâr-wêl'. f. Leave, act of departure.
 FARINACEOUS, fâr-ý-nâ'-shûs. a. Mealy, tasting like meal.
 FARM, fârm. f. Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
 To FARM, fârm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.
 FARMER, fâr-mûr. f. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.
 FARMOST, fâr-mûst. a. Most distant.
 FARNESSE, fâr-nîs. f. Distance, remoteness.
 FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdzh'-î-nûs. a. Formed of different materials.
 FARRAGO, fâr-râ'-gô. f. A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.
 FARRIER, fâr'-yûr. f. A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.
 FARROW, fâr'-rô. f. A little pig.
 To FARROW, fâr'-rô. v. a. To bring pigs.
 FART, fârt. f. Wind from behind.
 To FART, fârt. v. a. To break wind behind.
 FARTHER, fâr'-thêr. ad. At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.
 FARTHER, fâr'-thêr. a. More remote; longer, tending to greater distance.
 FARTHERANCE, fâr'-thêr-ânse. f. Encouragement, promotion.
 FARTHERMORE, fâr'-thêr-mô're. ad. Besides, over and above, likewise.
 To FARTHER, fâr'-thêr. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.
 FARTHEST, fâr'-thîst. ad. At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.
 FARTHEST, fâr'-thîst. a. Most distant, remotest.
 FARTHING, fâr'-thîng. f. The fourth of a penny; copper money.
 FARTHINGALE, fâr'-thîng-gâl. f. A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.
 FARTHINGSWORTH, fâr'-thîngz-

wûrth. f. As much as is sold for a farthing.
 FASCES, fâs'-sêz. f. Rods anciently carried before the consuls.
 FASCIA, fâs'-syâ. f. A fillet, a bandage.
 FASCIATED, fâs'-syâ-tîd. a. Bound with fillets.
 FASCIATION, fâs'-syâ'-shûn. f. Bandage.
 To FASCINATE, fâs'-sy-nâte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
 FASCINATION, fâs'-sy-nâ'-shûn. f. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.
 FASCINE, fâs-sî'ne. f. A faggot.
 FASCINOUS, fâs'-sý-nûs. a. Caused or acting by witchcraft.
 FASHION, fâsh'-ûn. f. Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of cloaths; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.
 To FASHION, fâsh'-ûn. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
 FASHIONABLE, fâsh'-ûn-âbl. a. Approved by custom, established by custom; made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
 FASHIONABLENESS, fâsh'-ûn-âbl-nîs. f. Modish elegance.
 FASHIONABLY, fâsh'-ûn-âb-lý. ad. In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.
 FASHIONIST, fâsh'-ûn-îst. f. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.
 To FAST, fâst'. v. n. To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.
 FAST, fâst'. f. Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.
 FAST, fâst'. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; Fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.
 FAST, fâst'. ad. Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.
 To FASTEN, fâs'n. v. a. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together,

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ther, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.
 To FASTEN, fās'n. v. n. To fix himself.
 FASTENER, fās'-nūr. f. One that makes fast or firm.
 FASTER, fās'-tūr. f. He who abstains from food.
 FASTHANDED, fāst'-hānd-ld. a. Avaricious, closehanded, covetous.
 FASTIDIOSITY, fāst'-td-yōs'-i-ty. f. Disdainfulness.
 FASTIDIOUS, fāst'-td-yūs. a. Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.
 FASTIDIOUSLY, fāst'-td-yūs-lý. ad. Disdainfully, squeamishly.
 FASTINGDAY, fāst'-ing-dā. f. Day of mortification by abstinence.
 FASTNESS, fāst'-nls. f. Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
 FASTUOUS, fās'-tū-ūs. a. Proud, haughty.
 FAT, fāt'. a. Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.
 FAT, fāt'. f. The unctuous part of animal flesh.
 FAT, fāt'. f. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
 To FAT, fāt'. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.
 To FAT, fāt'. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.
 FATAL, fā'-tāl. a. Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
 FATALIST, fā'-tā-lst. f. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.
 FATALITY, fā'-tāl'-i-ty. f. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
 FATALLY, fā'-tāl-lý. ad. Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.
 FATALNESS, fā'-tāl-nls. f. Invincible necessity.
 FATE, fā'te. f. Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.
 FATED, fā'-td. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
 FATHER, fā'-thēr. f. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a sena-

tor of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
 FATHER-IN-LAW, fā'-thēr-in-lā'. f. The father of one's husband or wife.
 To FATHER, fā'-thēr. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
 FATHERHOOD, fā'-thēr-hūd. f. The character of a father.
 FATHERLESS, fā'-thēr-lhs. a. Without a father.
 FATHERLINESS, fā'-thēr-lý-nls. f. The tenderness of a father.
 FATHERLY, fā'-thēr-lý. a. Paternal, like a father.
 FATHERLY, fā'-thēr-lý. ad. In the manner of a father.
 FATHOM, fāth'-ūm. f. A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.
 To FATHOM, fāth'-ūm. v. a. To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.
 FATHOMLESS, fāth'-ūm-lhs. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
 FATIDICAL, fā'-td'-i-kāl. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretel.
 FATIFEROUS, fā'-tíf'-fē-rūs. a. Deadly, mortal.
 FATIGABLE, fāt'-i-gābl. a. Easily wearied.
 To FATIGATE, fāt'-i-gāte. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.
 FATIGUE, fā-tē'g. f. Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
 To FATIGUE, fā-tē'g. v. a. To tire, to weary.
 FATKIDNEYED, fāt-kld'-nyd. a. Fat.
 FATLING, fāt'-llng. f. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
 FATNER, fāt'-nūr. f. That which gives fatness.
 FATNESS, fāt'-nls. f. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
 To FATTEN, fāt'n. v. a. To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.
 To FATTEN, fāt'n. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.
 FATUOUS, fāt'-ū-ūs. a. Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

FATUITY, fāt'-ū-i-ty. f. Foolishness, weakness of mind.
 FATWITTED, fāt'-wit-ld. a. Heavy, dull.
 FATTY, fāt'-ty. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
 FAUSET, fōs'-slt. a. The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
 FAUCHION, fā'l-tshūn. f. A crooked sword.
 FAVILLOUS, fā-vil'-lūs. a. Consisting of ashes.
 FAULCON, fā'kn. f. See FALCON.
 FAULT, fāt'. f. Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.
 FAULTFINDER, fāt'-find-ūr. f. A censurer.
 FAULTILY, fā'-tl-lý. ad. Not rightly, improperly.
 FAULTINESS, fā'-tl-nls. f. Badness, viciousness; delinquency.
 FAULTLESS, fāt'-lhs. a. Without fault, perfect.
 FAULTY, fā'-ty. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.
 To FAVOUR, fā'-vūr. v. a. To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.
 FAVOUR, fā'-vūr. f. Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.
 FAVOURABLE, fā'-vūr-ēbl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.
 FAVOURABLENESS, fā'-vūr-ēbl-nls. f. Kindness, benignity.
 FAVOURABLY, fā'-vūr-ēb-lý. ad. Kindly, with favour.
 FAVOURED, fā'-vūrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindness; featured, with Well or Ill.
 FAVOUREDLY, fā'-vūrd-lý. ad. With Well or Ill, in a fair or foul way.
 FAVOURER, fā'-vūr-ūr. f. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
 FAVOURITE, fā'-vūr-īt. f. A person or thing beloved, one regarded with

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with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.
FAVOURLESS, fâ'-vûr-lîs. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.
FAUTOR, fâ'-tôr. f. Favourer, countenancer.
FAUTRESS, fâ'-três. f. A woman that favours or shows countenance.
FAWN, fâ'n. f. A young deer.
To FAWN, fâ'n. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.
FAWNER, fâ'-nûr. f. One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.
FAWNINGLY, fâ'-ning-lý. ad. In a cringing servile way.
FAY, fâ'. f. A fairy, an elf; faith.
To FEAGUE, fê'g. v. a. To whip, to chastise.
FEALTY, fê'l-tý. f. Duty due to a superior lord.
FEAR, fê'r. f. Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.
To FEAR, fê'r. v. a. To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.
To FEAR, fê'r. v. n. To live in horror, to be afraid; to be anxious.
FEARFUL, fê'r-fûl. a. Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.
FEARFULLY, fê'r-fûl-ý. ad. Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.
FEARFULNESS, fê'r-fûl-nîs. f. Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.
FEARLESSLY, fê'r-lês-lý. ad. Without terror.
FEARLESSNESS, fê'r-lês-nîs. f. Exemption from fear.
FEARLESS, fê'r-lês. a. Free from fear, intrepid.
FEASIBILITY, fê'-zý-bîl'-l-tý. f. A thing practicable.
FEASIBLE, fê'-zîbl. a. Practicable, that may be effected.
FEASIBLY, fê'-zîb-lý. ad. Practicably.
FEAST, fê'st. f. An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.
To FEAST, fê'st. v. n. To eat sumptuously.
To FEAST, fê'st. v. a. To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.
FEASTER, fê's-tûr. f. One that

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fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.
FEASTFUL, fê'st-fûl. a. Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.
FEASTRITE, fê'st-rîte. f. Custom observed in entertainments.
FEAT, fê't. f. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.
FEAT, fê't. a. Ready, skillful, ingenious; nice, neat.
FEATEOUS, fê'-tyûs. a. Neat, dexterous.
FEATEOUSLY, fê'-tyûs-lý. ad. Neatly, dexterously.
FEATHER, fêth'-ûr. f. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.
To FEATHER, fêth'-ûr. v. a. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's nest, to get riches together.
FEATHERBED, fêth'-êr-bêd. f. A bed stuffed with feathers.
FEATHERDRIVER, fêth'-êr-drî-vûr. f. One who cleanses feathers.
FEATHERED, fêth'-êrd. a. Cloathed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.
FEATHEREDGE, fêth'-êr-êdzh. f. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.
FEATHEREDGED, fêth'-êr-êdzhd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.
FEATHERFEW, fêth'-êr-fû. f. A plant.
FEATHERLESS, fêth'-êr-lîs. a. Without feathers.
FEATHERSELLER, fêth'-êr-sêl-ûr. f. One who sells feathers.
FEATHERY, fêth'-êr-ý. a. Cloathed with feathers.
FEATLY, fê't-lý. ad. Neatly, nimbly.
FEATNESS, fê't-nîs. f. Neatness, dexterity.
FEATURE, fê'-tshûr. f. The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.
To FEAZE, fê'z. v. a. To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.
FEBRIFUGE, fêb'-rý-fûje. f. Any medicine serviceable in a fever.
FEBRILE, fê'-brîle. a. Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.
FEBRUARY, fêb'-rû-êr-ý. f. The name of the second month in the year.
FECES, fê'-sêz. f. Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.
FECULENCE, fêk'-û-lênse. } f.
FECULENCY, fêk'-û-lên-sý. } Muddiness, quality of abounding

FEE

with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.
FECULENT, fêk'-û-lênt. a. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.
FECUND, fê-kûnd'. a. Fruitful, prolifick.
FECUNDATION, fê'-kûn-dâ'-shûn. f. The act of making prolifick.
To FECUNDIFY, fê-kûn'-dý-fý. v. a. To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY, fê-kûn'-dý-tý. f. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.
FED, fêd'. Preterite and participle pass. of **To FEED**.
FEDARY, fêd'-âr-ý. f. A partner, or a dependant.
FEDERAL, fêd'-ê-râl. a. Relating to a league or contract.
FEDERARY, fêd'-ê-râr-ý. f. A confederate, an accomplice.
FEDERATE, fêd'-ê-râte. a. Leagued.
FEE, fê'. f. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
To FEE, fê'. v. a. To reward, to pay; to bribe; to keep in hire.
FEEBLE, fê'bl. a. Weak, debilitated, sickly.
FEEBLEMINDED, fê'bl-mî'nd-Id. a. Weak of mind.
FEEBLENESS, fê'bl-nîs. f. Weakness, imbecillity, infirmity.
FEEBLY, fê'b-lý. ad. Weakly, without strength.
To FEED, fê'd. v. a. To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.
To FEED, fê'd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.
FEED, fê'd. f. Food, that which is eaten; pasture.
FEEDER, fê'd-ûr. f. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.
FEEFARM, fê'-fârm. f. Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.
To FEEL, fê'l. pret. **FELT**. pret. pass. **FELT**. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.
To FEEL, fê'l. v. a. To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.
FEEL,

FEL

FEEL, fē'l. f. The sense of feeling, the touch.
FEELER, fē'l-ūr. f. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.
FEELING, fē'l-ing. particip. a. Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.
FEELING, fē'l-ing. f. The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.
FEELINGLY, fē'l-ing-lý. ad. With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.
FEET, fēt. f. The plural of **FOOT**.
FEETLESS, fēt-lis. a. Without feet.
To FEIGN, fā'ne. v. a. To invent; to make a shew of, to do upon some false pretence; to dissemble, to conceal.
To FEIGN, fā'ne. v. n. To relate falsely, to image from the invention.
FEIGNEDLY, fā'ne-ēd-lý. ad. In fiction, not truly.
FEIGNER, fā'ne-ūr. f. Inventer, contriver of a fiction.
FEINT, fā'nt. f. A false appearance; a mock assault.
To FELICITATE, fē-lis'-ý-tāte. v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.
FELICITATION, fē-lis'-ý-tā-shún. f. Congratulation.
FELICITOUS, fē-lis'-ý-tūs. a. Happy.
FELICITY, fē-lis'-it-ý. f. Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.
FELINE, fē'-line. a. Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.
FELL, fēl'. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.
FELL, fēl'. f. The skin, the hide.
To FELL, fēl'. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.
FELL, fēl'. The preterite of **To FALL**.
FELLER, fēl'-lūr. f. One that hews down.
FELLIFLUOUS, fēl-lif'-flū-ūs. a. Flowing with gall.
FELLMONGER, fēl'-mūng-gūr. f. A dealer in hides.
FELLNESS, fēl'-nis. f. Cruelty, savageness.
FELLOE, fēl'-lō. f. The circumference of a wheel.
FELLOW, fēl'-lō. f. An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal;

FEL

a member of a college that shares its revenue.
To FELLOW, fēl'-lō. v. a. To suit with, to pair with.
FELLOW-COMMONER, fēl-lō-kōm'-ūn-ūr. f. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CREATURE, fēl-lō-krē'-tshūr. f. One that has the same Creator.
FELLOW-HEIR, fēl-lō-ē're. f. Co-heir.
FELLOW-HELPER, fēl-lō-hēlp'-ūr. f. Coadjutor.
FELLOW-LABOURER, fēl-lō-lā'-būr-ūr. f. One who labours in the same design.
FELLOW-SERVANT, fēl-lō-sēr'-vūnt. f. One that has the same master.
FELLOW-SOLDIER, fēl-lō-sō'l-jūr. f. One who fights under the same commander.
FELLOW-STUDENT, fēl-lō-stū'-dēnt. f. One who studies in company with another.
FELLOW-SUFFERER, fēl-lō-sūf'-ūr-ūr. f. One who shares the same evils.
FELLOW-FEELING, fēl-lō-fē'-ling. f. Sympathy; combination, joint interest.
FELLOWLIKE, fēl'-lō-like. } a.
FELLOWLY, fēl'-lō-lý. } Like a companion, on equal terms.
FELLOWSHIP, fēl'-lō-shīp. f. Companionship; association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.
FELLY, fēl'-lý. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.
FELO-DE-SE, fē'lō-dē-sē. f. In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.
FELON, fēl'-ūn. f. One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.
FELON, fēl'-ūn. a. Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.
FELONIOUS, fē-lō'-nyūs. a. Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant.
FELONIOUSLY, fē-lō'-nyūs-lý. ad. In a felonious way.
FELONY, fēl'-ūn-ý. f. A crime denounced capital by the law.
FELT, fēlt'. The preterite of **FEEL**.
FELT, fēlt'. f. Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FEN

FELUCCA, fē-lūk'-ā. f. A small open boat with six oars.
FEMALE, fē'-māle. f. A she, one of the sex which brings young.
FEMALE, fē'-māle. a. Not masculine, belonging to a she.
FEMINALITY, fēm-in-āl'-i-ty. f. Female nature.
FEMININE, fēm'-in-in. a. Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emaculated.
FEMORAL, fēm'-ūr-āl. a. Belonging to the thigh.
FEN, fēn'. f. A marsh, low flat and moist ground, a moor, a bog.
FENBERRY, fēn'-bēr-ry. f. A kind of blackberry.
FENCE, fēn'se. f. Guard, security, outwork, defence; inclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.
To FENCE, fēn'se. v. a. To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or hedge; to guard.
To FENCE, fēn'se. v. n. To practise the arts of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.
FENCELESS, fēns'-lis. a. Without inclosure, open.
FENCER, fēn'-sūr. f. One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.
FENCIBLE, fēn'-sibl. a. Capable of defence.
FENCINGMASTER, fēn'-sīng-māf-tūr. f. One who teaches the use of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL, fēn'-sīng-skōl. f. A place in which the use of weapons is taught.
To FEND, fēnd'. v. a. To keep off, to shut out.
To FEND, fēnd'. v. n. To dispute, to shift off a charge.
FENDER, fēn'-dūr. f. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
FENERATION, fēn-ē-rā'-shún. f. Usury, the gain of interest.
FENNEL, fēn'-nīl. f. A plant of strong scent.
FENNELFLOWER, fēn'-nīl-flowr. f. A plant.
FENNELGIANT, fēn'-nīl-jī'-ānt. f. A plant.
FENNY, fēn'-ny. a. Marshy, boggy, moorish; inhabiting the marsh.
FENNYSTONES, fēn'-ny-stōnz. f. A plant.
FENSUCKED, fēn'-sukt. a. Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD,

FER

FEOD, fū'd. f. Fee, tenure.
 FEODAL, fū-dāl. a. Held from another.
 FEODARY, fū' dā-ry. f. One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.
 To FEOFF, fēf'. v. a. To put in possession, to invest with right.
 FEOFFEE, fēf'-fē. f. One put in possession.
 FEOFFER, fēf'-fūr. f. One who gives possession of any thing.
 FEOFFMENT, fēf'-mēt. f. The act of granting possession.
 FERACITY, fē-rās'-i-tý. f. Fruitfulness, fertility.
 FERAL, fē-rāl. a. Funereal, mournful.
 FERIATION, fē-ryā'-shún. f. The act of keeping holiday.
 FERINE, fē'-rīne. a. Wild, savage.
 FERINENESS, fē-rīne-nīs. f. Barbarity, savageness.
 FERITY, fē'-i-tý. f. Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.
 To FERMENT, fēr-mēnt'. v. a. To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.
 To FERMENT, fēr-mēnt'. v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion.
 FERMENT, fēr'-mēt. f. That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.
 FERMENTABLE, fēr-mēnt'-ābl. a. Capable of fermentation.
 FERMENTAL, fēr-mēnt'-āl. a. Having the power to cause fermentation.
 FERMENTATION, fēr-mēn'-tā-shún. f. A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.
 FERMENTATIVE, fēr-mēn'-tā-tív. a. Causing fermentation.
 FERN, fēr'n'. f. A plant.
 FERNY, fēr'n'-ý. a. Overgrown with fern.
 FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'-shūs. a. Savage, fierce.
 FEROCITY, fē-rōs'-i-tý. f. Savageness, fierceness.
 FERREOUS, fēr'-ryūs. a. Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.
 FERRET, fēr'-rit. f. A quadrupede of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.
 To FERRET, fēr'-rit. v. a. To drive out of lurking places.
 FERRETER, fēr'-rit-túr. f. One that hunts another in his privacies.
 FERRIAGE, fēr'-ry-idzh. f. The fare paid at a ferry.

FES

FERRUGINOUS, fēr-rū'-jīn-ūs. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
 FERRULE, fēr'-rīl. f. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
 To FERRY, fēr'-ry. v. a. To carry over in a boat.
 FERRY, fēr'-ry. f. A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.
 FERRYMAN, fēr'-ry-mán. f. One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
 FERTILE, fēr'-tīl. a. Fruitful, abundant.
 FERTILENESS, fēr'-tīl-nīs. f. Fruitfulness, fecundity.
 FERTILITY, fēr'-tīl-i-tý. f. Abundance, fruitfulness.
 To FERTILIZE, fēr'-tīl-lize. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plentiful, to make productive.
 FERTILY, fēr'-tīl-ý. ad. Fruitfully, plentifully.
 FERVENCY, fēr'-vén-sý. f. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.
 FERVENT, fēr'-vén. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.
 FERVENTLY, fēr'-vén-ly. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.
 FERVID, fēr'-vid. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.
 FERVIDITY, fēr'-vid-i-tý. f. Heat, zeal, ardour.
 FERVIDNESS, fēr'-vid-nīs. f. Ardour of mind, zeal.
 FERULA, fēr'-ū-lā. f. An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
 FERVOUR, fēr'-vúr. f. Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.
 FESCUE, fēs'-kū. f. A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
 To FESTER, fēs'-túr. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.
 FESTINATE, fēs'-tī-nāte. a. Hasty, hurried.
 FESTINATELY, fēs'-tī-nēt-ly. ad. Hastily, speedily.
 FESTINATION, fēs'-tī-nā-shún. f. Haste, hurry.
 FESTIVAL, fēs'-tī-vál. a. Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
 FESTIVAL, fēs'-tī-vál. f. Time of feast, anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.
 FESTIVE, fēs'-tív. a. Joyous, gay.
 FESTIVITY, fēs'-tív-i-tý. f. Festi-

FEV

tival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.
 FESTOON, fēs'-tō'n. f. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.
 To FETCH, fētsh'. v. a. To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.
 To FETCH, fētsh'. v. n. To move with a quick return.
 FETCH, fētsh'. f. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
 FETCHER, fētsh'-úr. f. One that fetches.
 FETID, fēt'-id. a. Stinking, rancid.
 FETIDNESS, fēt'-id-nīs. f. The quality of stinking.
 FETLOCK, fēt'-lōk. f. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.
 FETTER, fēt'-túr. f. It is commonly used in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.
 To FETTER, fēt'-túr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.
 To FETTLÉ, fēt'l. v. n. To do trifling business.
 FETUS, fē'-tús. f. Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.
 FEUD, fū'de. f. Quarrel, contention.
 FEUDAL, fū-dāl. a. Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.
 FEUDAL, fū-dāl. f. A dependance, something held by tenure.
 FEUDATORY, fū'-dā-túr-ý. f. One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.
 FEVER, fē'-vúr. f. A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.
 FEVERET, fē'-vúr-ét'. f. A slight fever, febricula.
 FEVERFEW, fē'-vúr-fū. f. An herb.
 FEVERISH, fē'-vúr-īsh. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.
 FEVERISHNESS, fē'-vúr-īsh-nīs. f. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
 FEVEROUS, fē'-vúr-ūs. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.
 FEVERY, fē'-vúr-ý. a. Diseased with a fever.

FID

FEW, fū'. a. Not many, not a great number.
FEWEL, fū'-il. f. Combustible matter, as fire-wood, coal.
FEWNESS, fū'-nls. f. Smallness of number.
FIB, fib'. f. A lie, a falsehood.
To FIB, fib'. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.
FIBBER, fib'-būr. f. A teller of fibs.
FIBRE, fī'-būr. f. A small thread or string.
FIBRIL, fī'-bril. f. A small fibre or string.
FIBROUS, fī'-brūs. a. Composed of fibres or stamina.
FIBULA, fib'-ū-lā. f. The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.
FICKLE, fik'l. a. Changeable, unconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude.
FICKLENESS, fik'l-nls. f. Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.
FICKLY, fik'-ly. ad. Without certainty or stability.
FICTILE, fik'-til. a. Manufactured by the potter.
FICTION, fik'-shūn. f. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.
FICTIOUS, fik'-shūs. a. Fictitious, imaginary.
FICTITIOUS, fik-tish'-ūs. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.
FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tish'-ūs-ly. ad. Falsely, counterfeitedly.
FIDDLE, fid'l. f. A stringed instrument of musick, a violin.
To FIDDLE, fid'l. v. n. To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing.
FIDDLEFADDLE, fid'l-fād'l. f. Trifles. A cant word.
FIDDLER, fid'-lār. f. A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.
FIDDLESTICK, fid'l-fik. f. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.
FIDDLESTRING, fid'l-fring. f. The string of a fiddle.
FIDELITY, fī-dēl'-i-ty. f. Honesty, faithful adherence.
To FIDGE, fidzh'. } v. n. To
To FIDGET, fidzh'-it. } move
nimble and irregularly. A cant word.
FIDUCIAL, fī-jō'-shāl. a. Confident, undoubting.
FIDUCIARY, fī-jō'-shā-rý. f. One who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

FIF

FIDUCIARY, fī-jō'-shā-rý. a. Confident, steady, undoubting.
FIEF, fīf. f. A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.
FIELD, fīld. f. Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by an army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.
FIELDDED, fīl-did. a. Being in field of battle.
FIELD-BASIL, fīld-báz-il. f. A plant.
FIELDBED, fīld-béd. f. A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
FIELDFARE, fēl'-fāre. f. A bird.
FIELDMARSHAL, fīld-mā'r-shāl. f. Commander of an army in the field.
FIELDMOUSE, fīld-mouse. f. A mouse that burrows in banks.
FIELDOFFICER, fīld-ōf'-fī-sūr. f. An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FIELDPIECE, fīld-pēse. f. Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
FIEND, fīnd. f. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.
FIERCE, fērs'. a. Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.
FIERCELY, fērs'-ly. ad. Violently, furiously.
FIERCENESS, fērs'-nls. f. Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.
FIERIFACIAS, fī-ē-rý-fā'-shās. f. In law, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.
FIERINESS, fī-ē-rý-nls. f. Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.
FIERY, fī-ē-rý. a. Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.
FIFE, fīfe. f. A pipe blown to the drum.
FIFTEEN, fīf-tēn. a. Five and ten.
FIFTEENTH, fīf-tēnth. a. The fifth after the tenth.

FIG

FIFTH, fīfth. a. The next to the fourth.
FIFTHLY, fīfth-ly. ad. In the fifth place.
FIFTIETH, fīf-týth. a. The next to the forty-ninth.
FIFTY, fīf-ty. a. Five tens.
FIG, fig'. f. A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.
FIGAPPLE, fig'-āpl. f. A fruit.
FIGMARIGOLD, fig'-mā'-rý-göld. f. A plant.
To FIGHT, fīte. v. n. preter. **FOUGHT**, part. pass. **FOUGHT**. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.
To FIGHT, fīte. v. a. To war against, to combat against.
FIGHT, fīte. f. Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.
FIGHTER, fī-tūr. f. Warrior, duellist.
FIGHTING, fī-ting. particip. a. Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.
FIGMENT, fig'-mēnt. f. An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.
FIGPECKER, fig'-pēk-ūr. f. A bird.
FIGULATE, fig'-ū-lāt. a. Made of potters clay.
FIGURABLE, fig'-ū-rābl. a. Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.
FIGURABILITY, fig'-ū-rā-blil'-i-ty. f. The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.
FIGURAL, fig'-ū-rāl. a. Belonging to figure.
FIGURATE, fig'-ū-rāt. a. Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.
FIGURATION, fig'-ū-rā-shūn. f. Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.
FIGURATIVE, fig'-ū-rā-tív. a. Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.
FIGURATIVELY, fig'-ū-rā-tív-ly. ad. By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.
FIGURE, fig'-ūre. f. The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number;

FIL

FIN

FIN

- ber; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetoric, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
- To **FIGURE**, fig'-ûre. v.a. To form into any determinate shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal.
- FIGWORT**, fig'-wûrt. f. A plant.
- FILACEOUS**, fi-lâ'-shûs. a. Consisting of threads.
- FILACER**, fil'-â-sûr. f. An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.
- FILAMENT**, fil'-â-mënt. f. A slender thread, a body slender and long like a thread.
- FILBERT**, fil'-bûrt. f. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
- To **FILCH**, filth'. v.n. To steal, to pilfer.
- FILCHER**, filth'-ûr. f. A thief, a petty robber.
- FILE**, fî'le. f. A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.
- FILECUTTER**, fî'le-kût-ûr. f. A maker of files.
- To **FILE**, fî'le. v.a. To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to sully, to pollute.
- To **FILE**, fî'le. v.n. To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.
- FILEMOT**, fil'-ê-môt. f. A brown or yellow-brown colour.
- FILER**, fî'-lûr. f. One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FILIAL**, fil'-yâl. a. Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.
- FILIATION**, fil'-yâ'-shûn. f. The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.
- FILINGS**, fî'-lîngz. f. Fragments rubbed off by the file.
- To **FILL**, fil'. v.a. To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; To fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.
- To **FILL**, fil'. v.n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.
- FILL**, fil'. f. As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.
- FILLER**, fil'-lûr. f. Any thing that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.
- FILLET**, fil'-lît. f. A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.
- To **FILLET**, fil'-lît. v.a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.
- To **FILLIP**, fil'-lîp. v.a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.
- FILLIP**, fil'-lîp. f. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FILLY**, fil'-lî. f. A young mare; a young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.
- FILM**, film'. f. A thin pellicle or skin.
- To **FILM**, film'. v.a. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
- FILMY**, fil'-mî. a. Composed of thin pellicles.
- To **FILTER**, fil'-tûr. v.a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.
- FILTER**, fil'-tûr. f. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it; a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.
- FILTH**, filth'. f. Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHILY**, filth'-î-lî. ad. Nastily, foully, grossly.
- FILTHINESS**, filth'-î-nîs. f. Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHY**, filth'-î. a. Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.
- To **FILTRATE**, fil'-trâte. v.a. To strain, to percolate.
- FILTRATION**, fil'-trâ'-shûn. f. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.
- FIN**, fîn'. f. The wing of a fish.
- FIN-FOOTED**, fîn'-fût-îd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.
- FINABLE**, fî'ne-âbl. a. That admits a fine.
- FINAL**, fî'-nâl. a. Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.
- FINALLY**, fî'-nâl-î. ad. Ultimately, in conclusion; completely, without recovery.
- FINANCE**, fîn-nâns'e. f. Revenue, income, profit.
- FINANCIER**, fîn-nân-sê'r. f. One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FINARY**, fî'-nâ-rî. f. The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH**, fînt'h. f. A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.
- To **FIND**, fî'nd. v.a. To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he Finds me in money; in law, to approve, as To find a bill; To find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; To find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.
- FINDER**, fî'nd-ûr. f. One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost.
- FINDFAULT**, fî'nd-fât. f. A censurer, a caviller.
- FINE**, fî'ne. a. Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful with dignity; accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.
- FINE**, fî'ne. f. A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.
- To **FINE**, fî'ne. v.a. To refine; to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.
- To **FINE**, fî'ne. v.n. To pay a fine.
- To **FINEDRAW**, fî'ne-drâ. v.a. To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINEDRAWER**, fî'ne-drâ-ûr. f. One whose business is to sew up rents.
- FINEFINGERED**, fî'ne-fîng-gûrd. a. Nice, artful, exquisite.
- FINELY**, fî'ne-lî. ad. Beautifully, elegantly;

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elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fī'ne-nīs. f. Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINERY, fī'ne-ūr-ŷ. f. Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fŷ-ne's. f. Artifice, stratagem.

FINER, fī'nūr. f. One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fīng'-gūr. f. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fīng'-gūr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of music; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fīng'l-fāng'l. f. A trifle.

FINICAL, fīn'-i-kāl. a. Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fīn'-i-kāl-ŷ. ad. Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fīn'-i-kāl-nīs. f. Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fīn'-īsh. v. a. To bring to the end purposed; to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fīn'-īsh-ūr. f. One that finishes.

FINITE, fī-nī'te. a. Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī-nī'te-līs. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī-nī'te-lŷ. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī-nī'te-nīs. f. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fīn'-i-tūde. f. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fīn'-līs. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fīn'-līke. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fīnd'. a. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fīn'-nŷ. a. Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fīn'-tōd. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fīn-ō'-thō. f. Fennel.

FIR, fūr'. f. The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fī're. f. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries;

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the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fī're-ārmz. f. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fī're-bāl. f. Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fī're-brūsh. f. The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fī're-drāke. f. A fiery serpent.

FIRENEW, fī're-nū. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIREPAN, fī're-pān. f. Vessel of metal to carry fire.

FIRER, fī're-ūr. f. An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fī're-sīde. f. The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fī're-sīk. f. A lighted stick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fī're-wūrks. f. Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or publick rejoicing.

To FIRE, fī're. v. a. To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

To FIRE, fī're. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.

FIREBRAND, fī're-brānd. f. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fī're-krōs. f. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fī're-lōk. f. A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

FIREMAN, fī're-mān. f. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIREPAN, fī're-pān. f. A pan for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fī're-shīp. f. A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fī're-shūvl. f. The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fī're-stōne. f. A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fī're-wūd. f. Wood to burn, fewel.

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FIRING, fī'-rīng. f. Fewel.

To FIRK, fēr'k. v. a. To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fēr'-kīn. f. A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fērm'. a. Strong, not easily pierced or shaken, hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken.

To FIRM, fērm'. v. a. To settle, to confirm, to establish, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fēr'-mā-mēnt. f. The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fēr'-mā-mēn'-tāl. a. Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fērm'-lŷ. ad. Strongly, impenetrably, immoveably; steadily, constantly.

FIRMNESS, fērm'-nīs. f. Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.

FIRST, fūrst'. a. The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fūrst'. ad. Before any thing else, earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.

FIRST-GOT, fūrst'-gōt.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fūrst'-bē-gōtn. } f. The eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fūrst'-frōts. f. What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fūrst'-līng. f. The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.

FISCAL, fīs'-cāl. f. Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fīsh'. f. An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fīsh'. v. n. To be employed catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fīsh'. v. a. To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, fīsh'-hōk. f. A hook for catching fish.

FISHPOND, fīsh'-pōnd. f. A small pool for fish.

FISHER, fīsh'-ūr. f. One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fīsh'-ūr-bōt. f. A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fīsh'-ūr-mān. f. One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fīsh'-ūr-ŷ. f. The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, fīsh'-fūl. a. Abounding with fish.

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To FISHIFY, fĭsh'-y-fy. v. a. To turn to fish.

FISHING, fĭsh'-ĭng. f. Commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, fĭsh'-kĕtl. f. A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fĭsh'-mĕl. f. Diet of fish.

FISHMONGER, fĭsh'-mŭng-gŭr. f. A dealer in fish.

FISHY, fĭsh'-y. a. Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fĭs'-sil. a. Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fĭs-sil'-i-tŷ. f. The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fĭsh'-shŭr. f. A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fĭst'. f. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fĭs'-tŷ-kŭfs. f. Battle with the fist.

FISTULA, fĭs'-tŭ-lă. f. A sinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'-tŭ-lăr. a. Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'-tŭ-lŭs. a. Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fĭt'. f. A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT, fĭt'. a. Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt'. v. a. To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; To fit out, to furnish, to equip; To fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.

To FIT, fĭt'. v. n. To be proper, to be fit.

FITCH, fĭtsh'. f. A small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fĭtsh'-ĭt. } f. A stink-beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

FITCHER, fĭt'-tsh. } ing little

FITFUL, fĭt'-fŭl. a. Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, fĭt'-lŷ. ad. Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.

FITNESS, fĭt'-nĭs. f. Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.

FITMENT, fĭt'-mĕnt. f. Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, fĭt'-tŭr. f. The person

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or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

FIVE, fĭ've. a. Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED Grass, fĭ've-lĕvd. f. Cinquefoil, a species of clover.

FIVES, fĭ'vz. f. A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.

To FIX, fĭks'. v. a. To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fĭks'. v. n. To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fĭk-să'-shŭn. f. Stability, firmness; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.

FIXEDLY, fĭk'-sĕd-lŷ. ad. Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fĭk'-sĕd-nĭs. f. Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY, fĭk-sĭd'-i-tŷ. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fĭk'-sĭ-tŷ. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXTURE, fĭks'-tshŭr. f. Position; firmness; stable state.

FIXURE, fĭk'-shŭr. f. Firmness, stable state.

FIZGIG, fĭz'-gĭg. f. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, flăb'-bŷ. a. Soft, not firm.

FLACCID, flăk'-sĭd. a. Weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense.

FLACCIDITY, flăk-sĭd'-i-tŷ. f. Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

To FLAG, flăg'. v. n. To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

To FLAG, flăg'. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stone.

FLAG, flăg'. f. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'-brŏm. f. A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'-ŏf-fl-sŭr. f. A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'-shĭp. f. The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'-wŭrm. f. A

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grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, flădzh'-i-lĭt. f. A small flute.

FLAGELLATION, flădzh-il-lă'-shŭn. f. The use of the scourge.

FLAGGINESS, flăg'-gŷ-nĭs. f. Laxity, limberness.

FLAGGY, flăg'-gŷ. a. Weak, lax, limber; insipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flă-jĭsh'-ŭs. a. Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flă-jĭsh'-ŭf-nĭs. f. Wickedness, villany.

FLAGGON, flăg'-ŭn. f. A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flă'-grăn-sŷ. f. Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flă'-grănt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flă-gră'-shŭn. f. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flăg'-stăf. f. The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flă'l. f. The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flă'ke. f. Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flă'-kŷ. a. Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flăm'. f. A falsehood, a lye, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flăm'. v. a. To deceive with a lye.

FLAMBEAU, flăm'-bŏ. f. A lighted torch.

FLAME, flă'me. f. Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To FLAME, flă'me. v. n. To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flă'me-kŭl-lŭrd. a. Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flă'-mĕn. f. A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

FLAMMATION, flăm-mă'-shŭn. f. The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'-i-tŷ. f. The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flăm'-mŷ-ŭs. a. Consisting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flăm-mĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. Bringing flame.

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FLAMMIVOMOUS, flām-miv'-vō-mūs. a. Vomiting out flame.
 FLAMY, flā'-mý. a. Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.
 FLANK, flānk'. f. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.
 To FLANK, flānk'. v. a. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.
 FLANKER, flānk'-ūr. f. A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.
 FLANNEL, flān'-nīl. f. A soft nappy stuff of wool.
 FLAP, flāp'. f. Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.
 To FLAP, flāp'. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.
 To FLAP, flāp'. v. n. To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.
 FLAPDRAGON, flāp'-drag-ūn. f. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.
 FLAPEARED, flāp'-ērd. a. Having loose and broad ears.
 To FLARE, flā're. v. n. To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.
 FLASH, flāsh'. f. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.
 To FLASH, flāsh'. v. n. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.
 To FLASH, flāsh'. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water.
 FLASHER, flāsh'-ūr. f. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
 FLASHILY, flāsh'-ý-lý. ad. With empty show.
 FLASHY, flāsh'-ý. a. Empty, not solid, showy without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.
 FLASK, flāsk'. f. A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.

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FLASKET, flāsk'-īt. f. A vessel in which viands are served.
 FLAT, flāt'. a. Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, dejected; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.
 FLAT, flāt'. f. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in musick.
 To FLAT, flāt'. v. a. To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.
 To FLAT, flāt'. v. n. To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.
 FLATLONG, flāt'-lōng. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewise.
 FLATLY, flāt'-lý. ad. Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.
 FLATNESS, flāt'-nīs. f. Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.
 To FLATTEN, flāt'n. v. a. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.
 To FLATTEN, flāt'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.
 FLATTER, flāt'-tūr. f. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.
 To FLATTER, flāt'-tūr. v. a. To soothe with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.
 FLATTERER, flāt'-tēr-rūr. f. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.
 FLATTERY, flāt'-tēr-ý. f. False praise, artful obsequiousness.
 FLATTISH, flāt'-tīsh. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.
 FLATULENCY, flāt'-ū-lēn-sý. f. Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.
 FLATULENT, flāt'-ū-lēnt. a. Tur-

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gid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.
 FLATUOSITY, flāt'-ū-ōs'-ī-tý. f. Windiness, fulness of air.
 FLATUOUS, flāt'-ū-ūs. a. Windy, full of wind.
 FLATUS, flā'-tūs. f. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.
 FLATWISE, flāt'-wize. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.
 To FLAUNT, flānt'. v. n. To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.
 FLAUNT, flānt'. f. Any thing loose and airy.
 FLAVOUR, flā'-vūr. f. Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.
 FLAVOUROUS, flā'-vūr-ūs. a. Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.
 FLAW, flā'. f. A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.
 To FLAW, flā'. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.
 FLAWLESS, flā'-lis. a. Without cracks, without defects.
 FLAWY, flā'-ý. a. Full of flaws.
 FLAX, flāk's. f. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed from the spinner.
 FLAXCOMB, flāk's-kōm. f. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
 FLAXDRESSER, flāk's-drēs-sūr. f. He that prepares flax for the spinner.
 FLAXEN, flāk's-īn. a. Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.
 FLAXWEED, flāk's-wēd. f. A plant.
 To FLAY, flā'. v. a. To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.
 FLAYER, flā'-ūr. f. He that strips the skin of any thing.
 FLEA, flē'. f. A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.
 To FLEA, flē'. v. a. To clean from fleas.
 FLEABANE, flē'-bāne. f. A plant.
 FLEABITE, flē'-bīte. f. Red
 FLEABITING, flē'-bī-tīng. } marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
 FLEABITTEN, flē'-bītn. a. Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.
 FLEAK, flē'k. f. A small lock, thread, or twist.
 FLEAM,

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FLEAM, flēm. f. An instrument used to bleed cattle.
FLEAWORT, flē-wūrt. f. A plant.
To FLEAK, flēk'. v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.
To FLECKER, flēk'-ūr. v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.
FLED, flēd'. The preterite and participle of FLEE.
FLEDGE, flēdzh'. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.
To FLEDGE, flēdzh'. v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.
To FLEE, flē'. v. n. pret. **FLED**. To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.
FLEECE, flē'se. f. As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
To FLEECE, flē'se. v. a. To clip the fleece off a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.
FLEECED, flēst'. a. Having fleeces of wool.
FLEECY, flē-sy'. a. Woolly, covered with wool.
To FLEER, flēr. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.
FLEER, flēr. f. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.
FLEERER, flēr-ūr. f. A mocker, a fawner.
FLEET, flēt. f. A company of ships, a navy.
FLEET, flēt. f. A creek, an inlet of water.
FLEET, flēt. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.
To FLEET, flēt. v. n. To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.
To FLEET, flēt. v. a. To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.
FLEETLY, flēt-lý. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.
FLEETNESS, flēt-nis. f. Swiftiness of course, nimbleness, celerity.
FLESH, flēsh'. f. The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote

F L E

or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.
To FLESH, flēsh'. v. a. To initiate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.
FLESHCOLOUR, flēsh'-kūl-ūr. f. The colour of flesh.
FLESHFLY, flēsh'-fly. f. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.
FLESHHOOK, flēsh'-hōk. f. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.
FLESHLESS, flēsh'-lis. a. Without flesh.
FLESHLINESS, flēsh'-ly-nis. f. Carnal passions or appetites.
FLESHLY, flēsh'-ly. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.
FLESHMEAT, flēsh'-mēt. f. Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.
FLESHMENT, flēsh'-mēt. f. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
FLESHMONGER, flēsh'-mūng-gūr. f. One who deals in flesh, a pimp.
FLESHPOT, flēsh'-pōt. f. A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.
FLESHQUAKE, flēsh'-kwāke. f. A tremor of the body.
FLESHY, flēsh'-y. a. Plump, full of flesh; pulposus.
FLEW, flū'. The preterite of FLY.
FLEW, flū'. f. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
FLEWED, flūd. a. Chapped, mouthed.
FLEXANIMOUS, flēks-ān'-i-mūs. a. Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
FLEXIBILITY, flēks-i-bil'-i-ty. f. The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.
FLEXIBLE, flēks'-ibl. a. Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
FLEXIBLENESS, flēks'-ibl-nis. f. Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness.
FLEXILE, flēks'-il. a. Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.
FLEXION, flēk'-shūn. f. The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.
FLEXOR, flēk'-ōr. f. The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
FLEXUOUS, flēk'-ū-ūs. a. Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

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FLEXURE, flēk'-shūr. f. The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.
To FLICKER, flīk'-ūr. v. a. To flutter, to play the wings.
FLIER, flī-ūr. f. A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.
FLIGHT, flī'te. f. The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest Flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space past by flying; heat of imagination, folly of the soul.
FLIGHTY, flī't-y. a. Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.
FLIMSY, flīm'-zy. a. Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.
To FLINCH, flīntsh. v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.
FLINCHER, flīntsh-ūr. f. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.
To FLING, flīng'. v. a. pret. **FLUNG**, part. **FLUNG** or **FLONG**. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; To fling down, to demolish, to ruin; To fling off, to baffle in the chase.
To FLING, flīng'. v. n. To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.
FLING, flīng'. f. A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.
FLINGER, flīng'-ūr. f. He who throws.
FLINT, flīnt'. f. A kind of stone used in fire-locks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.
FLINTY, flīnt'-y. a. Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.
FLIPP, flīp'. f. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.
FLIPPANT, flīp'-pānt. a. Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.
FLIPPANTLY, flīp'-pānt-lý. ad. In a flowing prating way.
To FLIRT, flūrt'. v. a. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.
To FLIRT, flūrt'. v. n. To jeer, to gibe

gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flûrt'. f. A quick elastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert huffey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flûr-tâ'-shûn. f. A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To FLIT, flit'. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flitsh'. f. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flût'-tûr-mouse. f. The bat.

FLITTING, flit'-ting. f. An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, fliks'. f. Down, fur, soft hair.

To FLOAT, flôte. v. n. To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT, flôte. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flôte. f. The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLOATY, flôte'-ty. a. Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flôk'. f. A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flôk'. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flôg'. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flûd'. f. A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flûd'. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flûd'-gâte. f. Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, flôk'. f. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flôr. f. The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flôr. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flôr'-ring. f. Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flôp'. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, flôr-râl. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flôr'-lîse. f. A kind of cloth.

FLORET, flôr'-rit. f. A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, flôr'-îd. a. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, flôr-rîd'-î-tý. f. Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flôr'-îd-nîs. f. Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flôr-rîf'-fê-rûs. a. Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, flôr'-în. f. A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings.

FLORIST, flôr'-rîst. f. A cultivator of flowers.

FLORULENT, flôr'-û-lênt. a. Flowery, blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flôs'-kû-lûs. a. Composed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flôte. v. a. To skim.

To FLOUNCE, flou'nse. v. n. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flou'nse. v. a. To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flou'nse. f. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. f. The name of a small flat fish.

To FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. v. n. To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. v. n. To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.

To FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. f. Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flûr'-rîsh-ûr. f. One that is in prime or in prosperity.

To FLOUT, flout'. v. a. To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flout'. v. n. To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flout'. f. A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flout'-ûr. f. One who jeers.

To FLOW, flô. v. n. To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a Flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flô. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flô. f. The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flow'-ûr. f. The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER DE LUCE, flow'-ûr-dê-lûse. f. A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flow'-ûr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flow'-ûr. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flow'-ûr-ît. f. A flower; a small flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, flow'-ûr-gârdîn. f. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flow'-ûr-ý-nîs. f. The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flow'-ûr-ing-bûsh. f. A plant.

FLOWERY, flow'-ûr-ý. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flô'-ing-ly. ad. With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flû'ke. f. A flounder.

FLOWN, flône. participle of FLY, or FLEE. Gone away, escaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flûk'-tû-ânt. a. Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flûk'-tû-âte. v. n. To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flûk'-tû-â'-shûn. f. The

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The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū'. f. A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'-ēn-sy'. f. The quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'-ēnt. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'-ēnt. f. Stream, running water.

FLUENTLY, flū'-ēnt-ly'. ad. With ready flow; volubly.

FLUID, flū'-id. a. Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID, flū'-id. f. In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū'-id-i-ty'. f. The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'-id-nis. f. That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flūm'-ūr-y'. f. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flūng'. participle and preterite of FLING.

FLUOR, flū'-ōr. f. A fluid state; Catamenia.

FLURRY, flūr'-ry'. f. A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLUSH, flūsh'. v. n. To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To FLUSH, flūsh'. v. a. To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flūsh'. a. Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flūsh'. f. Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER, flūs'-tūr. v. a. To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flū'te. f. A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flū'te. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. v. n. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. v. a. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. f. Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind; confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vy'-āt'-ik. a. Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flūks'. f. The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flūks'. a. Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, flūks'. v. a. To melt; to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, flūks'-il-i-ty'. f. Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flūks'-shūn. f. The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY, fly'. v. n. pret. FLEW, or FLED, part. FLED or FLOWN. To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to break, to shiver; to run away, to attempt escape; To fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burst into passion; to fly out, to break out into licence, to start violently from any direction; To let fly, to discharge.

To FLY, fly'. v. a. To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, fly'. f. A small winged insect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, fly'-blō. v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, fly'-bōte. f. A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATCHER, fly'-kātsh-ūr. f. One that hunts flies.

FLYER, fly'-ūr. f. One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, fly'-fish. v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fō'le. f. The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen.

To FOAL, fō'le. v. a. To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fō'le-bit. f. A plant.

FOAM, fō'me. f. The white substance which agitation or fermenta-

tion gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.

To FOAM, fō'me. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fō'-my. a. Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, fōb'. f. A small pocket.

To FOB, fōb'. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; To fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.

FOCAL, fō'-kāl. a. Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, fō'-kūs. f. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and cross each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fōd'-dūr. f. Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To FODDER, fōd'-dūr. v. a. To feed with dry food.

FODDERER, fōd'-dēr-rūr. f. He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fō'. f. An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wisher.

FOEMAN, fō'-mān. f. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fē'-tūs. f. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fōg'. f. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergras.

FOGGILY, fōg'-gyl-ly'. ad. Mistily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fōg'-gyn-is. f. The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.

FOGGY, fōg'-gy. a. Misty, cloudy, dank; cloudy in understanding, dull.

FOH, fōh'. interject. An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, fōi'bl. f. A weak side, a blind side.

To FOIL, fōi'l. v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat.

FOIL, fōi'l. f. A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf, gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.

FOILER, fōi'-lūr. f. One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, fōi'n. v. n. To push in fencing.

FOISON, fōi'zn. f. Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, fōi'ft. v. a. To insert by forgery.

FOLD, fōld. f. The ground in which sheep

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sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fô'ld. v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to inclose, to include, to shut.

To FOLD, fô'ld. v. n. To close over another of the same kind.

FOLIACEOUS, fô-lyâ'-shûs. a. Consisting of lamina or leaves.

FOLIAGE, fô-lyâdzh. f. Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To FOLIATE, fô-lyâte. v. a. To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIATION, fô-lyâ'-shûn. f. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fô-lyâ-tûre. f. The state of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fô-lyô. f. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, fô'ke. f. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.

FOLLICLE, fô'l-ikl. f. A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsule, a seed-vessel.

To FOLLOW, fô'l-lô. v. a. To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.

To FOLLOW, fô'l-lô. v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fô'l-lô-ûr. f. One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copyer.

FOLLY, fô'l-ly. f. Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

To FOMENT, fô-mént'. v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish.

FOMENTATION, fô-mén-tâ'-shûn. f. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fô-mén'tûr. f. An encourager, a supporter.

FOND, fônd'. f. Foolish, silly; fool-

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ishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.

To FONDLE, fônd'l. v. a. To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker.

FONDLER, fônd'-lûr. f. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fônd'-lîng. f. A person or thing much fondled or caressed, something regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fônd'-ly. ad. Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, fônd'-nîs. f. Foolishness, weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.

FONT, fônt'. f. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fô'd. f. Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fô'd-fûl. a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fô'l. f. One to whom nature has denied reason, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

To FOOL, fô'l. v. n. To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fô'l. v. a. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fô'l-bârn. a. Foolish from the birth.

FOOLERY, fô'l-êr-ý. f. Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fôl-hâ'r-dý-nîs. f. Mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, fôl-hâ'r-dý. a. Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fô'l-trâp. f. A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fô'l-îsh. a. Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fô'l-îsh-ly. ad. Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fô'l-îsh-nîs. f. Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fû'. f. plural FEET. The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain num-

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ber of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fû'. v. n. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fû'. v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fû'-bâl. f. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fû'-boy. f. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fû'-brîdzh. f. A bridge on which passengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fû'-klâth. f. A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fû'-hôld. f. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fû'-tîng. f. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTlickER, fû'-lîk-ûr. f. A slave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fû'-mân. f. A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fû'-mân-shîp. f. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fû'-pâse. f. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fû'-pâd. f. A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fû'-pâth. f. Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fû'-pôst. f. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fû'-stâl. f. A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fû'-stêp. f. Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fû'-stôl. f. Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fôp'. f. A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fôp'-êr-ý. f. Folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fôp'-pîsh. a. Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fôp'-pîsh-ly. ad. Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fôp'-pîsh-nîs. f. Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fôp'-lîng. f. A petty fop.

FOR, fôr'. prep. Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of;

of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after O, an expression of desire; in account of, in solution of; inducing to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompence of.

FOR, fôr'. conj. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; For as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To FORAGE, fôr'-idzh. v. n. To wander far, to rove at a distance; to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To FORAGE, fôr'-idzh. v. a. To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fôr'-idzh. f. Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'-y-nûs. a. Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fôr-bê'r. v. n. pret.

I **FORBORE**, anciently **FORBARE**; part. **FORBORN**. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fôr-bê'r. v. a. To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fôr-bê'r-âns. f. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fôr-bê'r-ûr. f. An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fôr-bîd'. v. a. pret. I **FORBADE**, part. **FORBIDDEN** or **FORBID**. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-bîd'-dâns. f. Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-bîd'-n-lý. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fôr-bîd'-dûr. f. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fôr-bîd'-dîng. particip. a. Raising abhorrence.

FORCE, fôr'se. f. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validness, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

To FORCE, fôr'se. v. a. To compel,

to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fôr'-fêd-lý. ad. Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fôr'se-fûl. a. Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fôr'se-fûl-ý. ad. Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, fôr'se-lîs. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fôr'-sêps. f. Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fôr'se-sûr. f. That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fôr'se-sîbl. a. Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fôr'se-sîbl-nîs. f. Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fôr'se-sîb-lý. ad. Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fôr'-fý-pâ-tîd. a. Like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

FORD, fôr'd. f. A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To FORD, fôr'd. v. a. To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fôr'd-âbl. a. Passable without swimming.

FORE, fôr'e. a. Anterior, that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, fôr'e. ad. Anteriorly; Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fôr'e-ârm. v. a. To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fôr'e-bô'de. v. n. To prognosticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fôr'e-bô'de-ûr. f. A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a fore-knower.

To FORECAST, fôr'e-kâst'. v. a. To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To FORECAST, fôr'e-kâst'. v. n. To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fôr'e-kâst. f. Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

vance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fôr'e-kâst'-ûr. f. One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fôr'e-kâst. f. In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fôr'e-tshô'zn. part. Pre-elected.

FORECITED, fôr'e-sî'-tîd. part. Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fôr'e-klô'ze. v. a.

To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fôr'e-dêk. f. The anterior part of the ship.

To FOREDESIGN, fôr'e-dê-sî'ne. v. a. To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fôr'e-dô'. v. a. To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.

To FOREDOOM, fôr'e-dô'm. v. a. To predestinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fôr'e-ênd. f. The anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fôr'e-fâ'-thûr. f. Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fôr'e-fênd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.

FOREFINGER, fôr'e-fîng-gûr. f. The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fôr'e-fûr. f. plural **FOREFEET**. The anterior foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fôr'e-gô'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fôr'e-gô'-ûr. f. Ancestor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fôr'e-ground. f. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fôr'e-hând. f. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fôr'e-hând. a. A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fôr'e-hând-îd. a. Early, timely; formed in the fore-parts.

FOREHEAD, fôr'-îd. f. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fôr'e-hô'ld-îng. f. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fôr'-rîn. a. Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote,

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mote, not belonging; excluded; extraneous.
FOREIGNER, fôr'-rîn-ûr. f. A man that comes from another country, a stranger.
FOREIGNNESS, fôr'-rîn-nîs. f. Remoteness, want of relation to something.
To FOREIMAGINE, fôre-îm-mâdzh'-în. v. a. To conceive or fancy before proof.
To FOREJUDGE, fôre-jûdzh'. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepossessioned.
To FOREKNOW, fôre-nô'. v. a. To have prescience of, to foresee.
FOREKNOWABLE, fôre-nô'-âbl. a. Capable of being foreknown.
FOREKNOWLEDGE, fôre-nô'-îdzh. f. Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.
FORELAND, fô're-lând. f. A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.
To FORELAY, fôre-lâ'. v. a. To lay wait for, to intrap by ambush.
To FORELIFT, fôre-lîft'. v. a. To raise aloft any anterior part.
FORELOCK, fô're-lôk. f. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
FOREMAN, fô're-mân. f. The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.
FOREMENTIONED, fôre-mên'-shûnd. a. Mentioned or recited before.
FOREMOST, fô're-mûst. a. First in place; first in dignity.
FORENAMED, fôre-nâ'md. a. Nominated before.
FORENOON, fô're-nôn. f. The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.
FORENOTICE, fôre-nô'-tîs. f. Information of an event before it happens.
FORENSICK, fô-rên'-sîk. a. Belonging to courts of judicature.
To FOREORDAIN, fôre-ôr-dâ'ne. v. a. To predestinate, to predetermine, to preordain.
FOREPART, fô're-pârt. f. The anterior part.
FOREPAST, fôre-pâst'. a. Past beyond a certain time.
FOREPOSSESSED, fôre-pôz-zêst'. a. Preoccupied, prepossessioned, pre-engaged.
FORERANK, fô're-rânk. f. First rank, front.
FORERECITED, fôre-rê-sî'-tîd. a. Mentioned or enumerated before.
To FORERUN, fôre-rûn'. v. a. To

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come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.
FORERUNNER, fôre-rûn'-nûr. f. An harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.
To FORESAY, fôre-sâ'. v. a. To predict, to prophesy.
To FORESEE, fôre-sê'. v. a. To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.
To FORESHAME, fôre-shâ'me. v. a. To shame, to bring reproach upon.
FORESHIP, fô're-shîp. f. The anterior part of the ship.
To FORESHORTEN, fôre-shâ'rtn. v. a. To shorten the forepart.
To FORESHOW, fôre-shô'. v. a. To predict; to represent before it comes.
FORESIGHT, fô're-sîte. f. Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.
FORESIGHTFUL, fôre-sî'te-fûl. a. Prescient, provident.
To FORESIGNIFY, fôre-sîg'-nî-fy. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.
FORESKIN, fô're-skin. f. The prepuce.
FORESKIRT, fô're-skért. f. The loose part of the coat before.
To FORESLOW, fôre-slô'. v. a. To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.
To FORESPEAK, fôre-spê'k. v. n. To predict, to foresay; to forbid.
FORESPENT, fôre-spênt'. a. Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.
FORESPURRER, fôre-spûr'-rûr. f. One that rides before.
FOREST, fôr'-rîst. f. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.
To FORESTAL, fôre-flâ'l. v. a. To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.
FORESTALLER, fôre-flâ'l-ûr. f. One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.
FORESTBORN, fôr'-rîst-bârn. a. Born in a wild.
FORESTER, fôr'-rîst-tûr. f. An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.
To FORETASTE, fôre-tâ'ste. v. a. To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.
FORETASTE, fô're-tâste. f. Anticipation of.

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To FORETEL, fôre-têl'. v. a. To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.
FORETELLER, fôre-têl'-lûr. f. Predictor, foreshower.
To FORETHINK, fôre-thînk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.
To FORETHINK, fôre-thînk. v. n. To contrive beforehand.
FORETHOUGHT, fôre-thâ't. part. p. of the verb **FORETHINK**.
FORETHOUGHT, fô're-thât. f. Prescience, anticipation; provident care.
To FORETOKEN, fôre-tô'kn. v. a. To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.
FORETOKEN, fô're-tô'kn. f. Preventive sign, prognostick.
FORETOOTH, fô're-tôth. f. The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, one of the incisors.
FORETOP, fô're-tôp. f. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
FOREVOUCHED, fôre-vouth'-êd. part. Affirmed before, formerly told.
FORWARD, fô're-wârd. f. The van, the front.
To FOREWARN, fôre-wâ'rn. v. a. To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.
To FOREWISH, fôre-wîsh'. v. a. To desire beforehand.
FOREWORN, fôre-wô'rn. part. Worn out, wasted by time or use.
FORFEIT, fôr'-flit. f. Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.
To FORFEIT, fôr'-flit. v. a. To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.
FORFEIT, fôr'-flit. a. Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.
FORFEITABLE, fôr'-flit-âbl. a. Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
FORFEITURE, fôr'-flit-ûre. f. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.
To FOREFEND, fôre-fênd'. v. a. To prevent, to forbid.
FORGAVE, fôr-gâ've. The preterite of **FORGIVE**.
FORGE, fôr'rje. f. The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or shaped.
To FORGE, fôr'rje. v. a. To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.
FORGER, fô're-jûr. f. One who makes

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makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.
FORGERY, fôr-re-jê-rý. *f.* The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.
To FORGET, fôr-gét'. *v. a. preter.* **FORGOT**, part. **FORGOTTEN** or **FORGOT**. To lose memory of, or let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.
FORGETFUL, fôr-gét'-fûl. *a.* Not retaining the memory of; oblivious; inattentive, negligent.
FORGETFULNESS, fôr-gét'-fûl-nîs. *f.* Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.
FORGETIVE, fôr-re-jê-tiv. *a.* That may forge, or produce.
FORGETTER, fôr-gét'-tûr. *f.* One that forgets; a careless person.
To FORGIVE, fôr-giv'. *v. a. pret.* **FORGAVE**, p. p. **FORGIVEN**. To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.
FORGIVENESS, fôr-giv'-nîs. *f.* The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.
FORGIVER, fôr-giv'-ûr. *f.* One who pardons.
FORGOT, fôr-gôt'. } part.
FORGOTTEN, fôr-gôt'n. } pass. of **FORGET**. Not remembered.
FORK, fâ'rk. *f.* An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.
To FORK, fâ'rk. *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
FORKED, fâ'r-kid. *a.* Opening into two or more parts.
FORKEDLY, fâ'r-kid-lý. *ad.* In a forked form.
FORKEDNESS, fâ'r-kid-nîs. *f.* The quality of opening into two parts.
FORKHEAD, fâ'rk-héd'. *f.* Point of an arrow.
FORKY, fâ'r-ky. *a.* Forked, opening into two parts.
FORLORN, fôr-lâ'rn. *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable.
FORLORNNESS, fôr-lâ'rn-nîs. *f.* Misery, solitude.
FORM, fâ'rm. *f.* The external appearance of any thing, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.

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To FORM, fâ'rm. *v. a.* To make; to model; to scheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.
FORMAL, fâ'r-mâl. *a.* Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical; external, having the appearance but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.
FORMALIST, fâ'r-mâ-lîst. *f.* One who prefers appearance to reality.
FORMALITY, fôr-mâl'-i-ty. *f.* Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.
To FORMALIZE, fâ'r-mâ-lîze. *v. a.* To model, to modify; to affect formality.
FORMALLY, fâ'r-mâl-lý. *ad.* According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.
FORMATION, fôr-mâ'-shûn. *f.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.
FORMATIVE, fâ'r-mâ-tiv. *a.* Having the power of giving form, plastic.
FORMER, fâ'r-mûr. *f.* He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.
FORMER, fâ'r-mûr. *a.* Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.
FORMERLY, fâ'r-mûr-lý. *ad.* In times past.
FORMIDABLE, fâ'r-mî-dâbl. *a.* Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.
FORMIDABLENESS, fâ'r-mî-dâbl-nîs. *f.* The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.
FORMIDABLY, fâ'r-mî-dâb-lý. *ad.* In a terrible manner.
FORMLESS, fâ'rm-lîs. *a.* Shapeless, without regularity of form.
FORMULARY, fâ'r-mû-lâr-ý. *f.* A book containing stated and prescribed models.
FORMULE, fâ'r-mûle. *f.* A set or prescribed model.
To FORNIFICATE, fâ'r-ný-kâte. *v. n.* To commit lewdness.
FORNICATION, fôr-ný-kâ'-shûn. *f.* Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.
FORNICATOR, fâ'r-ný-kâ-tûr. *f.* One that has commerce with unmarried women.
FORNICATRESS, fâ'r-ný-kâ-trîs. *f.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.
To FORSAKE, fôr-sâ'ke. *v. a. pret.* **FOROOK**, part. pass. **FOROOK** or **FORSAKEN**. To leave in resent-

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ment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.
FORSAKER, fôr-sâ'-kûr. *f.* Deserter, one that forsakes.
FORSOOK, fôr-fûk'. *pret. of FORSAKE*.
FORSOOTH, fôr-fûth'. *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.
To FORSWEAR, fôr-swê'r. *v. a. pret.* **FORSWORE**, part. **FORSWORN**. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.
To FORSWEAR, fôr-swê'r. *v. n.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.
FORSWEARER, fôr-swê'r-ûr. *f.* One who is perjured.
FORT, fô'rt. *f.* A fortified house, a castle.
FORTED, fô'rt-ld. *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts.
FORTH, fô'rth. *ad.* Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view; on to the end.
FORTH, fô'rth. *prep.* Out of.
FORTHCOMING, fô'rth-kûm'-Ing. *a.* Ready to appear, not absconding.
FORTHISSUING, fô'rth-îs'-shû-Ing. *a.* Coming out, coming forward from a covert.
FORTHRIGHT, fô'rth-rî'te. *ad.* Strait forward, without flexions.
FORTHWITH, fô'rth-wîth'. *ad.* Immediately, without delay, at once, strait.
FORTIETH, fâ'r-tý-êth. *a.* The fourth tenth.
FORTIFIABLE, fâ'r-tý-fî'-âbl. *a.* What may be fortified.
FORTIFICATION, fôr-tý-fî-kâ'-shûn. *f.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.
FORTIFIER, fâ'r-tý-fî-ûr. *f.* One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.
To FORTIFY, fâ'r-tî-fý. *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.
FORTIN, fô'rt-in. *f.* A little fort.
FORTITUDE, fâ'r-tî-tûde. *f.* Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.
FORTNIGHT, fâ'rt-nîte. *f.* The space of two weeks.
FORTRESS, fâ'r-trîs. *f.* A strong hold, a fortified place.
FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû'-î-tûs. *a.* Accidental, casual.
FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû'-î-tûs-lý. *ad.* Accidentally, casually.

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FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû-î-tûf-nis. f. Accident, chance.
FORTUNATE, fâ'r-tû-nât. a. Lucky, happy, successful.
FORTUNATELY, fâ'r-tû-nât-lý. ad. Happily, successfully.
FORTUNATENESS, fâ'r-tû-nât-nis. f. Happiness, good luck, success.
FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûne. f. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.
To FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûne. v. n. To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.
FORTUNED, fâ'r-tûnd. a. Supplied by fortune.
FORTUNEBOOK, fâ'r-tûn-bók. f. A book consulted to know fortune.
FORTUNEHUNTER, fâ'r-tûn-hûn-tûr. f. A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.
FORTUNETELLER, fâ'r-tûn-têl-lûr. f. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.
FORTY, fâ'r-tý. a. Four times ten.
FORUM, fôr-rûm. f. Any publick place.
FORWARD, fôr-wârd. ad. Towards, onward, progressively.
FORWARD, fôr-wârd. a. Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, hasty.
To FORWARD, fôr-wârd. v. a. To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.
FORWARDER, fôr-wârd-dûr. f. He who promotes any thing.
FORWARDLY, fôr-wârd-lý. ad. Eagerly, hastily.
FORWARDNESS, fôr-wârd-nis. f. Readiness to act; quickness; earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.
FORWARDS, fôr-wârd. ad. Straight before, progressively.
FOSSE, fôs'. f. A ditch, a moat.
FOSSEWAY, fôs'-wâ. f. One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
FOSSIL, fôs'-sil. a. Dug out of the earth.
FOSSIL, fôs'-sil. f. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

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To FOSTER, fôs'-tûr. v. a. To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage; to cherish, to forward.
FOSTERAGE, fôs'-tûr-îdzh. f. The charge of nursing.
FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'-tûr-brûth-ûr. f. One bred at the same pap.
FOSTERCHILD, fôs'-tûr-tshîld. f. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
FOSTERDAM, fôs'-tûr-dâm. f. A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.
FOSTEREARTH, fôs'-tûr-êrth. f. Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.
FOSTERER, fôs'-tûr-ûr. f. A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.
FOSTERFATHER, fôs'-tûr-fâ-thûr. f. One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.
FOSTERMOTHER, fôs'-tûr-mûth-ûr. f. A nurse.
FOSTERSON, fôs'-tûr-sûn. f. One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.
FOUGHT, fâ't. The preterite and participle of FIGHT.
FOUGHTEN, fâ'tn. The passive participle of FIGHT.
FOUL, fou'l. a. Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust; coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.
To FOUL, fou'l. v. a. To daub, to hemire, to make filthy.
FOULFACED, fou'l-fâst. a. Having an ugly or hateful visage.
FOULY, fou'l-ý. ad. Filthily, nastily, odiously.
FOULMOUTHED, fou'l-mouthd. a. Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.
FOULNESS, fou'l-nis. f. Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.
FOUND, fou'nd. The preterite and participle passive of FIND.
To FOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.
To FOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To form

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by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.
FOUNDATION, foun-dâ'-shûn. f. The basis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.
FOUNDER, fou'n-dûr. f. A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.
To FOUNDER, fou'n-dûr. v. a. To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.
To FOUNDER, fou'n-dûr. v. n. To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.
FOUNDRY, fou'n-dry. f. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting-house.
FOUNDLING, fou'nd-ling. f. A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.
FOUNDRESS, fou'n-dris. f. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
FOUNT, fou'nt. } f. A well,
FOUNTAIN, fou'n-tîn. } a spring;
a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.
FOUNTAINLESS, fou'n-tîn-lês. a. Without a fountain.
FOUNTFUL, fou'nt-fûl. a. Full of springs.
FOUR, fôr. a. Twice two.
FOURBE, fôr-b. f. A cheat, a tricking fellow.
FOURFOLD, fôr-fôld. a. Four times told.
FOURFOOTED, fôr-fût-id. a. Quadruped.
FOURSCORE, fôr-skôre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.
FOURSQUARE, fôr-skwâre. a. Quadrangular.
FOURTEEN, fôr-tên. a. Four and ten.
FOURTEENTH, fôr-tênth. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH, fôrth. a. The ordinal of four, the first after the third.
FOURTHLY, fôrth-lý. ad. In the fourth place.

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FOURWHEELED, fô're-hwêld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.
FOWL, fow'l. f. A winged animal, a bird.
To FOWL, fow'l. v.n. To kill birds for food or game.
FOWLER, fow'l-ûr. f. A sportsman who pursues birds.
FOWLINGPIECE, fow'l-îng-pês. f. A gun for birds.
FOX, fôks'. f. A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE, fôks'-kâse. f. A fox's skin.
FOXCHASE, fôks'-tshâse. f. The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
FOXGLOVES, fôks'-glûvz. f. A plant.
FOXHUNTER, fôks'-hûnt-ûr. f. A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes.
FOXSHIP, fôks'-shîp. f. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
FOXTRAP, fôks'-trâp. f. A gin or snare to catch foxes.
To FRACT, frâkt'. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.
FRACTION, frâk'-shûn. f. The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
FRACTIONAL, frâk'-shûn-âl. a. Belonging to a broken number.
FRACTURE, frâk'-tshûr. f. Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.
To FRACTURE, frâk'-tshûr. v. a. To break a bone.
FRAGILE, frâdzh'-il. a. Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
FRAGILITY, frâ-jîl'-î-tý. f. Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liability to fault.
FRAGMENT, frâg'-mênt. f. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
FRAGMENTARY, frâg'-mên-târ-ý. a. Composed of fragments.
FRAGOR, frâ'-gôr. f. A noise, a crack, a crash.
FRAGRANCE, frâ'-grâns. } f.
FRAGRANCY, frâ'-grân-sý. } Sweetness of smell, pleasing scent.
FRAGRANT, frâ'-grânt. a. Odorous, sweet of smell.
FRAGRANTLY, frâ'-grânt-lý. ad. With sweet scent.
FRAIL, frâ'le. f. A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL, frâ'le. a. Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.

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FRAILNESS, frâ'le-nîs. f. Weakness, instability.
FRAILITY, frâ'le-tý. f. Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.
FRAISE, frâ'ze. f. A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME, frâ'mê. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
FRAME, frâ'mê. f. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, order; contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.
FRAMER, frâ'mê-ûr. f. Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
FRAMPOLD, frâm'-pôld. a. Peevish; boisterous; rugged.
FRANCHISE, frân'-tshîz. f. Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
To FRANCHISE, frân'-tshîz. v. a. To enfranchise, to make free.
FRANGIBLE, frân'-jîbl. a. Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
FRANK, frânk'. a. Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without conditions, without payment; not restrained.
FRANK, frânk'. f. A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
To FRANK, frânk'. v. a. To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
FRANKINCENSE, frânk'-în-sêns. f. An odoriferous kind of resin.
FRANKLIN, frânk'-lîn. f. A steward; a bailiff of land.
FRANKLY, frânk'-lý. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
FRANKNESS, frânk'-nîs. f. Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
FRANTICK, frân'-tik. a. Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
FRANTICKLY, frân'-tik-lý. ad. Madly, outrageously.
FRANTICKNESS, frân'-tik-nîs. f. Madness, fury of passion.
FRATERNAL, frâ-têr'-nâl. a. Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
FRATERNALLY, frâ-têr'-nâl-ý. ad. In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY, frâ-têr'-nî-tý. f.

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The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
FRATRICIDE, frâ'trî-sîde. f. The murder of a brother.
FRAUD, frâ'd. f. Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
FRAUDFUL, frâ'd-fûl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickish.
FRAUDFULLY, frâ'd-fûl-lý. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.
FRAUDULENCE, frâ'-dû-lêns. }
FRAUDULENCY, frâ'-dû-lên-sý. } f. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRAUDULENT, frâ'-dû-lênt. a. Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
FRAUDULENTLY, frâ'-dû-lênt-lý. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
FRAUGHT, frâ't. part. pass. Laden, charged, filled, stored, thronged.
FRAY, frâ'. f. A broil, a battle; a combat.
To FRAY, frâ'. v. a. To rub, to wear away by rubbing.
FREAK, frê'k. f. A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
To FREAK, frê'k. v. a. To variegate.
FREAKISH, frê'k-îsh. a. Capricious, humoursome.
FREAKISHLY, frê'k-îsh-lý. ad. Capriciously, humoursomely.
FREAKISHNESS, frê'k-îsh-nîs. f. Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
FRECKLE, frêk'l. f. A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
FRECKLED, frêk'ld. a. Spotted, maculated.
FRECKLY, frêk'-lý. a. Full of freckles.
FREE, frê'. a. At liberty; uncompelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expence.
To FREE, frê'. v. a. To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
FREEBOOTER, frê-bô'-tûr. f. A robber, a plunderer.
FREEBOOTING, frê-bô'-tîng. f. Robbery, plunder.
FREEBORN, frê'-bôrn. a. Inheriting liberty.
FREECHAPEL, frê-tshâp'-il. f. A chapel of the king's foundation.
FREECOST, frê-kôst. f. Without expence.

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FREEDMAN, frē'd-mān. f. A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frē'-dūm. f. Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frē-fūt'-ld. a. Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frē-hā'r-tld. a. Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, frē'-hōld. f. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frē'-hōl-dūr. f. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frē'-ly. ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frē'-mān. f. One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, frē-mī'nd-ld. a. Unconstrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frē'-nls. f. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frē'-skōl. f. A school in which learning is given without pay.

FRESPOKEN, frē-spō'kn. a. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frē'-stōne. f. Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, frē-thīnk'-ūr. f. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frē-wil'. f. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, frē'-wūm-ūn. f. A woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, frē'z. v.n. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frē'z. v.a. pret. **FROZE**, part. **FROZEN** or **FROZE**. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frā'te. v.a. pret. **FREIGHTED**, part. **FRAUGHT**, **FREIGHTED**. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burthen.

FREIGHT, frā'te. f. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frā'te-ūr. f. He who freights a vessel.

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FRENCH CHALK, frēnt'sh-tshā'k. f. An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frēnt'sh-ī-fy. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frēn'-ē-tik. a. Mad, distracted.

FRENZY, frēn'-zy. f. Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCY, frē'-kwēns. f. Crowd, concourse, assembly.

FREQUENCY, frē'-kwēn-sy. f. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

FREQUENT, frē'-kwēnt. a. Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To FREQUENT, frē'-kwēnt'. v. a. To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē'-kwēnt'-ābl. a. Conversable, accessible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē'-kwēnt'-tā-tiv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē'-kwēnt'-ūr. f. One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē'-kwēnt-ly. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frēs'-kō. f. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frēsh'. a. Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance, ruddy; free from saltiness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.

To FRESHEN, frēsh'n. v. a. To make fresh.

To FRESHEN, frēsh'n. v. n. To grow fresh.

FRESHET, frēsh'-lt. f. A pool of fresh water.

FRESHLY, frēsh'-ly. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frēsh'-nls. f. The state of being fresh.

FRET, frēt'. f. A frith, or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, passion.

To FRET, frēt'. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised

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work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frēt'. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.

FRETFUL, frēt'-fūl. a. Angry, peevish.

FRETFULLY, frēt'-fūl-ly. ad. Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frēt'-fūl-nls. f. Peevishness.

FRETTY, frēt'-ty. a. Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, frī-ā-bil'-ī-ty. f. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frī'-ābl. a. Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frī'-ēr. f. A religious, a brother of some regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frī'-ēr-like. a. Monastic, unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frī'-ēr-ly. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frī'-ēr-ly. f. A monastery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frīb'l. v. n. To trifle.

FRIBBLER, frīb'-lūr. f. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frīk-ā-sē. f. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICATION, frī-kā'-shūn. f. The act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICITION, frīk'-shūn. f. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.

FRIDAY, frī'-dā. f. The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frēnd'. f. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.

FRIENDLESS, frēnd'-līs. a. Wanting friends, wanting support.

FRIENDLINESS, frēnd'-ly-nls. f. A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frēnd'-ly. a. Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frēnd'-shīp. f. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.

FRIEZE, frī'ze. f. A coarse warm cloth.

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FRIEZE, frî'ze. } f. In architecture,
FRIZE, frê'z. } a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
FRIGAT, frîg'-ât. f. A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.
FRIGEFACATION, frî'-jê-fâk'-shûn. f. The act of making cold.
To FRIGHT, frî'te. v.a. To terrify, to disturb with fear.
FRIGHT, frî'te. f. A sudden terror.
To FRIGHTEN, frî'tn. v.a. To terrify, to shock with dread.
FRIGHTFUL, frî'te-fûl. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.
FRIGHTFULLY, frî'te-fûl-ý. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.
FRIGHTFULNESS, frî'te-fûl-nîs. f. The power of impressing terror.
FRIGID, frîdzh'-îd. a. Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.
FRIGIDITY, frî-jîd'-î-ty. f. Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY, frîdzh'-îd-ly. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.
FRIGIDNESS, frîdzh'-îd-nîs. f. Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK, frî-gô-rîf'-îk. a. Causing cold.
To FRILL, frîl'. v.n. To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.
FRINGE, frîndzh'. f. Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
To FRINGE, frîndzh'. v.a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.
FRIPPERY, frîp'-êr-ý. f. The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.
To FRISK, frîsk'. v.n. To leap, to skip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.
FRISK, frîsk'. f. A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISKER, frîsk'-ûr. f. A wanton, one not constant or settled.
FRISKINESS, frîsk'-ý-nîs. f. Gaiety, liveliness.
FRISKY, frîsk'-ý. a. Gay, airy.
FRIT, frî't. f. Among chymists, ashes or salt.
FRITH, frîth. f. A strait of the sea; a kind of net.
FRITTER, frî't-ûr. f. A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheesecake.

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To FRITTER, frî't-ûr. v.a. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.
FRIVOLOUS, frîv'-ô-lûs. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.
FRIVOLOUSNESS, frîv'-ô-lûf-nîs. f. Want of importance, triflingness.
FRIVOLOUSLY, frîv'-ô-lûf-ly. ad. Triflingly, without weight.
To FRIZLE, frîz'l. v.a. To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.
FRIZLER, frîz'-lûr. f. One that makes short curls.
FRO, frô'. ad. Backward, regressively; To and Fro, backwards and forwards.
FROCK, frôk'. f. A dress, a coat for children, a kind of close coat for men.
FROG, frôg'. f. A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.
FROGBIT, frôg'-bî't. f. An herb.
FROGFISH, frôg'-fîsh. f. A kind of fish.
FROGGRASS, frôg'-grâs. f. A kind of herb.
FROGLETTUCE, frôg'-lêt'-tis. f. A plant.
FROLICK, frôl'-îk. a. Gay, full of levity.
FROLICK, frôl'-îk. f. A wild prank, a flight of whim.
To FROLICK, frôl'-îk. v.n. To play wild pranks.
FROLICKLY, frôl'-îk-ly. ad. Gaily, wildly.
FROLICKSOME, frôl'-îk-sûm. a. Full of wild gaiety.
FROLICKSOMENESS, frôl'-îk-sûm-nîs. f. Wildness of gaiety, pranks.
FROLICKSOMELY, frôl'-îk-sûm-ly. ad. With wild gaiety.
FROM, frôm'. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession, descent, or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as From above, from the parts above; From afar; From behind; From high.
FRONDIFEROUS, frôn-dîf'-fê-rûs. a. Bearing leaves.
FRONT, frônt'. f. The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face;

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the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.
To FRONT, frônt'. v.a. To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.
To FRONT, frônt'. v.n. To stand foremost.
FRONTAL, frônt'-âl. f. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.
FRONTATED, frôn'-tâ-tîd. a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cusped.
FRONTBOX, frônt'-bôk's. f. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.
FRONTED, frônt'-îd. a. Formed with a front.
FRONTIER, frôn'-tyêr. f. The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.
FRONTIER, frôn'-tyêr. a. Bordering.
FRONTISPIECE, frôn'-tis-pês. f. That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
FRONTLESS, frônt'-lîs. a. Without blushes, without shame.
FRONTLET, frônt'-lî't. f. A bandage worn upon the forehead.
FRONTROOM, frônt'-rôm. f. An apartment in the forepart of the house.
FRORE, frô're. a. Frozen.
FROST, frôst'. f. The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.
FROSTBITTEN, frôst'-bîtn. a. Nipped or withered by the frost.
FROSTED, frôs'-tîd. a. Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.
FROSTILY, frôs'-tî-ly. ad. With frost, with excessive cold.
FROSTINESS, frôs'-ty-nîs. f. Cold, freezing cold.
FROSTNAIL, frôst'-nâle. f. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.
FROSTWORK, frôst'-wûrk. f. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.
FROSTY, frôs'-ty. a. Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.
FROTH, frâ'th. f. Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation;

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tion; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
 To FROTH, frô'th. v. n. To foam, to throw out spume.
 FROTHILY, frô'th'-l-ly. ad. With foam, with spume; in any empty trifling manner.
 FROTHY, frô'th'-y. a. Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, trifling.
 FROUNCE, froun'se. f. A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.
 To FROUNCE, froun'se. v. a. To frizzle or curl the hair.
 FROUZY, frou'-zy. a. Dim, foetid, musty. A cant word.
 FROWARD, frô'-wêrd. a. Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.
 FROWARDLY, frô'-wêrd-ly. ad. Peevishly, perversely.
 FROWARDNESS, frô'-wêrd-nîs. f. Peevishness, perverseness.
 To FROWN, frown'. v. a. To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.
 FROWN, frown'. f. A wicked look, a look of displeasure.
 FROWNINGLY, frô'wn-îng-ly. ad. Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
 FROZEN, frô'zn. part. pass. of FREEZE.
 FRUCTIFEROUS, frûk-tîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Bearing fruit.
 To FRUCTIFY, frûk'-tî-fy. v. a. To make fruitful, to fertilise.
 To FRUCTIFY, frûk'-tî-fy. v. n. To bear fruit.
 FRUCTIFICATION, frûk-tî-fî-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.
 FRUCTUOUS, frûk'-tû-ûs. a. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.
 FRUGAL, frô'-gâl. a. Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.
 FRUGALITY, frô'-gâl'-l-tî. f. Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.
 FRUGALLY, frô'-gâl-ly. ad. Parsimoniously, sparingly.
 FRUGIFEROUS, frô-jîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Bearing fruit.
 FRUIT, frô't. f. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.
 FRUITAGE, frô't-îdzh. f. Fruit collectively, various fruits.
 FRUITBEARER, frô't-bêr-ûr. f. That which produces fruit.

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FRUITBEARING, frô't-bêr-îng. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.
 FRUITERER, frô't-êr-ûr. f. One who trades in fruit.
 FRUITERY, frô't-êr-y. f. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.
 FRUITFUL, frô't-fûl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.
 FRUITFULLY, frô't-fûl-ly. ad. In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly.
 FRUITFULNESS, frô't-fûl-nîs. f. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.
 FRUITGROVES, frô't-grôvz. f. Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.
 FRUITION, frô'îh'-ûn. f. Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.
 FRUITIVE, frô'-î-tîv. a. Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.
 FRUITLESS, frô't-lîs. a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.
 FRUITLESSLY, frô't-lîs-ly. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.
 FRUIT-TIME, frô't-tîme. f. The Autumn.
 FRUIT-TREE, frô't-trê. f. A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
 FRUMENTACIOUS, frô-mên-tâ'-shûs. a. Made of grain.
 FRUMENTY, frô'-mên-tî. f. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
 To FRUMP, frûmp'. v. a. To mock, to browbeat.
 To FRUSH, frûsh'. v. a. To break, bruise, or crush.
 FRUSTRANEOUS, frûs-trâ'-nyûs. a. Vain, useless, unprofitable.
 To FRUSTRATE, frûs'-trâte. v. a. To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.
 FRUSTRATE, frûs'-trâte. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.
 FRUSTRATION, frûs-trâ'-shûn. f. Disappointment, defeat.
 FRUSTRATIVE, frûs'-trâ-tîv. a. Fallacious, disappointing.
 FRUSTRATORY, frûs'-trâ-tûr'-y. a. That which makes any procedure void.
 FRUSTUM, frûs'-tûm. f. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
 FRY, frý'. f. The swarm of little

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fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.
 To FRY, frý'. v. a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
 To FRY, frý'. v. n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
 FRY, frý'. f. A dish of things fried.
 FRYINGPAN, frý'-îng-pân. f. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
 To FUB, fûb'. v. a. To put off.
 FUB, fûb'. f. A plump chubby boy.
 FUCATED, fû'-kâ-tîd. a. Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.
 FUCUS, fû'-kûs. f. Paint for the face.
 To FUDDLE, fûd'l. v. a. To make drunk.
 To FUDDLE, fûd'l. v. n. To drink to excess.
 FUEL, fû'-îl. f. The matter or aliment of fire.
 FUGACIOUS, fû-gâ'-shûs. a. Volatile; flying away.
 FUGACIOUSNESS, fû-gâ'-shûs-nîs. f. Volatility, the quality of flying away.
 FUGACITY, fû-gâs'-l-tî. f. Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.
 FUGITIVE, fû'-jî-tîv. a. Not tenable; unsteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.
 FUGITIVE, fû'-jî-tîv. f. One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.
 FUGITIVENESS, fû'-jî-tîv-nîs. f. Volatility; instability, uncertainty.
 FUGUE, fû'g. f. A term in musick.
 FULCIMENT, fûl'-fý-mênt. f. That on which a body rests.
 To FULFIL, fûl'-fil'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.
 FULFRAUGHT, fûl-frâ't. a. Full stored.
 FULGENCY, fûl'-jên-fý. f. Splendour.
 FULGENT, fûl'-jênt. a. Shining, dazzling.
 FULGID, fûl'-jîd. a. Shining, glittering.
 FULGIDITY, fûl-jîd'-l-tî. f. Splendour.
 FULGOUR,

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FULGOUR, fŭl'-gŭr. f. Splendour, dazzling brightness.
 FULGURATION, fŭl'-gŭ-ră'-shŭn. f. The act of lightening.
 FULIGINOUS, fŭ-lidzh'-In-ŭs. a. Sooty, smoky.
 FULL, fŭl'. a. Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crouded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing further is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.
 FULL, fŭl'. f. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
 FULL, fŭl'. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.
 FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'-blŏn. a. Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
 FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl'-bŏt'-tŭmd. a. Having a large bottom.
 FULL-EARED, fŭl'-ĕrd. a. Having the heads full of grain.
 FULL-EYED, fŭl'-ĭde. a. Having large prominent eyes.
 FULL-FED, fŭl'-fĕd'. a. Sated, fat, saginated.
 FULL-LADEN, fŭl'-lădn. a. Laden till there can be no more.
 FULL-SPREAD, fŭl'-sprĕd'. a. Spread to the utmost extent.
 FULL-SUMMED, fŭl'-sŭmd'. a. Complete in all its parts.
 To FULL, fŭl'. v. n. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
 FULLAGE, fŭl'-lăge. f. The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
 FULLER, fŭl'-lŭr. f. One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.
 FULLERS EARTH, fŭl'-lŭrz-ĕrth'. f. A kind of marl or clay used in fulling.
 FULLERY, fŭl'-lĕ-rŷ. f. The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
 FULLINGMILL, fŭl'-lĭng-mĭl. f. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.
 FULLY, fŭl'-lŷ. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.
 FULMINANT, fŭl'-mĭ-nănt. a. Thundering, making a noise like thunder.
 To FULMINATE, fŭl'-mĭ-năte. v. n. To thunder; to make a loud noise

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or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
 FULMINATION, fŭl'-mĭ-nă'-shŭn. f. The act of thundering; denunciation of censure.
 FULMINATORY, fŭl''-mĭn-ă-tŭr'-ŷ. a. Thundering, striking horror.
 FULNESS, fŭl'-nĭs. f. The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
 FULSOME, fŭl'-sŭm. a. Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.
 FULSOMELY, fŭl'-sŭm-lŷ. ad. Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.
 FULSOMENESS, fŭl'-sŭm-nĭs. f. Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.
 FUMAGE, fŭ'-măje. f. Hearth-money.
 FUMATORY, fŭ'-mă-tŭr'-ŷ. f. An herb.
 To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. n. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.
 FUMBLER, fŭm'-blŭr. f. One who acts awkwardly.
 FUMBLINGLY, fŭm'-blĭng-lŷ. ad. In an awkward manner.
 FUME, fŭ'me. f. Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.
 To FUME, fŭ'me. v. n. To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.
 To FUME, fŭ'me. v. a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.
 FUMETTE, fŭ'-mĕt'. f. The stink of meat.
 FUMID, fŭ'-mĭd. a. Smoky, vaporous.
 FUMIDITY, fŭ'-mĭd'-ĭ-tŷ. f. Smokiness, tendency to smoke.
 To FUMIGATE, fŭ'-mĭ-găte. v. n. To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.
 FUMIGATION, fŭ-mĭ-gă'-shŭn. f. Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.
 FUMINGLY, fŭ'-mĭng-lŷ. ad. Angrily, in a rage.
 FUMITER, fŭ'-mĭ-tŭr. f. See FUMATORY.
 FUMOUS, fŭ'-mŭs. } a. Producing
 FUMY, fŭ'-mŷ. } fumes.

F U R

FUN, fŭn'. f. Sport, high merriment.
 FUNCTION, fŭnk'-shŭn. f. Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.
 FUND, fŭnd'. f. Stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money.
 FUNDAMENT, fŭn'-dă-mĕnt. f. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.
 FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn'-dă-mĕn'-tăl. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.
 FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn'-dă-mĕn'-tăl. f. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.
 FUNDAMENTALLY, fŭn'-dă-mĕn'-tăl-lŷ. ad. Essentially, originally.
 FUNERAL, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. f. The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.
 FUNERAL, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.
 FUNEREAL, fŭ'-nĕ-ryăl. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.
 FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŏs'-ĭ-tŷ. f. Unsolid excrescence.
 FUNGOUS, fŭng'-gŭs. a. Excrescent, spongy.
 FUNGUS, fŭng'-gŭs. f. Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.
 FUNICLE, fŭ'-nĭkl. f. A small cord.
 FUNICULAR, fŭ'-nĭk'-ŭ-lăr. a. Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
 FUNK, fŭnk'. f. A stink.
 FUNNEL, fŭn'-nĭl. f. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.
 FUR, fŭr'. f. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.
 To FUR, fŭr'. v. a. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.
 FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr'-răt. a. Made of fur.

FUR

FURACIOUS, fû-râ'-shûs. a. Thievish.
FURACITY, fû-râs'-i-tý. f. Disposition to theft.
FURBELOW, fûr'-bê-lô. f. Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.
To FURBELOW, fûr'-bê-lô. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.
To FURBISH, fûr'-bîsh. v. a. To burnish, to polish, to rub up.
FURBISHER, fûr'-bîsh-ûr. f. One who polishes any thing.
FURCATION, fûr-kâ'-shûn. f. Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
FURFUR, fûr'-fûr. f. Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff.
FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'-shûs. a. Husky, branny, scaly.
FURIOUS, fû-ryûs. a. Mad, phrenetick; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.
FURIOUSLY, fû-ryûf-lý. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.
FURIOUSNESS, fû-ryûf-nîs. f. Frenzy, madness, transport of passion.
To FURL, fûr'l. v. a. To draw up, to contract.
FURLONG, fûr'-lông. f. A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.
FURLOUGH, fûr'-lô. f. A temporary dismissal from military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.
FURMENTY, fûr'-mên-tý. f. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.
FURNACE, fûr'-nîs. f. An inclosed fireplace.
To FURNISH, fûr'-nîsh. v. a. To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.
FURNISHER, fûr'-nîsh-ûr. f. One who supplies or fits out.
FURNITURE, fûr'-nî-tshûr. f. Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.
FURRIER, fûr'-yér. f. A dealer in furs.
FURROW, fûr'-rô. f. A small trench

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made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.
FURROW-WEED, fûr'-rô-wê'd. f. A weed that grows in furrowed land.
To FURROW, fûr'-rô. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.
FURRY, fûr'-ry. a. Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.
FURTHER, fûr'-thér. a. FORTH, FURTHER, FURTHEST. At a great distance; beyond this.
FURTHER, fûr'-thér. ad. To a greater distance.
To FURTHER, fûr'-thér. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.
FURTHERANCE, fûr'-thér-ânse. f. Promotion; advancement, help.
FURTHERER, fûr'-thér-ûr. f. Promoter, advancer.
FURTHERMORE, fûr'-thér-môre. ad. Moreover, besides.
FURTIVE, fûr'-tîv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.
FURUNCLE, fû-rûnkl. f. A bile, an angry pustule.
FURY, fû-ry. f. Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.
FURZE, fûr'z. f. Gorse, goss.
FURZY, fûr'-zy. a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.
FUSCATION, fûf-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of darkening.
To FUSE, fû'ze. v. a. To melt, to put into fusion.
To FUSE, fû'ze. v. n. To be melted.
FUSEE, fû-zê. f. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musquet; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.
FUSIBLE, fû-sîbl. a. Capable of being melted.
FUSIBILITY, fû-fý-bîl'-i-tý. f. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

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FUSIL, fû-sîl. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.
FUSIL, fû-zê. f. A firelock, a small neat musquet; in heraldry, something like a spindle.
FUSILIER, fû-zîl-lê'r. f. A soldier armed with a fusil.
FUSION, fû'-zhûn. f. The act of melting; the state of being melted.
FUSS, fûs'. f. A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.
FUST, fûst'. f. The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
FUSTIAN, fûf'-tshân. f. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.
FUSTIAN, fûf'-tshân. a. Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.
FUSTICK, fûs'-tik. f. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.
To FUSTIGATE, fûs'-tî-gâte. v. a. To beat with a stick.
FUSTILARIAN, fûf'-tý-lâ-ryân. f. A low fellow, a slinkard.
FUSTINESS, fûs'-tý-nîs. f. Mouldiness, stink.
FUSTY, fûs'-tý. a. Smelling mouldy.
FUTILE, fû'-tîl. a. Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.
FUTILITY, fû-tîl'-i-tý. f. Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.
FUTTOCKS, fû'-tûks. f. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE, fû'-tshûr. a. That which will be hereafter, to come.
FUTURE, fû'-tshûr. f. Time to come.
FUTURELY, fû'-tshûr-lý. ad. In time to come.
FUTURITION, fû-tshô-rîsh'-ûn. f. The state of being to be.
FUTURITY, fû-tshô-rî-tý. f. Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.
To FUZZ, fûz'. v. n. To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fûz'-bâl. f. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
FY, fý'. interj.

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GAI

GABARDINE, gáb-ár-dě'n. f. A coarse frock.
To GABBLE, gáb'l. v. n. To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.
GABBLE, gáb'l. f. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.
GABBLER, gáb'-lúr. f. A prater, a chattering fellow.
GABEL, gá'bl. f. An excise, a tax.
GABION, gá'-byún. f. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
GABLE, gá'bl. f. The sloping roof of a building.
GAD, gád'. f. A wedge or ingot of steel; a file or graver.
To GAD, gád'. v. n. To ramble about without any settled purpose.
GADDER, gád'-dúr. f. A Rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.
GADDINGLY, gád'-dĩng-lý. ad. In a rambling manner.
GADFLY, gád'-flý. f. A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about.
GAFF, gáf'. f. A harpoon or large hook.
GAFFER, gáf'-fúr. f. A word of respect, now obsolete.
GAFFLES, gáf'fz. f. Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.
To GAG, gág'. v. n. To stop the mouth.
GAG, gág'. f. Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
GAGE, gá'je. f. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.
To GAGE, gá'je. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.
To GAGGLE, gág'l. v. n. To make noise like a goose.
GAIETY, gá'-l-tý. f. See **GAJETTY**.
GAILY, gá'-lý. ad. Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

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GAIN, gá'ne. f. Profit, advantage; interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.
To GAIN, gá'ne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; To gain over, to draw to another party or interest.
To GAIN, gá'ne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.
GAINER, gá'n-úr. f. One who receives profit or advantage.
GAINFUL, gá'n-fúl. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.
GAINFULLY, gá'n-fúl-ý. ad. Profitably, advantageously.
GAINFULNESS, gá'n-fúl-nls. f. Lucrativeness.
GAINGIVING, gá'n-gív-ing. f. The same as misgiving, a giving against.
GAINLESS, gá'n-lis. a. Unprofitable.
GAINLESSNESS, gá'n-léf-nls. f. Unprofitableness.
GAINLY, gá'n-lý. ad. Handily, readily.
To GAINSAY, gá'n-fá. v. a. To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.
GAINSAYER, gá'n-fá-úr. f. Opponent, adversary.
'GAINST, gěnt'. prep. For against.
GAIRISH, gá'-rísh. a. Gaudy, showy; extravagantly gay, flighty.
GAIRISHNESS, gá'-rísh-nls. f. Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.
GAIT, gá'te. f. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.
GALAXY, gá'-lák-ý. f. The milky way.
GALBANUM, gál'-bá-núm. f. A kind of gum.
GALE, gále. f. A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GAL

GALEAS, gál'-yás. f. A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.
GALEATED, gál'-yá-tíd. a. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monks-hood.
GALLOT, gál'-yút. f. A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase.
GALL, gál'. f. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.
To GALL, gál'. v. a. To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away; to tease, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischief.
To GALL, gál'. v. n. To fret.
GALLANT, gál'-lánt. a. Gay, well dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious; inclined to courtship.
GALLANT, gál'-lánt. f. A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.
GALLANTLY, gál'-lánt-lý. ad. Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.
GALLANTRY, gál'-lánt-trý. f. Splendour of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.
GALLEON, gál'-lő'n. f. A large ship of four or five decks, in use only among the Spaniards.
GALLERY, gál'-lér-ý. f. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.
GALLEY, gál'-lý. f. A vessel driven with oars.
GALLEY-SLAVE, gál'-lý-sláve. f. A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

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GALLIARD, gál'-lyárd. f. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, spritely dance.
 GALLIARDISE, gál'-lyár-díze. f. Merriment, exuberant gaiety.
 GALLICISM, gál'-ly-sizm. f. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.
 GALLIGASKINS, gál'-ly-gás'-kíns. f. Large open hose.
 GALLIMATIA, gál'-ly-má'-shá. f. Nonsense, talk without meaning.
 GALLIMAUFRY, gál'-ly-má'-frý. f. A hochpoch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
 GALLIOT, gál'-lyút. f. A small swift galley.
 GALLIPOT, gál'-ly-pót. f. A pot painted and glazed.
 GALLON, gál'-lún. f. A liquid measure of four quarts.
 GALLOON, gál'-lón. f. A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
 To GALLOP, gál'-lúp. v. n. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.
 GALLOP, gál'-lúp. f. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
 GALLOPER, gál'-lúp-úr. f. A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.
 GALLOWAY, gál'-lò-wá. f. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
 To GALLOW, gál'-lò. v. a. To terrify, to fright.
 GALLOWGLASSES, gál'-lò-gláf-séz. Soldiers among the Irish.
 GALLOWS, gál'-lús. f. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that deserves the gallows.
 GALLOWTREE, gál'-lò-tré. f. The tree of terrour; the gallows.
 GAMBADE, gám-bá'de. } f. Spat-
 GAMBADO, gám-bá'-dò. } ter-
 dashes.
 GAMBLER, gám'-blúr. f. A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.
 GAMBODGE, gám-bò'je. f. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.
 To GAMBOL, gám'-búl. v. n. To dance, to skip, to frisk.
 GAMBOL, gám'-búl. f. A skip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.
 GAMBREL, gám'-ríl. f. The hind leg of a horse.

G A N

GAME, gá'me. f. Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.
 To GAME, gá'me. v. n. To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.
 GAMECOCK, gá'me-kók. f. A cock bred to fight.
 GAMEEGG, gá'me-ég. f. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.
 GAMEKEEPER, gá'me-kép-úr. f. A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.
 GAMESOME, gá'me-súm. a. Frolicksome, gay, sportive.
 GAMESOMENESS, gá'me-súm-nís. f. Sportiveness, merriment.
 GAMESOMELY, gá'me-súm-ly. ad. Merrily.
 GAMESTER, gá'mf-túr. f. One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry frolicksome person; a prostitute.
 GAMMER, gám'-múr. f. The compellation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.
 GAMMON, gám'-mún. f. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.
 GAMUT, gám'-út. f. The scale of musical notes.
 'GAN, gán'. for Began, from 'Gin, for Begin.
 GANDER, gán'-dúr. f. The male of the goose.
 To GANG, gáng'. v. n. To go, to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.
 GANG, gáng'. f. A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.
 GANGLION, gáng'-glyún. f. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.
 To GANGRENATE, gáng'-gré-náte. v. a. To produce a gangrene; to mortify.
 GANGRENE, gán'-grén. f. A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
 To GANGRENE, gán'-grén. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.
 GANGRENOUS, gán'-grý-nús. a. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.
 GANGWAY, gáng'-wá. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
 GANGWEEK, gáng'-wék. f. Rogation week.

G A R

GANTELOPE, gánt'-lúp. } f. A mi-
 GANTLET, gánt'-lít. } litary
 punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.
 GANZA, gán'-za. f. A kind of wild goose.
 GAOL, já'le. f. A prison, a place of confinement.
 To GAOL, já'le. v. a. To imprison; to commit to gaol.
 GAOLDELIVERY, já'le-dě-liv'-úr-ý. f. The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.
 GAOLER, já'le-úr. f. Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.
 GAP, gáp'. f. An opening in a broken fence; a bench; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacuity.
 GAP-TOOTHED, gáp'-tòht. a. Having interstices between the teeth.
 To GAPE, gáp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.
 GAPER, gá'-púr. f. One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.
 GARB, gá'rb. f. Dress, cloaths; fashion of dress; exterior appearance.
 GARBAGE, gá'r-bídz. f. The bowels, the offal.
 GARBEL, gá'r-bíl. f. A plank next the keel of a ship.
 GARBIDGE, gá'r-bídz. f. Corrupted from GARBAGE.
 GARBISH, gá'r-bísh. f. A corruption from GARBAGE.
 To GARBLE, gá'r-bl. v. a. To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.
 GARBLER, gá'r-blúr. f. He who separates one part from another.
 GARBOIL, gá'r-boil. f. Disorder, tumult, uproar.
 GARD, gá'rd. f. Wardship, care, custody.
 GARDEN, gá'r-dín. f. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.
 GARDEN-WARE, gá'r-dín-wáre. f. The produce of gardens.
 GARDENER, gá'rd-núr. f. He that attends or cultivates gardens.
 GAR-

G A R

GARDENING, gá'rd-níng. f. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gá'r-gá-rízm. f. A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gá'r-gá-ríze. v. a. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gá'rgl. v. a. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gá'rgl. f. A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARLAND, gá'r-lánd. f. A wreath of branches or flowers.

GARLICK, gá'r-lík. f. A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gá'r-lík-é'-túr. f. A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gá'r-mént. f. Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gá'r-núr. f. A place in which threshed grain is stored up.

To GARNER, gá'r-núr. v. a. To store as in garners.

GARNET, gá'r-nít. f. A gem.

To GARNISH, gá'r-nísh. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gá'r-nísh. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gá'r-nísh-mént. f. Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gá'r-ní-tshúr. f. Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN, gá'r-rún. f. A small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse.

GARRET, gá'r-rít. f. A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETEER, gá'r-rét-tér. f. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gá'r-rí-sún. f. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GARRISON, gá'r-rí-sún. v. a. To secure by fortresses.

GARRULITY, gá'r-rú'-lí-tý. f. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gá'r-rú-lús. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gá'r-túr. f. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gá'r-túr. v. a. To bind with a garter.

G A U

GARTH, gérth. f. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gás'. f. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gáf-kô-ná'de. f. A boast, a bravado.

To GASH, gásh'. v. a. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gásh'. f. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gás'-kínz. f. Wide hose, wide breeches.

To GASP, gásp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

GASP, gásp'. f. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To GAST, gást'. v. a. To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gás'-trík. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gáf-trót'-ô-mý. f. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gát'. f. The preterite of GET.

GATE, gá'te. f. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gá'te-vên. f. The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gá'te-wá. f. A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gáth'-úr. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, gáth'-úr. v. n. To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gáth'-úr. f. Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gáth'-ér-rúr. f. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gáth'-ér-íng. f. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gá'd. f. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gá'd. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gá'-dér-y. f. Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gá'-dí-lý. ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, gá'-dý-nís. f. Showiness, tinsel appearance.

G A Z

GAUDY, gá'-dý. a. Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gá'-dý. f. A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gá've. The preterite of GIVE.

GAVEL, gáv'-íl. f. A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gáv'-íl-kínd. f. In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

To GAUGE, gá'je. v. a. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gá'je. f. A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gá'-júr. f. One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gánt'. a. Thin, slender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gánt'-lý. ad. Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gánt'-lít. f. An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gá'z. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK, gá'k. f. A cuckoo, a foolish fellow.

GAUNTREE, gá'n-tré. f. A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, gá'. a. Airy, chearful, merry, frolick; fine, showy.

GAYETY, gá'-í-tý. f. Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show.

GAYLY, gá'-lý. ad. Merrily, cheerfully, showily.

GAYNESS, gá'-nís. f. Gayety, finery.

To GAZE, gá'ze. v. n. To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.

GAZE, gá'ze. f. Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gá'-zúr. f. He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZEFUL, gá'ze-fúl. a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gá'ze-hound. f. A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gá'-zét'. f. A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gáz-ét-tér. f. A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gá'-zíng-stók. f. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON,

GAZON, gá-zò'n. f. In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.
 GEAR, gér. f. Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.
 GEE, jé'. A term used by waggoners to their horses, when they would have them go faster.
 GEESE, gés. The plural of Goose.
 GELABLE, jé'-lâbl. a. What may be congealed.
 GELATINE, jél'-â-tine. }
 GELATINOUS, jé'-lât'-în-ús. } a.
 Formed into a jelly.
 To GELD, gèld'. v. a. preter. GELDED or GELT, part. pass. GELDED or GELT. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.
 GELDER, gèld'-ûr. f. One that performs the act of castration.
 GELDER-ROSE, gél'-dûr-rô'ze. f. A plant.
 GELDING, gél'-ding. f. Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.
 GELID, jél'-id. a. Extremely cold.
 GELIDITY, jé'-lid'-i-tý. f. Extreme cold.
 GELIDNESS, jél'-id-nís. f. Extreme cold.
 GELLY, jél'-ly. f. Any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluey substance.
 GELT, gèlt'. part. pass. of GELD.
 GEM, jém'. f. A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.
 To GEM, jém'. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.
 To GEM, jém'. v. n. To put forth the first buds.
 GEMELLIPAROUS, jé' mël-líp'-pâ-rús. a. Bearing twins.
 To GEMINATE, jém'-mý-nâte. v. a. To double.
 GEMINATION, jém'-mý-nâ'-shùn. f. Repetition, reduplication.
 GEMINY, jém'-mý-ný. f. Twins, a pair, a brace.
 GEMINOUS, jém'-mý-nús. a. Double.
 GEMMAR, jém'-mâr. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.
 GEMMEOUS, jém'-mýus. a. Tending to gems; resembling gems.
 GENDER, jén'-dûr. f. A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.
 To GENDER, jén'-dûr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cause.
 To GENDER, jén'-dûr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.
 GENEALOGICAL, jén'-é-â-lôdzh'-

i-kâl. a. Pertaining to descents or families.
 GENEALOGIST, jén'-é-âl'-ô-gist. f. He who traces descents.
 GENEALOGY, jén'-é-âl'-ô-jý. f. History of the succession of families.
 GENERABLE, jén'-é-râbl. a. That may be produced or begotten.
 GENERAL, jén'-é-râl. a. Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; publick, comprising the whole; extensive; though not universal; common, usual.
 GENERAL, jén'-é-râl. f. The whole, the totality; the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.
 GENERALISSIMO, jén'-é-râ-lís'-sý-mô. f. The supreme commander.
 GENERALITY, jén'-é-râl'-i-tý. f. The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.
 GENERALLY, jén'-é-râl'-ý. ad. In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally, commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.
 GENERALNESS, jén'-é-râl-nís. f. Wide extent, though short of universality, frequency, commonness.
 GENERALTY, jén'-é-râl'-tý. f. The whole, the greater part.
 GENERANT, jén'-é-rânt. f. The begetting or productive power.
 To GENERATE, jén'-é-râte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.
 GENERATION, jén'-é-râ'-shùn. f. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.
 GENERATIVE, jén'-é-râ-tiv. a. Having the power of propagation; prolifick, having the power of production, fruitful.
 GENERATOR, jén'-é-râ-tûr. f. The power which begets, causes, or produces.
 GENERIC, jé'-nér'-i-kâl. }
 GENERICK, jé'-nér'-rik. } a.
 That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.
 GENERICALLY, jé'-nér'-i-kâl'-ý. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the species.
 GENEROSITY, jén'-é-rôs'-i-tý. f. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jén'-é-rús. a. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.
 GENEROUSLY, jén'-é-rús-ly. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly, liberally, munificently.
 GENEROUSNESS, jén'-é-rús-nís. f. The quality of being generous.
 GENESIS, jén'-é-sís. f. Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.
 GENET, jén'-nit. f. A small well proportioned Spanish horse.
 GENETHLIACAL, gè'-nèth-thî'-â-kâl. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.
 GENETHLIACKS, gè'-nèth-ly'-âks. f. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
 GENETHLIATICK, gè'-nèth-ly'-ât'-ik. f. He who calculates nativities.
 GENEVA, jé'-né'-vâ. f. A distilled spirituous water.
 GENIAL, jé'-nyâl. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulness or supports life; natural, native.
 GENIALLY, jé'-nyâl-ly. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.
 GENICULATED, jé'-nik'-û-lâ-tid. a. Knotted, jointed.
 GENICULATION, jé'-nik-û-lâ'-shùn. f. Knottiness.
 GENIO, jé'-nyô. f. A man of a particular turn of mind.
 GENITALS, jén'-i-tâlz. f. Parts belonging to generation.
 GENITING, jén'-ni-tîn. f. An early apple gathered in June.
 GENITIVE, jén'-i-tiv. a. In grammar, the name of a case.
 GENIUS, jé'-nyús. f. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.
 GENTEEL, jén'-tél. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.
 GENTEELLY, jén'-tél-ly. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.
 GENTEELNESS, jén'-tél-nís. f. Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.
 GEN-

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GENTIAN, jén'-tshán. f. Felwort or baldmony.
GENTIANELLA, jén-tshá-nél'-lá. f. A kind of blue colour.
GENTILE, jén'-tíle. f. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.
GENTILISM, jén'-tí-lízm. f. Heathenism, paganism.
GENTILITIOUS, jén-tí-lísh'-ús. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.
GENTILITY, jén-tí-lí-tý. f. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.
GENTLE, jént'l. a. Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacifick.
GENTLEFOLK, jént'l-fók. f. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
GENTLEMAN, jént'l-mán. f. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.
GENTLEMANLIKE, jént'l-mán-like. }
GENTLEMANLY, jént'l-mán-lý. } a.
 Becoming a man of birth.
GENTLENESS, jént'l-nís. f. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.
GENTLESHIP, jént'l-shíp. f. Carriage of a gentleman.
GENTLEWOMAN, jént'l-wúm-ún. f. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.
GENTLY, jént'l-lý. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.
GENTRY, jén'-trý. f. Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility real or ironical.
GENUFLECTION, jé'-nú-flék"-shún. f. The act of bending the knee, adoration expressed by bending the knee.
GENUINE, jén'-ú-lín. a. Not spurious.
GENUINELY, jén'-ú-lín-lý. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.
GENUINENESS, jén'-ú-lín-nís. f. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.
GENUS, jé'-nú. f. In science, a

GEO

class of being, comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.
GEOCENTRICK, jé'-ó-sén'-trík. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.
GEODÆSIA, jé'-ó-dé'-syá. f. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.
GEODÆTICAL, jé'-ó-dét'-l-kál. a. Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.
GEOGRAPHER, jóg'-grá-fúr. f. One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.
GEOGRAPHICAL, jé'-ó-gráf"-l-kál. a. Relating to geography.
GEOGRAPHICALLY, jé'-ó-gráf"-l-kál-ý. ad. In a geographical manner.
GEOGRAPHY, jóg'-grá-fý. f. Knowledge of the earth.
GEOLOGY, jé'-ó-lí-ó-jý. f. The doctrine of the earth.
GEOMANCER, jé'-ó-mán-súr. f. A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.
GEOMANCY, jé'-ó-mán-sý. f. The act of foretelling by figures.
GEOMANTICK, jé'-ó-mán'-tík. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.
GEOMETER, jé'-óm'-é-túr. f. One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.
GEOMETRAL, jé'-óm'-é-trál. a. Pertaining to geometry.
GEOMETRICAL, jé'-ó-mét"-trí-kál. }
GEOMETRICK, jé'-ó-mét"-trík. } a.
 Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.
GEOMETRICALLY, jé'-ó-mét"-trí-kál-ý. ad. According to the laws of geometry.
GEOMETRICIAN, jé'-ó-mét"-trísh"-án. f. One skilled in geometry.
To GEOMETRIZE, jé'-óm'-é-tríze. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.
GEOMETRY, jóm'-mê-trý. f. The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered.
GEOPONICAL, jé'-ó-pón'-l-kál. a. Relating to agriculture.
GEOPONICKS, jé'-ó-pón'-lks. f. The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.
GEORGE, já'rje. f. A figure of St.

GET

George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.
GEORGICK, já'r-jík. f. Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.
GEORGICK, já'r-jík. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.
GEOTICK, jé'-ót'-ík. a. Belonging to the earth.
GERENT, jé'-rént. a. Carrying, bearing.
GERMAN, jér'-mán. f. A first cousin.
GERMAN, jér'-mán. a. Related.
GERMANDER, jér'-mán-dúr. f. A plant.
GERME, jérm'. f. A sprout or shoot.
GERMIN, jér'-mín. f. A shooting or sprouting seed.
To GERMINATE, jér'-mí-náte. v. n. To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.
GERMINATION, jér-mí-ná'-shún. f. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.
GERUND, jér'-rúnd. f. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.
GEST, jét'. f. A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.
GESTATION, jés'-tá'-shún. f. The act of bearing the young in the womb.
To GESTICULATE, jés'-tik'-ú-láte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to shew postures.
GESTICULATION, jés'-tik'-ú-lá'-shún. f. Antick tricks, various postures.
GESTURE, jés'-tshúr. f. Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.
To GET, gét'. v. a. pret. I Got, anciently GAT, part. pass. Got or GOTTEN. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.
To GET, gét'. v. n. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to escape; To get over, to pass without being stopped; To get up, to rise

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rise from repose, to rise from a seat;
To get in, to enter.
GETTER, gét'-túr. f. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.
GETTING, gét'-tíng. f. Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.
GEWGAW, gú'-gá. f. A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.
GEWGAW, gú'-gá. a. Splendidly trifling, showy without value.
GHASTFUL, gáft'-fúl. a. Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.
GHASTLINESS, gáft'-lý-nls. f. Horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.
GHASTLY, gáft'-lý. a. Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.
GHASTNESS, gáft'-nls. f. Ghastliness, horror of look.
GHERKIN, gér'-kín. f. A pickled cucumber.
GHOST, góft. f. The soul of man; a spirit appearing after death; to give up the Ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.
GHOSTLINESS, góft'-lý-nls. f. Spiritual tendency, quality having reference chiefly to the soul.
GHOSTLY, góft'-lý. a. Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.
GIANT, jí'-ánt. f. A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.
GIANTESS, jí'-án-tés. f. A she giant.
GIANTLIKE, jí'-ánt-like. } a. Giantly, jí'-ánt-lý. } gantick, vast.
GIANTSHIP, jí'-ánt-shíp. f. Quality or character of a giant.
GIBBE, gíb'. f. Any old worn-out animal.
To GIBBER, gíb'-búr. v. n. To speak inarticulately.
GIBBERISH, gíb'-bér-ísh. f. Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.
GIBBET, jíb'-bít. f. A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed; any traverse beams.
To GIBBET, jíb'-bít. v. a. To hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going transverse.
GIBBOSITY, gíb-bós'-i-ty. f. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.
GIBBOUS, gíb'-bús. a. Convex,

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protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crookbacked.
GIBBOUSNESS, gíb'-bús-nls. f. Convexity, prominence.
GIBCAT, gíb'-kát'. f. An old worn-out cat.
To GIBE, jí'be. v. n. To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.
To GIBE, jí'be. v. a. To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.
GIBE, jí'be. f. Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.
GIBER, jí'-búr. f. A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.
GIBINGLY, jí'-bíng-lý. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.
GIBLETS, jíb'-lits. f. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.
GIDDILY, gíd'-dý-lý. ad. With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.
GIDDINESS, gíd'-dý-nls. f. The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.
GIDDY, gíd'-dý. a. Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.
GIDDYBRAINED, gíd'-dý-bránd. a. Careless, thoughtless.
GIDDYHEADED, gíd'-dý-héd-id. a. Without steadiness or constancy.
GIDDYPACED, gíd'-dý-páft. a. Moving without regularity.
GIER-EAGLE, gér'-égl. f. An eagle of a particular kind.
GIFT, gíft'. f. A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.
GIFTED, gíft'-tid. a. Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.
GIG, gíg'. f. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
GIGANTICK, jí'-gán'-tík. a. Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.
To GIGGLE, gíg'l. v. n. To laugh idly, to titter.
GIGGLER, gíg'-lúr. f. A laugh, a titterer.
GIGLET, gíg'-lít. f. A wanton, a lascivious girl.
GIGOT, jíg'-út. f. The hip joint.
To GILD, gíld'. v. a. pret. GILDED or GILT. To wash over with gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.
GILDER, gíl'-dúr. f. One who lays

GIN

gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.
GILDING, gíl'-díng. f. Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.
GILLS, gílz'. f. The apertures at each side of a fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.
GILL, jí'l'. f. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.
GILLHOUSE, jí'l'-hous. f. A house where gill is sold.
GILLYFLOWER, jí'l'-lý-flowr. f. Corrupted from JULYFLOWER.
GILT, gílt'. f. Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.
GILT, gílt'. The participle of GILD, which see.
GIM, jí'm'. a. Neat, spruce. An old word.
GIMCRACK, jí'm'-krák. f. A slight or trivial mechanism.
GIMLET, gím'-lít. f. A borer with a screw at its point.
GIMP, gímp'. f. A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN, jí'n'. f. A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
GINGER, jí'n'-júr. f. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.
GINGERBREAD, jí'n'-júr-bréd. f. A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.
GINGERLY, jí'n'-júr-lý. ad. Cautiously, nicely.
GINGERNESS, jí'n'-júr-nls. f. Niceness, tenderness.
GINGIVAL, jí'n'-jý-vál. a. Belonging to the gums.
To GINGLE, jíng'-gl. v. n. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
To GINGLE, jíng'-gl. v. a. To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
GINGLE, jíng'-gl. f. A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID, gíng'-lý-moid. a. Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.
GINGLYMUS, gíng'-lý-mús. f. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
GINNET, jí'n'-nét. f. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.
GINSENG,

GINSENG, jîn'-seng. f. A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

GIPSY, jip'-ly. f. A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jî'-râ-fôle. f. The herb turnsol; the opal stone.

To GIRD, gêrd'. v. a. pret. **GIRDED** or **GIRT**. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as a garment; to inclose, to incircle.

To GIRD, gêrd'. v. n. To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.

GIRDER, gêr'-dûr. f. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gêrd'l. f. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiack, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gêrd'l. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to inclose, to shut in, to environ.

GIRDLBELT, gêrd'l-bêlt. f. The belt that incircles the waist.

GIRDLER, gêrd'-lûr. f. A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jî're. f. A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gêr'l. f. A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gêr'-lish. a. Suited a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gêr'-lish-ly. ad. In a girlish manner.

GIRT, gêrt'. part. pass. from **To GIRD**. See **GIRD**.

To GIRT, gêrt'. v. a. To gird, to encompass, to encircle.

GIRTH, gêrth'. f. The band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gêrth'. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, giv'. v. a. preter. **GAVE**, part. pass. **GIVEN**. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance, to permit, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addit, to apply; to resign, to yield up; To give away, to alienate from one's self; To give back, to return, to restore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to cease, to addit, to attach, to conclude lost, to abandon;

To give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter, to show in false appearance; To give up, to resign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, giv'. v. n. To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to cease, to forbear; To give over, to cease, to act no more; To give out, to publish, to proclaim, to cease, to yield; To give way, to yield, to make room for.

GIVER, giv'-ûr. f. One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.

GIVES, giv'z. f. Fetters, shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD, gîz'-zûrd. f. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glâb'-rî-tî. f. Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, glâ'-shâl. a. Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glâ'-shâte. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glâ'-shâ'-shûn. f. The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, glâ'-sîs. f. In fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, glâd'. a. Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, glâd'. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glâd'n. v. a. To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADDER, glâd'-dûr. f. One that makes glad. The comparative degree of **GLAD**.

GLADE, glâde. f. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glâd'-fûl-nîs. f. Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, glâ-dyâ'-tûr. f. A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glâd'-ly. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glâd'-nîs. f. Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glâd'-sûm. a. Pleased, gay, delighted; causing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glâd'-sûm-ly. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glâd'-sûm-nîs. f. Gayety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, glâ're. f. The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glâ're. v. a. To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glân'se. f. A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glân'se. v. n. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glân'se. v. a. To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glân'-sîng-ly. ad. In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glând'. f. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glân'-dûrz. f. A disease incident to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glân-dîf'-fê-rûs. a. Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glân'-dûle. f. A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glân-dû-lôs'-î-tî. f. A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glân'-dû-lûs. a. Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

To GLARE, glâ're. v. n. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glâ're. v. a. To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glâ're. f. Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glâ'-ryûs. a. Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glâ'-ring. a. Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glâs'. f. An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; An Hour Glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.

GLASS, glâs'. a. Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glâs'. v. a. To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glâs'-fûr'-nâs. f. A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glâs'-gâ-zîng. a. Finical,

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Finical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, gläs'-grind-ür. f. One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, gläs'-hous. f. A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, gläs'-mân. f. One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, gläs'-mêtl. f. Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, gläs'-würk. f. Manufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, gläs'-wür. f. A plant.

GLASSY, gläs'-fý. a. Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTENBURY THORN, glásm'-bêr-ý-thárn. f. A species of medlar.

GLAUCOMA, glá-kô'-mâ. f. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, glá'vé. f. A broad sword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glá'ze. v. a. To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glá'-zhúr. f. One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAM, glê'm. f. Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glê'm. v. n. To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glê'm-ý. a. Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

To GLEAN, glê'n. v. a. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEANER, glê'n-ür. f. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANNING, glê'n-ing. f. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glê'be. f. Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glê'-bús. a. Turfy.

GLEBY, glê'-bý. a. Turfy.

GLEDE, glê'd. f. A kite.

GLEE, glê'. f. Joy, merriment, gayety, song.

GLEEFUL, glê'-fúl. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glê'k. f. Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glê't. f. A thin ichor running from a sore; a venereal disease.

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To GLEET, glê't. v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, glê'-tý. a. Ichory, thinly sanious.

GLEN, glîn. f. A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glû'. f. A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glîb'. a. Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glîb'. v. a. To castrate.

GLIBLY, glîb'-lý. ad. Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glîb'-nîs. f. Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glîde. v. n. To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glî'-dúr. f. One that glides.

GLIKE, glî'k. f. A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glîm'-múr. v. n. To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glîm'-múr. f. Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMPSE, glîmp's. f. A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, glîs'n. v. n. To shine, to sparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glîs'-túr. v. n. To shine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glît'-túr. v. n. To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glît'-túr. f. Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glît'-túr-ing-lý. ad. With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glô're. v. a. To squint, to look askew.

To GLOAT, glô'te. v. n. To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glô'-bâ-tîd. a. Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidal.

GLOBE, glô'be. f. A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, glô'-bô'se. a. Spherical, round.

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GLOBOSITY, glô'-bôs'-î-tý. f. Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glô'-bús. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glôb'-û-lâr. a. Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glôb'-ûle. f. Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glôb'-û-lús. a. In form of a small sphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glôm'-êr-âte. v. a. To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION, glôm'-ê-râ'-shûn. f. The act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glôm'-êr-ús. a. Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glô'm. f. Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, fullness.

To GLOOM, glô'm. v. n. To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be fullen.

GLOOMILY, glô'm-ý-lý. ad. Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dismally; fullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glô'm-ý-nîs. f. Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glô'm-ý. a. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; fullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glô'-ryd. a. Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glô'-ry-fi-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glô'-ry-fý. v. a. To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glô'-ryús. a. Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glô'-ryús-lý. ad. Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glô'-ry. f. Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture; generous pride.

To GLORY, glô'-ry. v. n. To boast in, to be proud of.

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To GLOSE, glô'ze. v. a. To flatter, to colloque.
 GLOSS, glôs'. f. A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious, a specious representation; superficial lustre.
 To GLOSS, glôs'. v. n. To comment, to make fly remarks.
 To GLOSS, glôs'. v. a. To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.
 GLOSSARY, glôs'-sâ-rý. f. A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.
 GLOSSER, glôs'-súr. f. A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.
 GLOSSINESS, glôs'-sý-nís. f. Smooth polish; superficial lustre.
 GLOSSOGRAPHER, glôf-fôg'-grâ-fúr. f. A scholiast, a commentator.
 GLOSSOGRAPHY, glôs'-sôg'-grâ-fý. f. The writing of commentaries.
 GLOSSY, glôs'-sý. a. Shining, smoothly polished.
 GLOVE, glúv'. f. Cover of the hands.
 GLOVER, glúv'-úr. f. One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.
 To GLOUT, glout'. v. n. To pout, to look sullen.
 To GLOW, glô'. v. n. To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.
 To GLOW, glô'. v. a. To make hot so as to shine.
 GLOW, glô'. f. Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.
 GLOW-WORM, glô'-wûrm. f. A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.
 To GLOZE, glô'ze. v. n. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.
 GLOZE, glô'ze. f. Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.
 GLUE, glú'. f. A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly, a cement.
 To GLUE, glú'. v. a. To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.
 GLUEBOILER, glú'-boil-úr. f. One whose trade is to make glue.
 GLUER, glú'-úr. f. One who cements with glue.
 GLUM, glúm'. a. Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

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To GLUT, glút'. v. a. To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill, to load.
 GLUT, glút'. f. That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.
 GLUTINOUS, glú'-tí-nús. a. Gluey, viscous, tenacious.
 GLUTINOUSNESS, glú'-tí-nús-nís. f. Viscosity, tenacity.
 GLUTTON, glút'n. f. One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.
 To GLUTTONISE, glút'n-íze. v. a. To play the glutton.
 GLUTTONOUS, glút'n-ús. a. Given to excessive feeding.
 GLUTTONOUSLY, glút'-ún-ús-lý. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.
 GLUTTONY, glút'-ún-ý. f. Excess of eating, luxury of the table.
 GLUY, glú'-ý. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.
 GLYNN, glín'. f. A hollow between two mountains.
 To GNARL, nárl'. v. n. To growl, to murmur, to snarl.
 GNARLED, nárl'-ld. a. Knotty.
 To GNASH, násh'. v. a. To strike together, to clash.
 To GNASH, násh'. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.
 GNAT, nát'. f. A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.
 GNATFLOWER, nát'-flow-úr. f. The bee-flower.
 GNATSNAPPER, nát'-snâp-púr. f. A bird so called.
 To GNAW, ná'. v. a. To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.
 To GNAW, ná'. v. n. To exercise the teeth.
 GNAWER, ná'-úr. f. One that gnaws.
 GNOMON, nô'-môn. f. The hand or pin of a dial.
 GNOMONICKS, nô'-môn'-lks. f. The art of dialling.
 To GO, gô'. v. n. pret. I WENT, I HAVE GONE. To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move

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by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread, to be dispersed, to reach further; to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right, to abscond; To go between, to interpose, to moderate between two; To go by, to pass unnoticed, to observe as a rule; To go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; To go off, to die, to de cease, to depart from a post; To go on, to make attack, to proceed; To go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; To go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguished; To go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to suffer, to undergo.
 GO-TO, gô-tô'. interject. Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.
 GO-BY, gô-bý'. f. Delusion, artifice, circumvention.
 GO-CART, gô'-kârt. f. A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.
 GOAD, gô'de. f. A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.
 To GOAD, gô'de. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.
 GOAL, gô'le. f. The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.
 GOAL, já'le. f. An incorrect spelling for JAIL, which see.
 GOAR, gô're. f. Any edging sewed upon cloth.
 GOAT, gô'te. f. An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.
 GOATBEARD, gô'te-bêrd. f. A plant.
 GOATCHAFER, gô'te-tshâf-fúr. f. A kind of beetle.
 GOATHERD, gô'te-hêrd. f. One whose employment is to tend goats.
 GOATMARJORAM, gô'te-mâ'r-jûr-úm. f. Goatbeard.
 GOATS-RUE, gô'ts-rô. f. A plant.
 GOATS-THORN, gô'ts-thôrn. f. A plant.
 GOATISH, gô'te-lsh. a. Resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

To

To GOBBLE, gôb'l. v. a. To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBBLER, gôb'-lûr. f. One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, gô'-bê-twên. f. One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gôb'-lît. f. A bowl or cup.

GOBLIN, gôb'-lîn. f. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gôd'. f. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

To GOD, gôd'. v. a. To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

GODCHILD, gôd'-tshîld. f. The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gôd'-dâ-tûr. f. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GODDESS, gôd'-dis. f. A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gôd'-dis-like. a. Resembling a goddess.

GOD-FATHER, gôd'-fâ-thûr. f. The sponsor at the font.

GODHEAD, gôd'-hêd. f. Godship, divine nature; a deity in person, a god or goddess.

GODLESS, gôd'-lis. a. Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gôd'-like. a. Divine, resembling a divinity.

GODLING, gôd'-ling. f. A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gôd'-ly-nis. f. Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLY, gôd'-ly. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gôd'-ly. ad. Piously, righteously.

GODLYHEAD, gôd'-ly-hêd. f. Goodness, righteousness.

GOD-MOTHER, gôd'-mûth-ûr. f. A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GODSHIP, gôd'-shîp. f. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gôd'-sûn. f. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, gôd'-wârd. ad. Toward God.

GODWIT, gôd'-wit. f. A bird of particular delicacy.

GODYELD, gôd'-yêld. A term of thanks, corrupted from God shield or protect. Now not used.

GOER, gô'-ûr. f. One that goes, a runner; a walker.

To GOGGLE, gôg'l. v. n. To look askint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gôg'l-ide. a. Squint-eyed, not looking straight.

GOING, gô'-ing. f. The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gô'-lâ. f. The same with CYMATIUM.

GOLD, gô'ld. f. The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.

GOLD, gô'ld. a. Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gô'ld-bê-tûr. f. One whose occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gô'ld-bê-tûrz-skin'. f. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gô'ld-bound. a. Encompassed with gold.

GOLDEN, gô'ldn. a. Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gô'ldn-ly. ad. Delightfully, splendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gô'ld-fîntsh. f. A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, gô'ld-fînd-ûr. f. One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gô'ld-hâm-mûr. f. A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gô'ld-ing. f. A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gô'ld-size. f. A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gô'ld-smîth. f. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gô'me. f. The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GONDOLA, gôn'-dô-lâ. f. A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gôn'-dô-lê'r. f. A boatman.

GONE, gôn'. part. pret. from Go. Advanced forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gôn'-fâ-lûn. } f. An
GONFANON, gôn'-fâ-nûn. } ensign,
a standard.

GONORRHOEA, gôn-ôr-rê'-â. f. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gûd'. a. comp. BETTER, superl. BEST. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste;

complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fast; really, seriously; To make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gûd'. f. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities such as are desirable, virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gûd'. ad. Well, not ill, not amiss; As good, no worse.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gûd'-kôn-dîsh'-ûnd. a. Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gûd'-ly-nis. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gûd'-ly. a. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOODMAN, gûd'-mân. f. A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gûd'-nis. f. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gûd'z. f. Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gûd'-dy. f. A low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, gô's. f. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gô'z-bêr-y. f. A tree and fruit.

GOOSECAP, gô's-kâp. f. A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, gô's-fût. f. Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gô's-grâs. f. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gâr-bêl-y. f. A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gâr-bêl-yd. a. Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gâ'rd. f. An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gô're. f. Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE, gô're. v. a. To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gâr'je. f. The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, gâr'je. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGED, gâr'jd. a. Having a gorge or throat.

GOR-

GORGEOUS, gâ'r-jûs. a. Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.
 GORGEOUSLY, gâ'r-jûs-lý. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.
 GORGEOUSNESS, gâ'r-jûs-nîs. f. Splendour, magnificence, show.
 GORGET, gâ'r-jît. f. The piece of armour that defends the throat.
 GORGON, gâ'r-gûn. f. A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
 GORMAND, gâ'r-mând. f. A greedy eater.
 To GORMANDIZE, gâ'r-mân-dîze. v. n. To feed ravenously.
 GORMANDIZER, gâ'r-mân-dî-zûr. f. A voracious eater.
 GORSE, gôr's. f. Furz, a thick prickly shrub.
 GORY, gô'-rý. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.
 GOSHAWK, gôs'-hâk. f. A hawk of a large kind.
 GOSLING, gôz'-lîng. f. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.
 GOSPEL, gôs'-pîl. f. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.
 GOSPELLER, gôs'-pîl-ûr. f. Followers of Wicklif, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach.
 GOSSAMER, gôs'-sâ-mûr. f. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest-time.
 GOSSIP, gôs'-sîp. f. One who answers for the child in baptism; a tippling companion; one who runs about rattling like women at a lying-in.
 To GOSSIP, gôs'-sîp. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot-companion.
 GOT, gôt'. pret. from the verb GET.
 GOTTEN, gôt'n. part. pass. of GET.
 To GOVERN, gûv'-ûrn. v. a. To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.
 To GOVERN, gûv'-ûrn. v. n. To keep superiority.
 GOVERNABLE, gûv'-ûr-nâbl. a. Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.
 GOVERNANCE, gûv'-ûr-nâns. f. Government, rule, management.
 GOVERNANTE, gô-vûr-nânt. f. A

lady who has the care of young girls of quality.
 GOVERNESS, gûv'-ûr-nîs. f. A female invested with authority; a tutress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.
 GOVERNMENT, gûv'-ûrn-mênt. f. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority; administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.
 GOVERNOUR, gûv'-ûr-nûr. f. One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.
 GOUGE, gô'je. f. A chisel having a round edge.
 GOJERES, gô-jê'r. f. The French disease.
 GOURD, gô'rd. f. A plant, a bottle.
 GOURDINESS, gô'r-dý-nîs. f. A swelling in a horse's leg.
 GOURNET, gûr'-nît. f. A fish.
 GOUT, gout'. f. A periodical disease attended with great pain.
 GOUT, gô'. f. A taste.
 GOUTWORT, gout'-wûrt. f. An herb.
 GOUTY, gou'-tý. a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.
 GOWN, gown'. f. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.
 GOWNED, gownd'. a. Dressed in a gown.
 GOWNMAN, gown'-mân. f. A man devoted to the arts of peace.
 To GRABBLE, grab'l. v. a. To grope.
 To GRABBLE, grab'l. v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.
 GRACE, grâ'fe. f. Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grâ'fe-kûp. f. The cup or health drank after grace.
 To GRACE, grâ'fe. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.
 GRACED, grâ'ft. a. Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.
 GRACEFUL, grâ'fe-fûl. a. Beautiful with elegance.
 GRACEFULLY, grâ'fe-fûl-ý. ad. Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.
 GRACEFULNESS, grâ'fe-fûl-nîs. f. Elegancy of manner.
 GRACELESS, grâ'fe-lîs. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.
 GRACES, grâ'-sîz. f. Good graces, for favour, is seldom used in the singular.
 GRACILE, grâs'-sîl. a. Slender, small.
 GRACILENT, grâs'-î-lênt. a. Lean.
 GRACILITY, grâ-sîl'-î-tý. f. Slenderness.
 GRACIOUS, grâ'-shûs. a. Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.
 GRACIOUSLY, grâ'-shûs-lý. ad. Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.
 GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'-shûs-nîs. f. Kind condescension; pleasing manner.
 GRADATION, grâ-dâ'-shûn. f. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.
 GRADATORY, grâd'-â-tûr-ý. f. Steps from the cloister into the church.
 GRADIANT, grâ'-dyênt. a. Walking.
 GRADUAL, grâd'-û-âl. a. Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.
 GRADUAL, grâd'-û-âl. f. An order of steps.
 GRADUALITY, grâd'-û-âl'-î-tý. f. Regular progression.
 GRADUALLY, grâd'-û-âl-ý. ad. By degrees, in regular progression.
 To GRADUATE, grâd'-û-âte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the university; to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.
 GRADUATE, grâd'-û-êt. f. A man dignified with an academical degree.
 GRADUATION, grâd'-û-â'-shûn. f. Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF,

GRAFF, gráf'. f. A ditch, a moat.
GRAFT, gráf't. f. A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

To GRAFT, gráf't. v. a. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

GRAFTER, gráf'-túr. f. One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, grá'ne. f. A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, grá'nd. a. Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, grá'nz. f. The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, grá'-ny. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grá-mér'-sy. interj. An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, grá-mín'-yús. a. Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grá-mín-ív'-ò-rús. a. Grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, grám'-múr. f. The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grám'-múr-skól. f. A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grám-má'-ryán. f. One who teaches grammar, a philologist.

GRAMMATICAL, grám-mát'-i-kál. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grám-mát'-i-kál-ý. ad. According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grám'pl. f. A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grám'-pús. f. A large fish of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grán'-à-ry. f. A storehouse for threshed corn.

GRANATE, grán'-át. f. A kind of

marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, gránd'. a. Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grán'-dám. f. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, gránd'-ishild. f. The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, gránd'-dâ-túr. f. The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grán-dê'. f. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, gránd'-júr. f. State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, gránd'-fâ-thúr. f. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, gránd-í'f-ík. a. Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grán'-dî-nús. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, gránd'-múth-úr. f. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, gránd'-sîre. f. Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, gránd'-sún. f. The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grán'je. f. A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grán'-it. f. A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grá-nív'-vò-rús. a. Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grán'-nám. f. Grandmother.

To GRANT, grá'nt. v. a. To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grá'nt. f. The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grá'nt-âbl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, gránt-tê'. f. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grá'nt-túr. f. He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grán'-û-lâr-ý. a. Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grán'-û-lâte. v. n. To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grán'-û-lâte. v. a. To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, grán'-û-lâ'-shún. f. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grán'-ûle. f. A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grán'-û-lús. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grá'pe. f. The fruit of the vine growing in clusters.

GRAPESTONE, gráp'-stôn. f. The stone or seed contained in a grape.

GRAPHICAL, gráf'-i-kál. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, gráf'-i-kál-ý. ad. In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, gráp'-nîl. f. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, gráp'l. v. n. To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, gráp'l. v. a. To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, gráp'l. f. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument, by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, gráp'l-mént. f. Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grás'-hóp-úr. f. A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grá'-zhúr. f. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grásp'. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grásp'. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grásp'. f. The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grásp'-úr. f. One that grasps.

GRASS, grás'. f. The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grás'-plót. f. A small level covered with short grass.

GRASSI-

G R A

GRASSINESS, grās'-fŷ-nŷs. f. The state of abounding in grafs.

GRASSY, grās'-ŷ. a. Covered with grafs.

GRATE, grā'te. f. Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grā'te. v. a. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grā'te. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grā'te-fŷl. a. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; pleaſing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grā'te-fŷl-ŷ. ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleaſing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grā'te-fŷl-nŷs. f. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRATER, grā'te-ŷr. f. A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grāt-ŷ-fi-kā'-ſhŷn. f. The act of pleaſing; pleaſure, delight, recompence.

To GRATIFY, grāt-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To indulge, to pleaſe by compliance; to delight, to pleaſe; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grā'te-tŷng-lŷ. ad. Harſhly, offenſively.

GRATIS, grā'-tŷs. ad. For nothing, without recompence.

GRATITUDE, grāt-ŷ-tŷde. f. Duty to benefactors; deſire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grā-tŷ-ŷ-tŷs. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; aſſerted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grā-tŷ-ŷ-tŷf-lŷ. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grā-tŷ-l-tŷ. f. A preſent or acknowledgment, a recompence.

To GRATULATE, grāt-ŷ-lāte. v. a. To congratulate, to ſalute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grāt-ŷ-lā'-ſhŷn. f. Salutations made by expreſſing joy.

GRATULATORY, grāt-ŷ-lā-tŷr-ŷ. a. Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, grā'Ve. f. The place in which the dead are repoſited.

G R A

GRAVE-CLOATHS, grā'Ve-klōze. f. The dreſs of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grā'Ve-ſtōne. f. The ſtone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grā'Ve. v. a. preter. GRAVED, part. paſſ. GRAVEN. To carve in any hard ſubſtance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impreſs deeply; to clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip.

To GRAVE, grā'Ve. v. n. To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

GRAVE, grā'Ve. a. Solemn, ſerious, ſober; of weight; not ſhawy, not tawdry; not ſharp of ſound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grāv'-ll. f. Hard ſand; ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grāv'-ll. v. a. To cover with gravel; to ſtick in the ſand; to puzzle, to put to a ſtand, to embarraſs; to hurt the foot of a horſe with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRAVELESS, grā'Ve-lŷs. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grāv'-ē-lŷ. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grā'Ve-lŷ. ad. Solemnly, ſeriously, ſoberly without lightneſs; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRAVENESS, grā'Ve-nŷs. f. Seriousneſs, ſolemnity and ſobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grā'Ve-ō-lēnt. a. Strong ſcented.

GRAVER, grā'-vŷr. f. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper; the ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grā-vld'-l-tŷ. f. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grā'-vŷng. f. Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grāv'-l-tāte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grāv'-l-tā'-ſhŷn. f. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grāv'-l-tŷ. f. Weight, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; ſeriousneſs, ſolemnity.

GRAVY, grā'-vŷ. f. The juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire, the juice of fleſh boiled out.

GRAY, grā'. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or cloſe of day.

GRAY, grā'. f. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grā'-bērd. f. An old man.

GRAYLING, grā'-llng. f. The umber, a fiſh.

G R E

GRAYNESS, grā'-nŷs. f. The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. n. To eat grafs, to feed on grafs; to ſupply grafs; to touch lightly on the ſurface.

To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the ſurface, to raſe.

GRAZER, grā'-zŷr. f. Any animal that grazes, or feeds upon grafs.

GRAZIER, grā'-zhŷr. f. One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grē'ſe. f. The ſoft part of the fat; a ſwelling and gourdi- neſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE, grē'ze. v. a. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents.

GREASINESS, grē'-zŷ-nŷs. f. Oilineſs, fatneſs.

GREASY, grē'-zŷ. a. Oily, fat, unctuous; ſmeared with greaſe; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grā'te. a. Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; conſiderable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illuſtrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity, as great grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

GREAT, grā'te. f. The whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grā'te-bēl-ŷd. a. Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grā'te-hārt-ld. a. High ſpirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grā'te-lŷ. ad. In a great degree; nobly, illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

GREATNESS, grā'te-nŷs. f. Largeneſs of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleneſs of mind; grandeur, ſtate, magnificence.

GREAVE, grē'v. f. A grove. Not uſed.

GREAVES, grē'vz. f. Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē'-ſlzm. f. An idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grē'ſe. f. A flight of ſteps.

GREEDILY, grē'-dŷ-lŷ. ad. Eagerly, ravenouſly, voraciouſly.

GREEDINESS, grē'-dŷ-nŷs. f. Ravenouſneſs,

venousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grē'dy. a. Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEN, grē'n. a. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grē'n. f. The green colour; a grassy plain.

To GREEN, grē'n. v. a. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grē'n-brōm. f. This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grē'n-klāth. f. A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, grē'n-ide. a. Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grē'n-fintsh. f. A kind of bird; a kind of fish.

GREENGAGE, grē'n-gā'dzh. f. A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grē'n-house. f. A house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, grē'n-ish. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grē'n-ly. ad. With a greenish colour; newly, freshly; immaturely; wanly.

GREENNESS, grē'n-nis. f. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; freshness, vigour; newness.

GREENSICKNESS, grē'n-sik'-nis. f. The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } grē'n-sward. f.
GREENSWORD, }

The turf on which grass grows.

GREENWEED, grē'n-wēd. f. Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grē'n-wūd. f. A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

To GREET, grēt. v. a. To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.

GREETER, grē-tūr. f. He who greets.

GREETING, grē-tīng. f. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GREEZE, grē'z. f. A flight of steps.

GREGAL, grē-gāl. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā-ryūs. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grē'-myāl. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grē-nā'de. f. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.

GRENADE, grē-nā-dō. f. See GRENADE.

GREW, grō'. The preterite of GROW.

GREY, grē'. a. See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grē'-hound. f. A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

GRICE, grī's. f. A step or greeze.

To GRIDE, grī'de. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grīd'-ē-līn. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grīd'-ī-ūrn. f. A portable grate.

GRIEF, grē'f. f. Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grē'-vāns. f. A state of uneasiness; the cause of uneasiness.

To GRIEVE, grē'v. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grē'v. v. n. To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grē'v-ing-ly. ad. In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grē'v-ūs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be born; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grē'v-ūf-ly. ad. Painfully; calamitously, miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grē'v-ūf-nis. f. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, } grīf'-fīn. { f. A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIFFON, }

GRIG, grīg'. f. A small eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, grīl'. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grīl-lā'de. f. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grīm'. a. Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grī-mā'se. f. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grīm-māl'-kīn. f. An old cat.

GRIME, grī'me. f. Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, grī'me. v. a. To dirt, to fully deeply.

GRIMLY, grīm'-ly. ad. Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly.

GRIMNESS, grīm'-nis. f. Horror, frightfulness of visage,

To GRIN, grīn'. v. n. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, grīn'. f. The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grī'nd. v. a. pret. I GROUND, part. pass. GROUND. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grī'nd. v. n. To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grī'n-dūr. f. One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grī'nd'l-stōne. }

GRINDSTONE, grī'nd-stōne. }

f. The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grī'n-nūr. f. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grī'n-nīng-ly. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grīp'. f. A small ditch.

To GRIPE, grī'pe. v. a. To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly, to seize; to close, to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, grī'pe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grī'pe. f. Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRIPES, grī'ps. f. Belly-ach, colick.

GRIPER, grī'-pūr. f. Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPINGLY, grī'-pīng-ly. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grīs'-ām-būr. f. Used by Milton for Ambergrise.

GRISE. See GRICE.

GRISKIN, grīs'-kīn. f. The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, grīz'-ly. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, grīt'. f. Corn to be ground; supply, provision.

GRISTLE, grīs'l. f. A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grīs'-ly. a. Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grīt'. f. The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

G R O

GRITTINESS, grít'-tý-nís. *f.* Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grít'-tý. *a.* Full of hard particles.

GRIZELIN, gríz'-lín. *a.* More properly GRIDELIN. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, gríz'l. *f.* A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, gríz'ld. *a.* Interspersed with gray.

GRIZZLY, gríz'-lý. *a.* Somewhat gray.

TO GROAN, grô'n. *v. n.* To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, grô'n. *f.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty; an hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, grô'n-fúl. *a.* Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grât. *f.* A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, grô'-súr. *f.* A man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums and spices.

GROCERY, grô'-súr-ý. *f.* Grocers ware.

GROGERAM, } grôg'-rúm. { *f.* Stuff

GROGRAM, } woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groi'n. *f.* The part next the thigh.

GROOM, grô'm. *f.* A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, grô'v. *f.* A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

TO GROOVE, grô'v. *v. a.* To cut hollow.

TO GROPE, grô'pe. *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.

TO GROPE, grô'pe. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, grô's. *a.* Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

GROSS, grô's. *f.* The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, grô's-lý. *ad.* Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, grô's-nís. *f.* Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence;

G R O

want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grôt'. *f.* A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, grô-tésk'. *a.* Distorted of figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grôt'-tô. *f.* A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, grô've. *f.* A walk covered by trees meeting above.

TO GROVEL, grôv'l. *v. n.* To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, grou'nd. *f.* The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.

TO GROUND, grou'nd. *v. a.* To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grou'nd. The preterite and part. pass. of GRIND.

GROUND-ASH, grou'nd-ásh. *f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, grou'nd-bâte. *f.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, grou'nd-flôre. *f.* The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, grou'nd-í'-vý. *f.* Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, grou'nd-ôke. *f.* A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, grou'nd-píne. *f.* A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, grou'nd-plât. *f.* In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortices and tennons.

GROUND-PLOT, grou'nd-plôt. *f.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, grou'nd-rént. *f.*

G R U

Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grou'nd-rôm. *f.* A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDLEDLY, grou'n-dld-lý. *ad.* Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grou'nd-lís. *a.* Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, grou'nd-léf-lý. *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grou'nd-léf-nís. *f.* Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, grou'nd-ling. *f.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grou'nd-lý. *ad.* Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, grou'n-síl. *f.* The timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grou'nd-wúrk. *f.* The ground, the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; first principle, original reason.

GROUP, grô'p. *f.* A croud, a cluster, a huddle.

TO GROUP, grô'p. *v. a.* To put into a croud, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grou's. *f.* A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grou't. *f.* Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

TO GROW, grô'. *v. n.* preter. GREW, part. pass. GROWN. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grô'-úr. *f.* An increaser.

TO GROWL, grow'l. *v. n.* To snarl or murmur like an angry cur; to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grô'ne. The participle passive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grô'th. *f.* Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.

TO GRUB, grúb'. *v. a.* To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRU

GRUB, grúb'. f. A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man, a dwarf.
 To GRUBBLE, grúb'l. v. n. To feel in the dark.
 GRUBSTREET, grúb'-strét. f. The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grubstreet.
 To GRUDGE, grúd'zh. v. a. To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.
 To GRUDGE, grúd'zh. v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.
 GRUDGE, grúd'zh. f. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.
 GRUDGINGLY, grúd'-zhing-lý. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.
 GRUEL, gró'-il. f. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.
 GRUFF, grúf'. a. Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.
 GRUFFLY, grúf'-lý. ad. Harshly, ruggedly.
 GRUFFNESS, grúf'-nís. f. Ruggedness of mien.
 GRUM, grúm'. a. Sour, surly.
 To GRUMBLE, grúm'bl. v. n. To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.
 GRUMBLER, grúm'-blúr. f. One that grumbles, a murmurer.
 GRUMBLING, grúm'-bling. f. A murmuring through discontent.
 GRUME, gró'm. f. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.
 GRUMLY, grúm'-lý. ad. Sullenly, morosely.
 GRUMMEL, grúm'-míl. f. An herb.
 GRUMOUS, gró'-mús. a. Thick, clotted.
 GRUMOUSNESS, gró'-mús-nís. f. Thickness of a coagulated liquor.
 GRUNSEL, grún'-síl. f. The lower part of the building.
 To GRUNT, grúnt'. } v. n. To
 To GRUNTLE, grúnt'l. } murmur like a hog.
 GRUNT, grúnt'. f. The noise of a hog.
 GRUNTER, grún'-túr. f. He that grunts; a kind of fish.
 GRUNTLE, grúnt'-líg. f. A young hog.
 To GRUTCH, grút'sh. v. n. To envy, to repine.
 GRUTCH, grút'sh. f. Malice, ill-will.

GUE

GUAIAIACUM, gwá'-á-kúm. f. A physical wood.
 GUARANTEE, gár-rán-té'. f. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.
 To GUARANTY, gár-rán-té'. v. a. To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.
 To GUARD, gá'rd. v. a. To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.
 To GUARD, gá'rd. v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence.
 GUARD, gá'rd. f. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.
 GUARDAGE, gá'r-dáge. f. State of wardship.
 GUARDER, gá'r-dúr. f. One who guards.
 GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyán. f. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.
 GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyán. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.
 GUARDIANSHIP, gá'r-dyán-shíp. f. The office of a guardian.
 GUARDLESS, gá'rd-lís. a. Without defence.
 GUARDSHIP, gá'rd-shíp. f. Care, protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.
 GUBERNATION, gù-bér-ná'-shún. f. Government, superintendency.
 GUDGEON, gúd'-zhún. f. A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.
 GUERDON, gwér'-dún. f. A reward, a recompence.
 To GUESS, gés'. v. n. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.
 To GUESS, gés'. v. a. To hit upon by accident.
 GUESS, gés'. f. Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.
 GUESSER, gés'-súr. f. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.
 GUESSINGLY, gés'-sing-lý. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUI

GUEST, gést'. f. One entertained in the house of another; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.
 GUESTCHAMBER, gést'-tshám-búr. f. Chamber of entertainment.
 To GUGGLE, gúg'l. v. n. To sound as water running with intermission out of a narrow vessel.
 GUIDAGE, gyí'-dídzh. f. The reward given to a guide.
 GUIDANCE, gyí'-dáns. f. Direction, government.
 To GUIDE, gyí'd. v. a. To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.
 GUIDE, gyí'd. f. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.
 GUIDELESS, gyí'd-lís. a. Without a guide.
 GUIDER, gyí'-dúr. f. Director, regulator, guide.
 GUILD, gild'. f. A society, a corporation, a fraternity.
 GUILF, gyí'l. f. Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice.
 GUILFUL, gyí'l-fúl. a. Willy, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.
 GUILFULLY, gyí'l-fúl-ý. ad. Insidiously, treacherously.
 GUILFULNESS, gyí'l-fúl-nís. f. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.
 GUILFLESS, gyí'l-lís. a. Without deceit, without insiduousness.
 GUILER, gyí'l-úr. f. One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
 GUILT, gílt'. f. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.
 GUILTILY, gílt'-l-ý. ad. Without innocence.
 GUILTINESS, gílt'-l-nís. f. The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.
 GUILTLESS, gílt'-lís. a. Innocent, free from crime.
 GUILTLESSLY, gílt'-l-ý. ad. Without guilt, innocently.
 GUILTLESSNESS, gílt'-l-ý-nís. f. Innocence, freedom from crime.
 GUILTY, gílt'-ty. a. Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.
 GUINEA, gín'-ny. f. A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
 GUINEADROPPER, gín'-ny-dróppúr. f. One who cheats by dropping guineas.
 GUINEAHEN, gín'-ny-hén. f. A small Indian hen.
 GUINEAPEPPER, gín'-ny-pép-púr. f. A plant.

GUINEA-

GUN

GUINEAPIG, gín'-nŷ-píg. f. A small animal with a pig's snout.
 GUISE, gyí'ze. f. Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.
 GUITAR, gít-tá'r. f. A stringed instrument of musick.
 GULES, gúl'z. a. Red; a term used in heraldry.
 GULF, gúl'f. f. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.
 GULFY, gúl'-fŷ. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.
 To GULL, gúl'. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.
 GULL, gúl'. f. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.
 GULLCATCHER, gúl'-kátsh-úr. f. A cheat.
 GULLER, gúl'-lúr. f. A cheat, an impostor.
 GULLERY, gúl'-lúr-ŷ. f. Cheat, imposture.
 GULLET, gúl'-lét. f. The throat, the meatpipe.
 To GULLY, gúl'-lŷ. v. n. To run with noise.
 GULLYHOLE, gúl'-lŷ-hóle. f. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.
 GULOSITY, gúl'-lós'-i-tŷ. f. Greediness, gluttony, voracity.
 To GULP, gúl'p. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.
 GULP, gúl'p. f. As much as can be swallowed at once.
 GUM, gúm'. f. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrooms; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.
 To GUM, gúm'. v. a. To close with gum.
 GUMMINESS, gúm'-mŷ-nŷs. f. The state of being gummy.
 GUMMOSITY, gúm'-mós'-sŷ-tŷ. f. The nature of gum, gumminess.
 GUMMOUS, gúm'-mús. a. Of the nature of gum.
 GUMMY, gúm'-mŷ. a. Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.
 GUN, gún'. f. The general name for firearms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.
 GUNNEL, gún'-nŷl. f. Corrupted from GUNWALE.

GUS

GUNNER, gún'-núr. f. Cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.
 GUNNERY, gún'-núr-ŷ. f. The science of artillery.
 GUNPOWDER, gún'-pow-dúr. f. The powder put into guns to be fired.
 GUNSHOT, gún'-shót. f. The reach or range of a gun.
 GUNSHOT, gún'-shót. a. Made by the shot of a gun.
 GUNSMITH, gún'-smíth. f. A man whose trade is to make guns.
 GUNSTICK, gún'-stík. f. The rammer.
 GUNSTOCK, gún'-stók. f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
 GUNSTONE, gún'-stóne. f. The shot of cannon.
 GUNWALE or GUNNEL of a ship, gún'-nŷl. f. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.
 GURGE, gúrdzh'. f. Whirlpool, gulf.
 GURGION, gúr'-dzhún. f. The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.
 To GURGLE, gúr'gl. v. n. To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
 GURNARD, } gúr'-nŷt. { f. A kind
 GURNET, } of sea-fish.
 To GUSH, gúsh'. v. n. To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.
 GUSH, gúsh'. f. An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.
 GUSSET, gús'-sít. f. Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.
 GUST, gúst'. f. Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.
 GUSTABLE, gús'-tábl. a. To be tasted, pleasant to the taste.
 GUSTATION, gús'-tá-shún. f. The act of tasting.
 GUSTFUL, gúst'-fúl. a. Tasteful, well-tasted.
 GUSTO, gús'-tò. f. The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.
 GUSTY, gús'-tŷ. a. Stormy, tempestuous.

GYV

GUT, gút'. f. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.
 To GUT, gút'. v. a. To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.
 GUTTATED, gút'-tá-tíd. a. Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.
 GUTTER, gút'-túr. f. A passage for water.
 To GUTTER, gút'-túr. v. a. To cut in small hollows.
 To GUTTLE, gút'l. v. n. To feed luxuriously, to gormandise. A low word.
 To GUTTLE, gút'l. v. a. To swallow.
 GUTTLER, gút'-lúr. f. A greedy eater.
 GUTTULOUS, gút'-túl-lús. a. In the form of a small drop.
 GUTTURAL, gút'-túr-rál. a. Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.
 GUTTURALNESS, gút'-túr-rál-nŷs. f. The quality of being guttural.
 GUTWORT, gút'-wúrt. f. An herb.
 To GUZZLE, gúz'l. v. n. To gormandise, to feed immoderately.
 To GUZZLE, gúz'l. v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust.
 GUZZLER, gúz'-lúr. f. A gormandiser.
 GYBE, dzhí'be. f. A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.
 GYMNASTICALLY, dzhím-nás'-tŷ-kál-ŷ. ad. Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.
 GYMNASTICK, dzhím-nás'-tík. a. Relating to athletick exercises.
 GYMNICK, dzhím'-nŷk. a. Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.
 GYMNOSPERMOUS, dzhím-nò-spér'-mús. a. Having the seeds naked.
 GYNECOCRACY, jŷ-né-kók'-rá-sŷ. f. Female power, petticoat government.
 GYRATION, dzhí-rá'-shún. f. The act of turning any thing about.
 GYRE, dzhí're. f. A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.
 GYRED, jŷ'-réd. a. Falling in rings.
 GYVES, gŷv's. f. Fetters, chains for the legs.
 To GYVE, gŷ've. v. a. To fether, to shackle.

H.

H A C

HA, hâ". interject. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hâ'ke. f. A fish.

HABERDASHER, hâb'-ûr-dâsh-ûr. f. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABILIMENT, hâ-bil'-y-mênt. f. Dress, clothes, garment.

TO HABILITATE, hâ-bil'-y-tât. v.a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hâ-bil'-y-tâ-shùn. f. Qualification.

HABILITY, hâ-bil'-i-tý. f. Faculty, power.

HABIT, hâb'-it. f. State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

TO HABIT, hâb'-it. v. a. To dress, to accoutre.

HABITABLE, hâb'-i-tâbl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hâb'-i-tâbl-nîs. f. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hâb'-i-tânse. f. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hâb'-i-tânt. f. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hâb'-i-tâ-shùn. f. The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hâb'-i-tâ-tûr. f. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hâ-bît'-û-âl. a. Customary, accustomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hâ-bît'-û-âl-y. ad. Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hâb'-i-tûd. f. Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hâb'-nâb'. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

TO HACK, hâk'. v. a. To cut into

H A I

small pieces, to chop; to speak un-readily, or with hesitation.

TO HACK, hâk'. v.n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hâk'l. f. Raw filk, any filmy substance unspun.

TO HACKLE, hâk'l. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hâk'-ny. } f. A hired horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

HACK, hâk'. }

TO HACKNEY, hâk'-ny. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hâd'. The preterite and past of HAVE.

HADDOCK, hâd'-dûk. f. A sea-fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, hâft'. f. A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

TO HAFT, hâft'. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hâg'. f. A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

TO HAG, hâg'. v. a. To torment, to harass with terroure.

HAGARD, hâg'-gârd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hâg'-gârd. f. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hâg'-gârd-lý. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hâg'-gîsh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

TO HAGGLE, hâg'l. v. a. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

TO HAGGLE, hâg'l. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hâg'-lûr. f. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hâ'. interject. An expression of some sudden effort.

HAIL, hâ'le. f. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

H A L

TO HAIL, hâ'le. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâ'le. interj. A term of salutation.

TO HAIL, hâ'le. v. n. To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hâ'le-shôt. f. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâ'l-stône. f. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, hâ'-lý. a. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hâ'r. f. One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, hâ'r-brâ'nd. a. Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hâ'r-bêl. f. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hâ'r-brêdth. f. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hâ'r-klâth. f. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hâ'r-lâse. f. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâ'r-lîs. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hâ'-ry-nîs. f. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hâ'r-y. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hâ'ke. f. A kind of fish.

HAKOT, hâk'-ût. f. A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hâ'l-bûrd. f. A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâ'l-bûr-dê'r. f. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hâ'l-shùn. f. A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hâ'l-shùn. a. Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hâ'le. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

TO HALE, hâ'l. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

HALER, hâ'l-ûr. f. He who pulls and hales.

HALF,

HAL

HALF, hă'f. f. A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hă'f. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hă'f-blūd. f. One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hă'f-blūd-id. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hă'f-făst. a. Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hă'f-hêrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hă'f-môn. f. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, hă'pên-ný. f. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, hă'f-pîke. f. The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hă'f-sêz-ô'-vûr. a. A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hă'f-sfêr. f. Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hă'f-strând. a. Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hă'f-fôrd. f. Close fight.

HALF-WAY, hă'f-wă. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hă'f-wît. f. A block-head, a foolish fellow.

HALF-WITTED, hă'f-wît'-îd. a. Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

HALIBUT, hăl'-lý-bût. f. A sort of fish.

HALIMASS, hăl'-lý-măs. f. The feast of All-souls.

HALITUOUS, hă-lît'-û-ûs. a. Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, hăl. f. A court of justice; a manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hăl-lê-lô'-yă. f. Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hăl-lô. interj. A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

To HALLOO, hăl-lô. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, hăl-lô. v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

To HALLOW, hăl-lô. v. a. To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name.

HAM

HALLUCINATION, hăl-lû-sý-nă'-shûn. f. Errour, blunder, mistake.

HALM, hă'm. f. Straw.

HALO, hă'-lô. f. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSER, hă'-sûr. f. A rope less than a cable.

To HALT, hă'lt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hă'lt. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, hă'lt. f. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hă'l-tûr. f. He who limps.

HALTER, hă'l-tûr. f. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hă'l-tûr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, hă'v. v. a. To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hă'vz. f. Plural of HALF.

HALVES, hă'vz. interj. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, hăm'. f. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAME, hă'me. f. The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET, hăm'-lît. f. A small village.

HAMMER, hăm'-mûr. f. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

To HAMMER, hăm'-mûr. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hăm'-mûr. v. n. To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hăm'-mûr-rûr. f. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hăm'-mûr-hărd. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hăm'-mûk. f. A swinging bed.

HAMPER, hămp'-ûr. f. A large basket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hămp'-ûr. v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hăm'-strîng. f. The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hăm'-strîng. v. a. pret. and part. pass. HAMSTRUNG. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HAN

HANAPER, hăn'-ă-pûr. f. A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hănd'. f. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hănd'. v. a. To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand-saw, or borne in the hand, as a hand-barrow.

HAND-BARROW, hănd'-băr-rô. f. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

HAND-BASKET, hănd'-băf-kit. f. A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hănd'-bêl. f. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hănd'-brêdth. f. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hăn'-dîd. a. With hands joined.

HANDER, hăn'-dûr. f. Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

HANDEFAST, hănd'-făst. f. Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hănd'-fûl. f. As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hănd'-găl-lûp. f. A slow easy gallop.

HANDGUN, hănd'-gûn. f. A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDI-

H A N

HANDICRAFT, hân'-dý-kráft. f. Manual occupation.
HANDICRAFTSMAN, hân'-dý-kráftf-mán. f. A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.
HANDILY, hân'-dì-lý. ad. With skill, with dexterity.
HANDINESS, hân'-dý-nis. f. Readiness, dexterity.
HANDIWORK, hân'-dý-wùrk. f. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.
HANDKERCHIEF, hâng'-kér-tshíf. f. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.
TO HANDLE, hân'dl. v.a. To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield; to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.
HANDLE, hân'dl. f. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.
HANDLESS, hân'd'-lís. a. Without a hand.
HANDMAID, hân'd'-máid. f. A maid that waits at hand.
HANDMILL, hân'd'-míl. f. A mill moved by the hand.
HANDS OFF, hân'dz-ôf'. A vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.
HANDSAILS, hân'd'-fáiz. f. Sails managed by the hand.
HANDSAW, hân'd'-fá. f. A saw manageable by the hand.
HANDSEL, hân'-síl. f. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.
TO HANDSEL, hân'-síl. v.a. To use or do any thing the first time.
HANDSOME, hân'-súm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.
HANDSOMELY, hân'-súm-lý. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.
HANDSOMENESS, hân'-súm-nis. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.
HANDVICE, hân'd'-vise. f. A vice to hold small work in.
HANDWRITING, hân'd'-rí-tíng. f. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
HANDY, hân'-dý. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.
HANDYDANDY, hân'-dý-dán'-dý. f. A play in which children change hands and places.

H A P

TO HANG, hâng'. v.a. preter. and part. pass. **HANGED** or **HUNG**, anciently **HONG**. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to delay, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.
TO HANG, hâng'. v.n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.
HANGER, hâng'-úr. f. That by which any thing hangs, as the pot hangers.
HANGER, hâng'-úr. f. A short broad sword.
HANGER-ON, hâng'-úr-ôn'. f. A dependant.
HANGING, hâng'-íng. f. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.
HANGING, hâng'-íng. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.
HANGMAN, hâng'-mán. f. The publick executioner.
HANK, hânk'. f. A skein of thread.
TO HANKER, hânk'-úr. v.n. To long importunately.
HANT, hânt. for **HAS NOT**, or **HAVE NOT**.
HAP, hâp'. f. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.
HAP-HAZARD, hâp-ház'-árd. f. Chance, accident.
TO HAP, hâp'. v.n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.
HAPLY, hâp'-lý. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.
HAPLESS, hâp'-lís. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.
TO HAPPEN, hâp'n. v.n. To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.
HAPPILY, hâp'-pý lý. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

H A R

HAPPINESS, hâp'-pý-nis. f. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.
HAPPY, hâp'-pý. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.
HARANGUE, há-ráng'. f. A speech, a popular oration.
TO HARANGUE, há-ráng'. v.n. To make a speech.
HARANGUER, há-ráng'-úr. f. An orator, a publick speaker.
TO HARASS, hâr'-ás. v.a. To weary, to fatigue.
HARASS, hâr'-ás. f. Waste, disturbance.
HARBINGER, hâr'-bín-júr. f. A forerunner, a precursor.
HARBOUR, há'r-búr. f. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.
TO HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v.n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.
TO HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v.a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.
HARBOURAGE, há'r-búr-ldzh. f. Shelter, entertainment.
HARBOURER, há'r-búr-úr. f. One that entertains another.
HARBOURLESS, há'r-búr-lís. a. Without harbour.
HARD, hárd. a. Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.
HARD, hárd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.
HARDBOUND, hárd-bound. a. Costive.
TO HARDEN, hárdn. v.a. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endue with constancy.
HARDENER, hárd-núr. f. One that makes any thing hard.
HARDFAVOURED, hárd-fá-vúrd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARD-

H A R

HARDHANDED, hărd-hân-dîd. a. Coarse, mechanick.
HARDHEAD, hărd-héd. f. Clash of heads; a hard contest.
HARDHEARTED, hărd-hâr-tîd. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.
HARDHEARTEDNESS, hărd-hâr-tîd-nîs. f. Cruelty, want of tenderness.
HARDIHEAD, hărd-dy-héd. } f.
HARDIHOOD, hărd-dy-hûd. } Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.
HARDIMENT, hărd-dy-mént. f. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.
HARDINESS, hărd-dy-nîs. f. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.
HARDLABOURED, hărd-lâ-bûrd. a. Elaborate, studied.
HARDLY, hărd-lý. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.
HARDMOUTHED, hărd-mouthd. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.
HARDNESS, hărd-nîs. f. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.
HARDOCK, hărd-dôk. f. I suppose the same with **BURDOCK**.
HARDS, hărdz. f. The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HARDSHIP, hărd-shîp. f. Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.
HARDWARE, hărd-wâre. f. Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN, hărd-wâre-mân. f. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
HARDY, hărd-dy. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.
HARE, hă're. f. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.
HAREBEL, hă're-bél. f. A blue flower of the bell shape.
HAREBRAINED, hă're-brând. a. Volatile, unsettled, wild.
HAREFOOT, hă're-fût. f. A bird; an herb.
HARELIP, hă're-lîp. f. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.
HARESEAR, hă'rz-êr. f. A plant.
HARIER, hă'r-rý-ûr. f. A dog for hunting hares.

H A R

TO HARK, hărk. v. n. To listen.
HARK, hărk'. interj. Lift! hea! listen!
HARL, hărl. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.
HARLEQUIN, hă'r-lê-kîn. f. A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jack-pudding.
HARLOT, hă'r-lût. f. A whore, a strumpet.
HARLOTRY, hă'r-lût-rý. f. The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.
HARM, hărm. f. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.
TO HARM, hărm. v. a. To hurt, to injure.
HARMFUL, hărm-fûl. a. Hurtful, mischievous.
HARMFULLY, hărm-fûl-ý. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.
HARMFULNESS, hărm-fûl-nîs. f. Hurtfulness, mischievousness.
HARMLESS, hărm-lîs. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.
HARMLESSLY, hărm-lîs-lý. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.
HARMLESSNESS, hărm-lîs-nîs. f. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.
HARMONICAL, hăr-môn'-l- } a.
HARMONICK, hăr-môn'-l-k. } Adapted to each other, musical.
HARMONIOUS, hăr-mô'-nyûs. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.
HARMONIOUSLY, hăr-mô'-nyûs-lý. ad. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.
HARMONIOUSNESS, hăr-mô'-nyûs-nîs. f. Proportion, musicalness.
TO HARMONIZE, hăr-mô'-nîze. v. a. To adjust in fit proportions.
HARMONY, hăr-mô'-ny. f. The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.
HARNESS, hăr-nîs. f. Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.
TO HARNESS, hăr-nîs. v. a. To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.
HARP, hărp. f. A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.
TO HARP, hărp. v. n. To play on

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the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.
HARPER, hă'r-pûr. f. A player on the harp.
HARPING IRON, hă'r-pîng î-ûrn. f. A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.
HARPONEER, hăr-pô'-nê'r. f. He that throws the harpoon.
HARPOON, hăr-pô'n. f. A harping iron.
HARPSICORD, hărp-sý-kûrd. f. A musical instrument.
HARPY, hă'r-pý. f. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.
HARQUEBUSS, hă'r-ký-bûs. f. A handgun.
HARQUEBUSSIER, hăr-ký-bûs-fêr. f. One armed with a harquebuss.
HARRIDAN, hăr-rý-dân. f. A decayed strumpet.
HARROW, hă'r-rô. f. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.
TO HARROW, hă'r-rô. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up, to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.
HARROWER, hă'r-rô-ûr. f. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.
TO HARRY, hă'r-rý. v. a. To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.
HARSH, hă'rsh. a. Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose, peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.
HARSHLY, hă'rsh-lý. ad. Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.
HARSHNESS, hă'rsh-nîs. f. Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.
HART, hărt. f. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.
HARTSHORN, hărtsh-hôrn. f. Spirit drawn from horn.
HARTSHORN, hărtsh-hôrn. f. An herb.
HARVEST, hă'r-vîst. f. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and in; the product of labour.
HARVEST-HOME, hă'r-vîst-hôme. f. The song which the reapers sing

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at the feast made for having in the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hă'r-vîst-lărd. f. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hă'r-vîst-tûr. f. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hă'r-vîst-măn. f. A labourer in harvest.

To HASH, hăsh'. v. a. To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASLET, } hă'r-flit. } f. The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HARSLET, }

HASP, hăsp'. f. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hăsp'. v. n. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hă's-sûk. f. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hăst'. The second person singular of HAVE.

HASTE, hă'ste. f. Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hă'ste. } v. n. To

To HASTEN, hă'stn. } make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTE, hă'ste. } v. a. To push

To HASTEN, hă'stn. } forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hă'ste-nûr. f. One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hă'st-lî. ad. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hă'st-tî-nîs. f. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hă'st-îngz. f. Pease that come early.

HASTY, hă'st-tî. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hă'st-tî-pûd'-dîng. f. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hăt'. f. A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt' bând. f. A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hăt'-kâse. f. A flight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hătsh'. v. a. To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hătsh'. v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătsh'. f. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HATCHEL, hăk'l. v. a. To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HACHEL, hăk'l. f. The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HACHELLER, hăk'-lûr. f. A beater of flax.

HACHET, hătsh'-ît. f. A small axe.

HACHET-FACE, hătsh'-ît-făse. f. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hătsh'-mênt. f. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hătsh'-wă. f. The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hă'te. v. a. To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hă'te. f. Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, hă'te-fûl. a. That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hă'te-fûl-î. ad. Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hă'te-fûl-nîs. f. Odiousness.

HATER, hă'-tûr. f. One that hates.

HATRED, hă'-trîd. f. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hăt'-têr. v. a. To harass, to weary.

HATTER, hăt'-tûr. f. A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hăt'-tûk. f. A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hă'-bêrk. f. A coat of mail.

To HAVE, hăv'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. **HAD**. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, **HAVE** the preterperfect, and **HAD** the preterpluperfect; **Have** at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hă'vn. f. A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAYER, hăv'-ûr. f. Possessor, holder.

HAUGHT, hă't. a. Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hă'-tî lî. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hă'-tî-nîs. f. Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hă'-tî. a. Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hăv'-îng. f. Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, hă'-vyûr. f. Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, hă'l. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.

HAUL, hă'l. f. Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hă'm. f. Straw.

HAUNCH, hănt'sh. f. The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, } hănt'. } v. a. To frequent, to

be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hănt'. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hănt'. f. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hănt'-tûr. f. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hăv'-vûk. f. Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, hăv'-vûk. interj. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, hăv'-ûk. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hă'-boy. f. A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY STRAWBERRY, hă'-boy. f. See **STRAWBERRY**.

HAW, hă'. f. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to an house.

HAWTHORN, hă'-thărn. f. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hă'-thărn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of the white thorn.

To HAW, hă'. v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, hă'k. f. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hă'k. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED,

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HAWKED, hă'-kîd. a. Formed like a hawk's bill.
 HAWKER, hă'-kûr. f. One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the street.
 HAWKWEED, hă'-k-wêd. f. A plant.
 HAWSES, hă'-sîz. f. Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.
 HAY, hă'. f. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.
 HAYMAKER, hă'-mă-kûr. f. One employed in drying grass for hay.
 HAZARD, hăz'-ûrd. f. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.
 To HAZARD, hăz'-ûrd. v. a. To expose to chance.
 To HAZARD, hăz'-ûrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.
 HAZARDABLE, hăz'-âr-dăbl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.
 HAZARDER, hăz'-âr-dûr. f. He who hazards.
 HAZARDRY, hăz'-âr-drý. f. Temerity, precipitation.
 HAZARDOUS, hăz'-âr-dûs. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.
 HAZARDOUSLY, hăz'-âr-dûf-lý. ad. With danger or chance.
 HAZE, hă'ze. f. Fog, mist.
 HAZEL, hă'zl. f. A nut-tree.
 HAZEL, hă'zl. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.
 HAZELLY, hă'z-lý. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.
 HAZY, hă'-zy. a. Dark, foggy, misty.
 HE, hê'. pronoun. gen. HIM, plur. THEY, gen. THEM. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.
 HEAD, hêd'. f. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topics of discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.
 To HEAD, hêd'. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head,

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or principal part; to lop trees at the top.
 HEADACH, hêd'-âke. f. Pain in the head.
 HEADBAND, hêd'-bând. f. A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.
 HEADBOROUGH, hêd'-bûr-rò. f. A constable, a subordinate constable.
 HEADDRESS, hêd'-drês. f. The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headdress.
 HEADER, hêd'-dûr. f. One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.
 HEADINESS, hêd'-dý-nîs. f. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.
 HEADLAND, hêd'-lând. f. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.
 HEADLESS, hêd'-lîs. a. Without an head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.
 HEADLONG, hêd'-lông. a. Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.
 HEADLONG, hêd'-lông. ad. With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.
 HEADPIECE, hêd'-pês. f. Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.
 HEADQUARTERS, hêd'-kwă'r-tûrz. f. The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.
 HEADSHIP, hêd'-shîp. f. Dignity, authority, chief place.
 HEADSMAN, hêd'-z-mân. f. Executioner.
 HEADSTALL, hêd'-stâl. f. Part of the bridle that covers the head.
 HEADSTONE, hêd'-stôn. f. The first or capital stone.
 HEADSTRONG, hêd'-strông. a. Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.
 HEADWORKMAN, hêd'-wûrk-mân. f. The foreman.
 HEADY, hêd'-dý. a. Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.
 To HEAL, hê'l. v. a. To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all dissensions.
 To HEAL, hê'l. v. n. To grow well.
 HEALER, hê'l-ûr. f. One who cures or heals.
 HEALING, hê'l-ing. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.
 HEALTH, hêlth'. f. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; sal-

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vation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.
 HEALTHFUL, hêlth'-fûl. a. Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.
 HEALTHFULLY, hêlth'-fûl-ý. ad. In health; wholesomely.
 HEALTHFULNESS, hêlth'-fûl-nîs. f. State of being well; wholesomeness.
 HEALTHILY, hêlth'-i-lý. ad. Without sickness.
 HEALTHINESS, hêlth'-ý-nîs. f. The state of health.
 HEALTHLESS, hêlth'-lîs. a. Weak, sickly, infirm.
 HEALTHSOME, hêlth'-sûm. a. Wholesome, salutary.
 HEALTHY, hêl'-thý. a. In health, free from sickness.
 HEAP, hê'p. f. Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.
 To HEAP, hê'p. v. a. To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.
 HEAPER, hê'p-ûr. f. One that makes piles or heaps.
 HEAPY, hê'p-ý. a. Lying in heaps.
 To HEAR, hê'r. v. n. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.
 To HEAR, hê'r. v. a. To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.
 HEARD, hêrd'. Preterite of To HEAR.
 HEARER, hê'r-rûr. f. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.
 HEARING, hê'r-ing. f. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.
 To HEARKEN, hă'rkn. v. n. To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.
 HEARKENER, hă'rk-nûr. f. Listener, one that hearkens.
 HEARSAY, hê'r-să. f. Report, rumour.
 HEARSE, hê'r-se. f. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.
 HEART, hă'rt. f. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered

sidered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hă'rt-ăke. f. Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hă'rt-brêk. f. Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hă'rt-brêk-ăr. f. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brêk-ing. a. Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brêk-ing. f. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hă'rt-bûrnd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hă'rt-bûrning. f. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hă'rt-dêr. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hă'rt-êz. f. Quiet tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hă'rt-êz-ing. a. Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hă'rt-fêlt. a. Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hă'rt-pêz. f. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hă'rt-sîk. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEART-SORE, hă'rt-sôre. a. That which pains the mind.

HEARTS-EASE, hă'rtf-êz. f. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hă'rt-strîng. f. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hă'rt-strûk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hă'rt-swêlling. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hă'rt-hôle. a. With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hă'rt-wô'n-dîd. a. Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEART-WOUNDING, hă'rt-wô'n-dîng. a. Piercing with grief.

HEARTED, hă'rt-id. a. It is only used in composition, as hard hearted.

To HEARTEN, hă'rt-n. v. a. To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hă'rt-h. f. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hă'rt-tî-lý. ad. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hă'rt-tý-nîs. f. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hă'rt-lîs. a. Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hă'rt-lêf-lý. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hă'rt-lêf-nîs. f. Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hă'rt-tý. a. Sincere, undisssembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hă'rt-tý-hâle. a. Good for the heart.

HEAT, hê't. f. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hê't. v. a. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To HEAT, hê't. v. n. To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hê'-tûr. f. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hê'th. f. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hê'th-kôk. f. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hê'th-pêz. f. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT, hê'th-pout. f. A young heath-cock.

HEATH-ROSE, hê'th-rôze. f. A plant.

HEATHEN, hê'thn. f. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hê'thn. a. Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hê'th-nîsh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hê'th-nîsh-lý. ad. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hê'thn-îzm. f. Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hê'th-ý. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hê'v. v. a. pret. HEAVED, anciently HOVE, part. HEAVED or HOVEN. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hê'v. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to heave, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hê'v. f. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hê'v'n. f. The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hê'v'n-bý-gôt. a. Begot by a celestial power.

HEAVEN-BORN, hê'v'n-bârn. a. Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hê'v'n-brêd. a. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hê'v'n-bîlt. a. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hê'v'n-dî-rêk"-tîd. a. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hê'v'n-lý. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hê'v'n-lý. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hê'v'n-wârd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hê'v'-î-lý. ad. With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hê'v'-vý-nîs. f. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression, crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hê'v'-vý. a. Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burthened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hê'v'-vý. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

H E D

HEBDOMAD, hēb'-dō-mād. f. A week, a space of seven days.
HEBDOMADAL, hēb-dōm'-ā-dāl. }
HEBDOMADARY, hēb-dōm'-ā-dār-ŷ. } ad.
 Weekly, consisting of seven days.
To HEBETATE, hēb'-ē-tāte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to stupify.
HEBETATION, hēb'-ē-tā'-shūn. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.
HEBETUDE, hēb'-ē-tūd. f. Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.
HEBRAISM, hē'-brā-izm. f. A Hebrew idiom.
HEBRAIST, hē'-brā'-ist. f. A man skilled in Hebrew.
HEBRICIAN, hē-brīsh'-ān. f. One skilful in Hebrew.
HECATOMB, hēk'-ā-tōm. f. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.
HECTICAL, hēk'-tŷ-kāl. } a. Habitual,
HECTICK, hēk'-tik. } constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
HECTICK, hēk'-tik. f. An hectick fever.
HECTOR, hēk'-tūr. f. A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.
To HECTOR, hēk'-tūr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.
To HECTOR, hēk'-tūr. v. n. To play the bully.
HEDERACEOUS, hēd-ēr-ā'-shūs. a. Producing ivy.
HEDGE, hēdzh'. f. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
HEDGE, hēdzh'. prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.
To HEDGE, hēdzh'. v. a. To inclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an inclosure; to force into a place already full.
To HEDGE, hēdzh'. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.
HEDGE-BORN, hēdzh'-bārn. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.
HEDGE-FUMITORY, hēdzh'-fū-mī-tūr-ŷ. f. A plant.
HEDGE-HOG, hēdzh'-hōg. f. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
HEDGE-HYSSOP, hēdzh'-hŷ'-fūp. f. A species of willow-wort.
HEDGE-MUSTARD, hēdzh'-mūs'-tārd. f. A plant.
HEDGE-NOTE, hēdzh'-nōte. f. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.
HEDGE-PIG, hēdzh'-pīg. f. A young hedge-hog.

H E I

HEDGE-ROW, hēdzh'-rō. f. The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.
HEDGE-SPARROW, hēdzh'-spār'-rō. f. A sparrow that lives in bushes.
HEDGING-BILL, hēdzh'-ing-bil. f. A cutting hook used in trimming hedges.
HEDGER, hēdzh'-ūr. f. One who makes hedges.
To HEED, hēd'. v. a. To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
HEED, hēd'. f. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
HEEDFUL, hēd'-fūl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
HEEDFULLY, hēd'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.
HEEDFULNESS, hēd'-fūl-nīs. f. Caution, vigilance.
HEEDILY, hēd'-il-ŷ. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.
HEEDINESS, hēd'-ŷ-nīs. f. Caution, vigilance.
HEEDLESS, hēd'-lis. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.
HEEDLESSLY, hēd'-lēf-lŷ. ad. Carelessly, negligently.
HEEDLESSNESS, hēd'-lēf-nīs. f. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.
HEEL, hē'l. f. The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
To HEEL, hē'l. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.
HEELER, hē'l-ūr. f. A cock that strikes well with his heels.
HEEL-PIECE, hē'l-pēs. f. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.
To HEEL-PIECE, hē'l-pēs. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
HEFT, hāft'. f. Handle.
HEGIRA, hē-jī'-rā. f. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.
HEIFER, hēf'-fūr. f. A young cow.
HEIGH-HO, hī'-hō. interj. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.
HEIGHT, hī'te. f. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude;

H E L

summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.
To HEIGHTEN, hī'tn. v. a. To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.
HEINOUS, hē'-nūs. a. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.
HEINOUSLY, hē'-nūs-lŷ. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.
HEINOUSNESS, hē'-nūs-nīs. f. Atrociousness, wickedness.
HEIR, ē're. f. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.
HEIRESS, ē'r-is. f. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.
HEIRLESS, ē'r-lēs. a. Without an heir.
HEIRSHIP, ē'r-shīp. f. The state, character, or privileges of an heir.
HEIRLOOM, ē'r-lōm. f. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.
HELD, hēld'. The preterite and part. pass. of **HOLD**.
HELIACAL, hē-lī'-ā-kāl. a. Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
HELICAL, hē'l-ik-āl. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.
HELIOCENTRICK, hē'-lyō-sēn'-trik. a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.
HELIOSCOPE, hē'-lyō-skōpe. f. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.
HELIOTROPE, hē'-lyō-trōpe. f. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.
HELL, hē'l. f. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.
HELL-BLACK, hē'l-blāk'. a. Black as hell.
HELL-BRED, hē'l-brēd'. a. Produced in hell.
HELL-BROTH, hē'l-brāth. f. A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.
HELL-DOOMED, hē'l-dō'md. a. Consigned to hell.
HELL-GOVERNED, hē'l-gúv'-érnd. a. Directed by hell.

HELL-

HEL

HELL-HATED, hêl'-hâ'-têd. a. Abhorred like hell.
 HELL-HAUNTED, hêl'-hânt'-êd. a. Haunted by the devil.
 HELL-HOUND, hêl'-hound. f. Dog of hell; agent of hell.
 HELL-KITE, hêl'-kîte. f. Kite of infernal breed.
 HELLEBORE, hêl'-lê-bûr. f. Christmas flower.
 HELLENISM, hêl'-lê-nîzm. f. An idiom of the Greek.
 HELLISH, hêl'-lîh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.
 HELLISHLY, hêl'-lîh-ly. ad. Infernally, wickedly.
 HELLISHNESS, hêl'-lîh-nîs. f. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.
 HELLWARD, hêl'-wârd. ad. Towards hell.
 HELM, hêlm'. f. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.
 To HELM, hêlm'. v. a. To guide, to conduct.
 HELMED, hêl'-mîd. a. Furnished with a headpiece.
 HELMET, hêl'-mît. f. A helm, a head-piece.
 To HELP, hêlp'. v. a. preter. HELPED or HOLP, part. HELPED or HOLPEN. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.
 To HELP, hêlp'. v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.
 HELP, hêlp'. f. Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.
 HELPER, hêl'-pûr. f. An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.
 HELPFUL, hêlp'-fûl. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.
 HELPLESS, hêlp'-lîs. a. Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.
 HELPLESSLY, hêlp'-lêf-ly. ad. Without succour.
 HELPLESSNESS, hêlp'-lêf-nîs. f. Want of succour.
 HELTER SKELTER, hêl'-tûr-skêl'-tûr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HEN

HELVE, hêlv'. f. The handle of an ax.
 HEM, hêm'. f. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!
 To HEM, hêm'. v. a. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.
 To HEM, hêm'. v. n. To utter a noise by a violent expulsion of the breath.
 HEMICYCLE, hêm'-y-sîkl. f. A half round.
 HEMIPLEGY, hêm'-y-plê-dzhý. f. A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.
 HEMISPHERE, hêm'-y-sfêre. f. The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
 HEMISPHERICAL, hêm'-y-sfêr'-îk-âl. }
 HEMISPHERICK, hêm'-y-sfêr'-îk. } a.
 Half round, containing half a globe.
 HEMISTICK, hê-mîs'-tik. f. Half a verse.
 HEMLOCK, hêm'-lôk. f. An herb.
 HEMORRHAGE, hêm'-ô-râdzh. }
 HEMORRHAGY, hêm'-ô-râ-dzhý. } f.
 A violent flux of blood.
 HEMORRHOIDS, hêm'-ô-roïdz. f. The piles, the emroids.
 HEMORRHOIDAL, hêm'-ô-roïd-âl. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
 HEMP, hêmp'. f. A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
 HEMPEN, hêmp'n. a. Made of hemp.
 HEN, hên'. f. The female of a housecock; the female of any bird.
 HEN-HEARTED, hên'-hâr-tîd. a. Dastardly, cowardly.
 HEN-PECKED, hên'-pêkt. a. Governed by the wife.
 HEN-ROOST, hên'-rôst. f. The place where the poultry rest.
 HENBANE, hên'-bâne. f. A plant.
 HENCE, hên'se. ad. or interj. From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store; From hence, is a vitious expression.
 HENCEFORTH, hên'se-fôrdh. ad. From this time forward.

HER

HENCEFORWARD, hên'se-fôr'-wûrd. ad. From this time to futurity.
 HENCHMAN, hêntsh'-mân. f. A page, an attendant.
 To HEND, hênd'. v. a. To seize, to lay hold on; to croud, to surround.
 HENDECAGON, hên-dêk'-â-gôn. f. A figure of eleven sides or angles.
 HEPATICAL, hê-pât'-î-kâl. } a. Be-
 HEPATICK, hê-pât'-îk. } long-
 ing to the liver.
 HEPS, hêp's. f. The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written Hips.
 HEPTACAPSULAR, hêp'-tâ-kâp'-sû-lâr. a. Having seven cavities or cells.
 HEPTAGON, hêp'-tâ-gôn. f. A figure with seven sides or angles.
 HEPTAGONAL, hêp'-tâg'-ô-nâl. a. Having seven angles or sides.
 HEPTARCHY, hêp'-târ-ký. f. A sevenfold government.
 HER, hûr'. pron. Belonging to a female; the oblique case of SHE.
 HERS, hûrz'. pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before, as such are her charms, such charms are hers.
 HERALD, hêr'-âld. f. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.
 To HERALD, hêr'-âld. v. a. To introduce as an herald.
 HERALDRY, hêr'-âl-dry. f. The art or office of a herald; blazonry.
 HERB, hêrb'. f. Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.
 HERBACIOUS, hêr'-bâ'-shûs. a. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.
 HERBAGE, hêr'-bîdzh. f. Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tythe and the right of pasture.
 HERBAL, hêr'-bâl. f. A book containing the names and description of plants.
 HERBALIST, hêr'-bâ-lîst. f. A man skilled in herbs.
 HERBARIST, hêr'-bâ-rîst. f. One skilled in herbs.
 HERBELET, hêrb'-lê. f. A small herb.
 HERBESCENT, hêr'-bês'-sênt. a. Growing into herbs.
 HERBID, hêr'-bîd. a. Covered with herbs.
 HERBOUS, hêr'-bûs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERB-

HER

HERBULENT, hēr'-bū-lēnt. a. Containing herbs.
 HERBWOMAN, hēr'b'-wūm-ūn. f. A woman that sells herbs.
 HERBY, hēr'b'-y. a. Having the nature of herbs.
 HERD, hērd'. f. A number of beasts together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as goatherd.
 To HERD, hērd'. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to associate.
 HERDGROOM, hērd'-grōm. f. A keeper of herds.
 HERDMAN, hērd'-mān. } f. One
 HERDSMAN, hērd'-z-mān. } employed in tending herds.
 HERE, hē're. ad. In this place; in the present state; it is often opposed to THERE.
 HERABOUTS, hēr'-ā-bouts. ad. About this place.
 HEREAFTER, hēr'-āf'-tūr. ad. In a future state.
 HEREAT, hēr'-āt. ad. At this.
 HEREBY, hēr'-b-y. ad. By this.
 HEREDITABLE, hē-rēd'-it-ābl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.
 HEREDITAMENT, hē-rēd'-it-āment. f. A law term denoting inheritance.
 HEREDITARY, hē-rēd'-it-ēr-y. a. Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.
 HEREDITARILY, hē-rēd'-it-ēr-i-l-y. ad. By inheritance.
 HEREIN, hēr'-in. ad. In this.
 HEREINTO, hēr'-in'-tō. ad. Into this.
 HERMITICAL, hēr'-ē-mīt'-ik-āl. a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.
 HEREOF, hēr'-ōv'. ad. From this, of this.
 HEREON, hēr'-ōn'. ad. Upon this.
 HEREOUT, hēr'-ou't. ad. Out of this place.
 HERESY, hēr'-ē-s-y. f. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.
 HERESIARCH, hē-rē'-syārk. f. A leader in heresy.
 HERETICK, hēr'-ē-tīk. f. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.
 HERETICAL, hē-rēt'-ik-āl. a. Containing heresy.
 HERETICALLY, hē-rēt'-ik-āl-y. ad. With heresy.
 HERETO, hēr'-tō. ad. To this, add to this.
 HERETOFORE, hēr'-tō-fō're. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HER

HEREUNTO, hēr'-ūn-tō'. ad. To this.
 HEREWITH, hēr'-wīth'. ad. With this.
 HERITABLE, hēr'-i-tābl. a. Capable of being inherited.
 HERITAGE, hēr'-y-tīdzh. f. Inheritance devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.
 HERMAPHRODITE, hēr-māf'-frō-dīte. f. An animal uniting two sexes.
 HERMAPHRODITICAL, hēr-māf'-frō-dīt'-ik-āl. a. Partaking of both sexes.
 HERMETICAL, hēr-mēt'-ik-āl. } a.
 HERMETICK, hēr-mēt'-ik. } Chymical.
 HERMETICALLY, hēr-mēt'-ik-āl-y. ad. According to the hermetical or chemick art.
 HERMIT, hēr'-mīt. f. A solitary, an anchorite, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.
 HERMITAGE, hēr'-mīt-idzh. f. The cell or habitation of a hermit.
 HERMITESS, hēr'-mīt-tēs. f. A woman retired to devotion.
 HERMITICAL, hēr-mīt'-ik-āl. a. Suitable to a hermit.
 HERN, hēr'n. f. Contracted from HERON.
 HERNIA, hēr'-nyā. f. Any kind of rupture.
 HERO, hēr'-rō. f. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.
 HEROICAL, hēr'-rō'-ik-āl. a. Befitting an hero, heroick.
 HEROICALLY, hēr'-rō'-ik-āl-y. ad. After the way of a hero.
 HEROICK, hēr'-rō'-ik. a. Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.
 HEROICKLY, hēr'-rō'-ik-l-y. ad. Suitably to an hero.
 HEROINE, hēr'-ō-in. f. A female hero.
 HEROISM, hēr'-ō-izm. f. The qualities or character of an hero.
 HERON, hēr'n. f. A bird that feeds upon fish.
 HERONRY, hēr'n'-r-y. } f. A
 HERONSHAW, hēr'n'-shā. } place where herons breed.
 HERPES, hēr'-pēz. f. A cutaneous inflammation.
 HERRING, hēr'-rīng. f. A small sea-fish.
 HERS, hūr'z. pron. The female possessive, as this is her house, this house is hers.

HEX

HERSE, hēr'se. f. A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
 To HERSE, hēr'se. v. a. To put into an herse.
 HERSELF, hūr'-sēlf. pronoun. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
 HERSELIKE, hēr'se-like. a. Funereal, suitable to funerals.
 HESITANCY, hēz'-i-tān-s-y. f. Doubtfulness, uncertainty.
 To HESITATE, hēz'-i-tāte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.
 HESITATION, hēz'-i-tā'-shūn. f. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.
 HEST, hēr'. f. Command, precept, injunction.
 HETEROCLITE, hēt'-ē-rō-kī'te. f. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
 HETEROCLITICAL, hēt'-ē-rō-kī't'-ik-āl. a. Deviating from the common rule.
 HETERODOX, hēt'-ēr-ō-dōks. a. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.
 HETEROGENEAL, hēt'-ēr-ō-gē-n-yāl. a. Not of the same nature, not kindred.
 HETEROGENEITY, hēt'-ēr-ō-gē-nē-i-t-y. f. Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.
 HETEROGENEOUS, hēt'-ēr-ō-gē-n-yūs. a. Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.
 HETEROSCIANS, hēt'-ē-rōs-kyāns. f. Those whose shadows fall only one way.
 To HEW, hū'. v. a. part. HEWN or HEWED. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form or shape with an axe; to form laboriously.
 HEWER, hū'-ūr. f. One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
 HEXAGON, hēks'-ā-gōn. f. A figure of six sides or angles.
 HEXAGONAL, hēks'-āg'-ō-nāl. a. Having six sides.
 HEXAGONY, hēks'-āg'-gūn-y. f. A figure of six angles.
 HEXAMETER, hēgz'-ām'-ē-tūr. f. A verse of six feet.
 HEXANGULAR, hēks'-āng'-gū-lār. a. Having six corners.
 HEXAPOD, hēks'-ā-pōd. f. An animal with six feet.

HEX.

H I E

HEXASTICK, hégz-ás'-tík. f. A poem of six lines.
 HEY, hí'. interj. An expression of joy.
 HEYDAY, hí'-dâ. interj. An expression of frolick and exultation.
 HEYDAY, hê'-dâ. f. A frolick, wildness.
 HIATION, hí-â'-shún. f. The act of gaping.
 HIATUS, hí-â'-tús. f. An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.
 HIBERNAL, hí-bér'-nál. a. Belonging to the winter.
 HICCOUGH, hík'-kúp. f. A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.
 To HICCOUGH, hík'-kúp. v.n. To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
 To HICKUP, hík'-kúp. v.n. To sob with a convulsed stomach.
 HID, híd'. } part.pass.of HIDE.
 HIDDEN, híd'n. }
 To HIDE, hí'de. v.a. preter. HID, part. pass. HID or HIDDEN. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
 To HIDE, hí'de. v.n. To lye hid, to be concealed.
 HIDE AND SEEK, hí'de-ând-sê'k. f. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
 HIDE, hí'de. f. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.
 HIDEBOUND, hí'de-bound. a. A horse is said to be hidebound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.
 HIDEOUS, híd'-yús. a. Horrible, dreadful.
 HIDEOUSLY, híd'-yús-lý. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.
 HIDEOUSNESS, híd'-yús-nfs. f. Horribleness, dreadfulnes.
 HIDER, hí'-dúr. f. He that hides.
 To HIE, hí'. v.n. To hasten, to go in haste.
 HIERARCH, hí-ê'-rârk. f. The chief of a sacred order.
 HIERARCHICAL, hí-ê'-rârk-ký-kál. a. Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
 HIERARCHY, hí-ê'-rârk-ký. f. A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

H I G

HIEROGLYPHICK, hí-ê'-rô-glíf'-ík. f. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.
 HIEROGLYPHICAL, hí-ê'-rô-glíf'-íkál. a. Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
 HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hí-ê'-rô-glíf'-íkál-ý. ad. Emblematically.
 HIEROGRAPHY, hí-ê'-rôg'-gráf-ý. f. Holy writing.
 HIEROPHANT, hí''-ê'-rô-fânt'. f. One who teaches rules of religion.
 To HIGGLE, híg'l. v.n. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.
 HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hík'l-dý-pík'l-dý. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgie, which denotes any confused mass.
 HIGGLER, híg'-lúr. f. One who sells provisions by retail.
 HIGH, hí'. a. A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, raised aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.
 HIGH, hí'. f. High place, elevation, superior region.
 HIGH-BLEST, hí'-blést'. a. Supremely happy.
 HIGH-BLOWN, hí'-blô'n. a. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.
 HIGH-BORN, hí'-bârn. a. Of noble extraction.
 HIGH-COLOURED, hí'-kúl'-lúrd. a. Having a deep or glaring colour.
 HIGH-DESIGNING, hí'-dê-sí-níng. a. Having great schemes.
 HIGHFLIER, hí'-flí'-úr. f. One that carries his opinions to extravagance.
 HIGH-FLOWN, hí'-flôn. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.
 HIGH-FLYING, hí'-flý'-íng. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.
 HIGH-HEAPED, hí'-hêpd. a. Covered with high piles.
 HIGH-METTLED, hí'-mêttld. a. Proud or ardent of spirit.
 HIGHMINDED, hí'-mîn-dld. a. Proud, arrogant.
 HIGH-RED, hí'-rêd'. a. Deeply red.

H I N

HIGH-SEASONED, hí'-fê-zúnd. a. Piquant to the palate.
 HIGH-SPIRITED, hí'-spér'-ít-ld. a. Bold, daring, insolent.
 HIGH-STOMACHED, hí'-stúm'-múkt. a. Obstinate, lofty.
 HIGHTASTED, hí'-tâf-tld. a. Gustful, piquant.
 HIGH-VICED, hí'-vîsd. a. Enormously wicked.
 HIGH-WROUGHT, hí'-râ't. a. Accurately finished.
 HIGHLAND, hí'-lând. f. Mountainous regions.
 HIGHLANDER, hí'-lân-dúr. f. An inhabitant of mountains.
 HIGHLY, hí'-lý. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.
 HIGHEST, hí'-múft. a. Highest, topmost.
 HIGHNESS, hí'-nfs. f. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.
 HIGHT, hí'te. Was named, was called; called, named.
 HIGHWATER, hí'-wâ'-túr. f. The utmost flow of the tide.
 HIGHWAY, hí'-wâ'. f. Great road, publick path.
 HIGHWAYMAN, hí'-wâ-mân. f. A robber that plunders on the publick roads.
 HILARITY, híl-lâr'-ít-ý. f. Merriment, gayety.
 HILDING, híl'-díng. f. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.
 HILL, híl'. f. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.
 HILLOCK, híl'-lók. f. A little hill.
 HILLY, híl'-lý. a. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.
 HILT, hílt'. f. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.
 HIM, hí'm'. The oblique case of HE.
 HIMSELF, hí'm-sêlf'. pron. In the nominative, HE; in ancient authors, ITSELF; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.
 HIN, hí'n'. f. A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.
 HIND, hí'nd. a. compar. HINDER. superl. HINDMOST. Backward, contrary in position to the face.
 HIND, hí'nd. f. The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.
 HINDBERRIES, hínd'-bêr-rýz. f. The same as raspberries.
 To HINDER, hínd'-dúr. v.a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.
 HINDER,

H I R

HINDER, hín'-dúr. a. That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hín'-dráns. f. Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hín'-dér-rúr. f. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hín'-dúr-líng. f. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hín'-dúr-múft. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hín'-dúr-múft. a. The last, the lag.

HINGE, hínzh'. f. Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hínzh'. v.a. To furnish with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINT, hín'. v.a. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hín'. f. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, híp'. f. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, híp'. f. The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, híp'. v.a. To sprain or shoot the hips; **HIP-HOP**, a cant word formed by the reduplication of **HOP**.

HIP, híp'. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, híp'-písh. a. A corruption of **HYPOCHONDRIACK**.

HIPPOCENTAUR, híp'-pò-sén'-tár. f. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, híp'-pò-krás. f. A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIFF, híp'-pò-gríf. f. A winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, híp'-pò-pót'-ámús. f. The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, híp'-shót. a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, híp'-wúrt. f. A plant.

To HIRE, hí're. v.a. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

HIRE, hí're. f. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.

HIRELING, hí're-líng. f. One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRELING, hí're-líng. a. Serving

H I T

for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hí're-rúr. f. One who uses any thing paying a recompence, one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hér'-fút. a. Rough, rugged.

HIS, híz'. pronoun possessive. The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently **IRS**.

To HISS, hí's'. v.n. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hí's'. v.a. To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hí's'. f. The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, híst'. interj. An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, híst'-tór-ryán. f. A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, híst'-tór'-ík-ál. } a.

HISTORICK, híst'-tór'-ík. } a.

Pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY, híst'-tór'-ík-ál-ý. ad. In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, híst'-tór'-ý-fý. v.a. To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, híst'-tór'-yò-gráf'-úr. f. An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, híst'-tór'-yò-gráf'-ý. f. The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, híst'-túr-ý. f. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, híst'-túr-ý-pé's. f. A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, híst'-trý-ón'-ý-kál. } a.

HISTRIONICK, híst'-trý-ón'-ík. } a.

Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, híst'-trý-ón'-ý-kál-ý. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hí't'. v.a. To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hí't'. v.n. To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed, not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hí't'. f. A stroke; a lucky chance.

H O B

To HITCH, híth'. v.n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITCHEL, híth'-él. See **HATCH-EL**.

HITHE, híth'. f. A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, híth'-úr. ad. To this place from some place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, híth'-úr. a. Superl. Hithermost. Nearest, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, híth'-úr-múft. a. Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, híth'-úr-tò. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, híth'-úr-wárd. } ad.

HITHERWARDS, híth'-úr-wárdz. } ad.

This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hí've. f. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hí've. v.a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hí've. v.n. To take shelter together.

HIVER, hí'v-úr. f. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, } hō'. } interj. A call, a sud-

HOA, } hō'. } den exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, hō'r. a. White; grey with age; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hō'r-fróft'. f. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hō'rd. f. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v.n. To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v.a. To lay in hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hō'rd-úr. f. One that stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hō'r-hound. f. A plant.

HOARINESS, hō'r-ý-nís. f. The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hō'rs. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hō'rs-lý. ad. With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hō'rs-nís. f. Roughness of voice.

HOARY, hō'-rý. a. White, whitish; white or grey with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hób'l. v.n. To walk lamely

HOG

lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.
HOBBLE, hób'l. f. Uneven awkward gait.
HOBBLINGLY, hób'-lǐng-lý. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.
HOBBY, hób'-bý. f. A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.
HOBGOBLIN, hób-gób'-lín. f. A sprite, a fairy.
HOBNAIL, hób'-nāl. f. A nail used in shoeing a horse.
HOBNAILED, hób'-nāld. a. Set with hobnails.
HOBNOB, hób'-nób'. This is corrupted from HAB NAB.
HOCK, hók'. f. The joint between the knee and fetlock.
To HOCK, hók'. v. a. To disable in the hock.
HOCK, hók'. f. Old strong rhennish.
HOCKAMORE, hók'-ā-mōre. f. The same as Hock.
HOCKHERB, hók'-hērb. f. A plant, the same with mallows.
To HOCKLE, hók'l. v. a. To hamstring.
HOCUS POCUS, hók'-kús-pók'-kús. f. A juggle, a cheat.
HOD, hód'. f. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.
HODMAN, hód'-mán. f. A labourer that carries mortar.
HODGE-PODGE, hódzh'-pódzh'. f. A medley of ingredients boiled together.
HODIERNAL, hód-dý ér'-nāl. a. Of to-day.
HOE, hō'. f. An instrument to cut up the earth.
To HOE, hō'. v. a. To cut or dig with a hoe.
HOG, hóg'. f. The general name of swine; a castrated boar; To bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's design.
HOGCOTE, hóg'-kót. f. A house for hogs.
HOGGEREL, hóg'-grll. f. A two years old ewe.
HOGHERD, hóg'-hērd. f. A keeper of hogs.
HOGGISH, hóg'-gish. a. Having the qualities of an hog, brutish, selfish.
HOGGISHLY, hóg'-gish-lý. ad. Greedily, selfishly.
HOGGISHNESS, hóg'-gish-nis. f. Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOL

HOGSBEANS, hógz'-bēnz. } f.
HOGSBREAD, hógz'-bréd. }
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hógz'-músh'-rómz. }
 Plants.
HOGSFENNEL, hógz'-fēn'-nīl. f. A plant.
HOGSHEAD, hógz'-id. f. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons; any large barrel.
HOGSTY, hóg'-stý. f. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.
HOGWASH, hóg'-wósh. f. The draff which is given to swine.
HOIDEN, hoi'dn. f. An ill-taught, awkward country girl.
To HOIDEN, hoi'dn. v. n. To romp indecently.
To HOISE, hoi's. } v. a. To raise up
To HOIST, hoi't. } on high.
To HOLD, hól'd. v. a. preter. **HELD**, part. pass. **HELD** or **HOLDEN**. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a distance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; To hold out, to extend, to stretch forth, to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; To hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.
To HOLD, hól'd. v. n. To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to speak in publick; To hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; To hold off, to keep at a distance without closing with offers; To hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; To hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; To hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; To hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.
HOLD, hól'd. interj. Forbear, stop, be still.

HOL

HOLD, hól'd. f. The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.
HOLDER, hól'-dūr. f. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.
HOLDERFORTH, hól'-dūr-fó'rth. f. An haranguer, one who speaks in publick.
HOLDFAST, hól'd-fáft. f. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.
HOLDING, hól'-dǐng. f. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.
HOLE, hól'e. f. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.
HOLIDAM, hól'-ý-dām. f. Blessed lady.
HOLILY, hól'-lǐ-lý. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.
HOLINESS, hól'-lý-nis. f. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.
HOLLA, hól'-lō. interj. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
HOLLAND, hól'-lánd. f. Fine linen made in Holland.
HOLLOW, hól'-lō. a. Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.
HOLLOW, hól'-lō. f. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.
To HOLLOW, hól'-lō. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.
To HOLLOW, hól'-lō. v. n. To shout, to hoot.
HOLLOWLY, hól'-lō-lý. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.
HOLLOWNESS, hól'-lō-nis. f. Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.
HOLLOWROOT, hól'-lō-rót. f. A plant.
HOLLY, hól'-lý. f. A tree.
HOLLYHOCK, hól'-lý-hók. f. Rose-mallow.
HOLLYROSE, hól'-lý-rōze. f. A plant.

HOLME,

H O M

HOLME, hól'm. f. A river island; a hill or mountain; the ilex, the ever-green oak.
HOLOCAUST, hól'-ò-káft. f. A burnt sacrifice.
HOLP, hól'p. The old preterite and participle passive of **HELP**.
HOLPEN, hól'pn. The old participle passive of **HELP**.
HOLSTER, hól'-stúr. f. A case for a horseman's pistol.
HOLY, hól'-ly. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.
HOLY-GHOST, hól'-ly-góft. f. The third person of the Trinity.
HOLY-THURSDAY, hól'-ly-thúrzdá. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.
HOLY-WEEK, hól'-ly-wé'k. f. The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY, hól'-y-dá. f. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.
HOMAGE, hóm'-ldzh. f. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obedience, respect paid by external action.
HOMAGER, hóm'-ldzh-úr. f. One who holds by homage of some superior lord.
HOME, hóm'e. f. His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.
HOME, hóm'e. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
HOME BORN, hóm'e-bárn. a. Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.
HOME BRED, hóm'e-bréd. a. Bred at home; not polished by travel, plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.
HOME FELT, hóm'e-félt. a. Inward, private.
HOMELILY, hóm'e-lí-ly. ad. Rude-ly, inelegantly.
HOMELINESS, hóm'e-lý-nís. f. Plainness, rudeness.
HOMELY, hóm'e-lý. a. Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.
HOMEMADE, hóm'e-máde. a. Made at home.

H O N

HOMER, hóm'-múr. f. A measure of of about three pints.
HOMESPUN, hóm'e-spún. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.
HOMESTALL, hóm'e-stál. } f. The
HOMESTEAD, hóm'e-stéd. } place of the house.
HOMEWARD, hóm'e-wúrd. } ad.
HOMEWARDS, hóm'e-wúrdz. } Towards home, towards the native place.
HOMICIDE, hóm'-y-side. f. Murder, manslaying; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.
HOMICIDAL, hóm'-y-sí-dál. a. Murderous, bloody.
HOMILETICAL, hóm'-y-lét'-ík-ál. a. Social, conversible.
HOMILY, hóm'-í-ly. f. A discourse read to a congregation.
HOMOGENEAL, hóm-mó-gé'-nyál. }
HOMOGENEOUS, hóm-mó-gé'-nyús. } a.
 Having the same nature or principles.
HOMOGENEALNESS, hóm-mó-gé'-nyál-nís. }
HOMOGENEITY, hóm-mó-gé'-né'-ít-y. } f.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hóm-mó-gé'-nyús-nís. } Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.
HOMOGENY, hóm-móg'-gé'-ny. f. Joint nature.
HOMOLOGOUS, hóm-mól'-ò-gús. a. Having the same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS, hóm-món'-y-mús. a. Denominating different things; equivocal.
HOMONYMY, hóm-món'-y-mý. f. Equivocation, ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS, hóm-mót'-tò-nús. a. Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
HONE, hóm'e. f. A whetstone for a razor.
HONEST, ón'-níst. a. Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.
HONESTLY, ón'-níst-ly. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.
HONESTY, ón'-níst-ty. f. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.
HONIED, hún'-nyéd. a. Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.
HONEY, hún'-ny. f. A thick, vis-cous luscious substance, which is col-

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lected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.
HONEY-BAG, hún'-ny-bág. f. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.
HONEY-COMB, hún'-ny-kóm. f. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
HONEY-COMBED, hún'-ny-kómd. a. Flawed with little cavities.
HONEY-DEW, hún'-ny-dú. f. Sweet dew.
HONEY-FLOWER, hún'-ny-flow-úr. f. A plant.
HONEY-GNAT, hún'-ny-nát. f. An insect.
HONEY-MOON, hún'-ny-món. f. The first month after marriage.
HONEY-SUCKLE, hún'-ny-súkl. f. Woodbine.
HONEYLESS, hún'-ny-lís. a. Without honey.
HONEY-WORT, hún'-ny-wúrt. f. A plant.
HONORARY, ón'-nú-r-rér-y. a. Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.
HONOUR, ón'-nú-r. f. Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; public mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.
To HONOUR, ón'-nú-r. v. a. To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.
HONOURABLE, ón'-nú-r-úbl. a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.
HONOURABLENESS, ón'-nú-r-úbl-nís. f. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.
HONOURABLY, ón'-nú-r-úbl-ly. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.
HONORER, ón'-nú-r-rúr. f. One that honours, one that regards with veneration.
HOOD, húd'. In composition, denotes quality, character, as knight-hood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.
HOOD, húd'. f. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes;
 K k z

H O P

eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.
 To HOOD, hūd'. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.
 HOODMAN's-BLIND, hūd'-mānz-blī'nd. f. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.
 To HOODWINK, hūd'-wīnk. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.
 HOOFF, hō'f. f. The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.
 HOOK, hō'k. f. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.
 To HOOK, hō'k. v. a. To catch with a hook; to intrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to be drawn by force or artifice.
 HOOKED, hō'kt. a. Bent, curved.
 HOOKEDNESS, hō'-kīd-nīs. f. State of being bent like a hook.
 HOOKNOSED, hō'k-nōzd. a. Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
 HOOP, hō'p. f. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.
 To HOOP, hō'p. v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.
 To HOOP, hō'p. v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
 HOOPER, hō'-pūr. f. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.
 HOOPING-COUGH, hō'-pīng-kōf'. f. A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.
 To HOOT, hō't. v. n. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.
 To HOOT, hō't. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.
 HOOT, hō't. f. Clamour, shout.
 To HOP, hōp'. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.
 HOP, hōp'. f. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.
 HOP, hōp'. f. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

H O R

To HOP, hōp'. v. a. To impregnate with hops.
 HOPE, hō'pe. f. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.
 To HOPE, hō'pe. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.
 To HOPE, hō'pe. v. a. To expect with desire.
 HOPEFUL, hō'pe-fūl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.
 HOPEFULLY, hō'pe-fūl-ly. ad. In such manner as to raise hope; with hope.
 HOPEFULNESS, hō'pe-fūl-nīs. f. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.
 HOPELESS, hō'pe-līs. a. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.
 HOPER, hō'-pūr. f. One that has pleasing expectations.
 HOPINGLY, hō'-pīng-ly. ad. With hope, with expectation of good.
 HOPPER, hōp'-pūr. f. He who hops or jumps on one leg.
 HOPPER, hōp'-pūr. f. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.
 HOPPERS, hōp'-pūr. f. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
 HORAL, hō'-rāl. a. Relating to the hour.
 HORARY, hō'-rā-rý. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.
 HORDE, hō'rd. f. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.
 HORIZON, hō-rī'-zūn. f. The line that terminates the view.
 HORIZONTAL, hōr-ý-zōn'-tāl. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.
 HORIZONTALLY, hōr-ý-zōn'-tāl-ly. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.
 HORN, hā'rn. f. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

H O R

HORNBEAK, hā'rn-bēk. } f. A kind
 HORNFINCH, hā'rn-flīh. } of fish.
 HORNBEAM, hā'rn-bēm. f. A tree.
 HORNBOOK, hā'rn-bōk. f. The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
 HORNED, hā'r-nīd. a. Furnished with horns.
 HORNER, hā'r-nūr. f. One that works in horn, and fells horns.
 HORNET, hā'r-nīt. f. A very large strong stinging fly.
 HORNFOOT, hā'rn-fūt. a. Hoofed.
 HORNOWL, hā'rn-owl. f. A kind of horned owl.
 HORNPIPE, hā'rn-pīpe. f. A dance.
 HORNSTONE, hā'rn-stōne. f. A kind of blue stone.
 HORNWORK, hā'rn-wūr. f. A kind of angular fortification.
 HORNY, hā'r-ný. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.
 HOROGRAPHY, hō-rōg'-grā-fý. f. An account of the hours.
 HOROLOGE, hō'-rō-lōdzh. } f.
 HOROLOGY, hō'-rō-lō-dzhý. } An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hourglass.
 HOROMETRY, hō-rōm'-ē-trý. f. The art of measuring hours.
 HOROSCOPE, hōr'-rō-skōpe. f. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.
 HORRIBLE, hōr'-rībl. a. Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.
 HORRIBLENESS, hōr'-rībl-nīs. f. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terrible-ness.
 HORRIBLY, hōr'-rīb-ly. ad. Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.
 HORRID, hōr'-rid. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.
 HORRIDNESS, hōr'-rid-nīs. f. Hideousness, enormity.
 HORRIFICK, hōr-rīf'-īk. a. Causing horror.
 HORIZONOUS, hōr-rī'-fō-nūs. a. Sounding dreadfully.
 HORROUR, hōr'-rūr. f. Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.
 HORSE, hōr'se. f. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punish-

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punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hór'se. v. a. To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hór's-bák. f. The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hór's-bên. f. A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hór's-blók. f. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hór's-bót. f. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hór's-boy. f. A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hór's-brê-kúr. f. One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hór's-tshés'-nút. f. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hór's-kôr-súr. f. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hór's-kráb. f. A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hór's-kou'-kúm-úr. f. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hór's-dùng. f. The excrements of horses.

HORSEEMMET, hór's-ém'-mít. f. Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hór's-flêsh. f. The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hór's-flý. f. A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hór's-fút. f. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hór's-hár. f. The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL, hór's-hêl. f. An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hór's-láf. f. A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hór's-lêth. f. A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hór's-lít-túr. f. A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hór's-mán. f. One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hór's-mán-shíp. f. The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMATCH, hór's-mátsh. f. A bird.

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HORSEMEAT, hór's-mêt. f. Provender.

HORSEMINT, hór's-mínt. f. A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hór's-múfl. f. A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, hór's-plá. f. Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, hór's-pônd. f. A pond for horses.

HORSERACE, hór's-râs. f. A match of horses in running.

HORSERADISH, hór's-rád'-lsh. f. A root acrid and biting, a species of scurvygrafs.

HORSESHOE, hór's-shô. f. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hór's-stêl-úr. f. A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL, hór's-tál. f. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hór's-túng. f. An herb.

HORSEWAY, hór's-wâ. f. A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hór-tá'-shún. f. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, há'r-tá-tív. f. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, há'r-tá-túr-y. a. Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, há'r-tý-kúl'-tshúr. f. The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, há'r-tú-lán. a. Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hỏ-zán'-nâ. f. An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hỏ'ze. f. Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hỏ'-zhúr. f. One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hỏs'-pí-tábl. a. Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hỏs'-pí-táb-lý. ad. With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, á's-pí-tál. f. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hỏs-pý-tál'-l-tý. f. The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hỏ'st. f. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.

To HOST, hỏ'st. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in

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battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hỏs'-tídzh. f. One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hỏ-têl'. } f. An inn.

HOSTELRY, hỏ'-têl-rý. }

HOSTESS, hỏ's-tis. f. A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hỏ's-tis-shíp. f. The character of an hostess.

HOSTILE, hỏs'-tíl. a. Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hỏs-tíl'-l-tý. f. The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOSTLER, hỏs'-lúr. f. One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hỏt. a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hỏt'-bêd. f. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hỏt'-bránd. a. Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hỏt'-kỏk-lẻ. f. A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hỏt'-hêd-íd. a. Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hỏt'-hous. f. A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hỏt'-lý. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hỏt'-mouthd. a. Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hỏt'-nẻs. f. Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hỏd'zh-pỏd'zh. f. A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hỏt'-spúr. f. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hỏt'-spúrđ. a. Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hỏ've. The preterite of HEAVE.

HOVEL, hỏv'-il. f. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hỏ'vn. part. pass. Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hỏv'-úr. v. n. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hỏk'. f. The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hỏk'. v. a. To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews.

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news of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hou'nd. f. A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND, hou'nd. v.a. To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUNDFISH, hou'nd-fish. f. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hou'ndz-tung. f. A plant.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. f. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURLASS, ou'r-glás. f. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. ad. Every hour, frequently.

HOURLATE, ou'r-pláte. f. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hou'se. f. A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. a. To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. n. To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hou's-bré-kúr. f. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hou's-bré-king. f. Burglary.

HOUSED OG, hou's-dóg. f. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hou's-hóld. f. A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hou's-hóld-dúr. f. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hou's-hóld-súf. f. Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hou's-ké-púr. f. Householder, master of a family;

one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou's-ké-píng. a. Domestick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou's-ké-píng. f. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELEEK, hou's-lék. f. A plant.

HOUSELESS, hou'z-lís. a. Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hou's-máde. f. A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hou's-róm. f. Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hou's-snále. f. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hou's-wár-míng. f. A feast of merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, húz'-wíf. f. The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, húz'-wíf-lý. a. Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, húz'-wíf-lý. ad. With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, húz'-wíf-rý. f. Domestick or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hó'-zíng. f. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, how'. ad. In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, how-bé'-ít. ad. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWDY E, how'-dý-yé. ad. In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, how-év'-vúr. ad. In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

To HOWL, how'l. v. n. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, how'l. f. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.

HOWSOEVER, how-sò-év'-vúr. ad. In what manner soever; although.

To HOX, hòk's. v. a. To hough, to hamstring.

HOY, hoy'. f. A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, húb'-búb. f. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, húk'-ká-bák. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, húk'l-bákt. a. Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, húk'l-bóne. f. The hipbone.

HUCKSTER, húks'-túr. f. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

HUCKSTERER, húks'-túr-úr. f. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, húks'-túr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. a. To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hud'l. f. Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hú'. f. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit.

HUFF, húf'. f. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

To HUFF, húf'. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, húf'. v. n. To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFER, húf'-fúr. f. A blusterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, húf'-físh. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, húf'-físh-lý. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, húf'-físh-nís. f. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

To HUG, húg'. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, húg'. f. Close embrace.

HUGE, húje. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity or terrible-ness.

HUGELY, húje-lý. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, húje-nís. f. Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, húg'-gúr-múg'-gúr. f. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, húlk'. f. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, húl'. f. The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering;

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vering; the body of a ship, the hulk.
HULLY, hùl'-ly. a. Husky, full of hulls.
To HUM, hùm'. v. a. To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.
HUM, hùm'. f. The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crouds; any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.
HUM, hùm'. interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.
HUMAN, hù'-màn. a. Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.
HUMANE, hù'-mā'ne. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.
HUMANELY, hù'-mā'ne-ly. ad. Kindly, with good nature.
HUMANIST, hù'-mā-nist. f. A philologist, a grammarian.
HUMANITY, hù'-mān'-it-ty. f. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.
To HUMANIZE, hù'-mā-nize. v. a. To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.
HUMANKIND, hù'-mān-ky'nd. f. The race of man.
HUMANLY, hù'-mān-ly. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good-nature.
HUMBIRD, hùm'-bùrd. f. The humming bird.
HUMBLE, ùm'bl. a. Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.
To HUMBLE, ùm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from an height.
HUMBLEBEE, ùm'bl-bè. f. A buzzing wild bee, an herb.
HUMBLENESS, ùm'bl-nis. f. Humility, absence of pride.
HUMBLER, ùm'-blur. f. One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HUMBLEMOUTHED, ùm'bl-mouthd. a. Mild, meek.
HUMBLEPLANT, ùm'bl-plánt. f. A species of sensitive plant.
HUMBLES, ùm'blz. f. Entrails of a deer.

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HUMBLY, ùm'-blý. ad. With humility; without elevation.
HUMDRUM, hùm'-drùm. a. Dull, dronish, stupid.
To HUMECT, hù-mèk't. }
To HUMECTATE, hù-mèk'-tâte. } v. a.
To wet, to moisten. Little used.
HUMECTATION, hù-mèk-tá'-shùn. f. The act of wetting, moistening.
HUMERAL, hù'-mè-rál. a. Belonging to the shoulder.
HUMID, hù'-míd. a. Wet, moist, watery.
HUMIDITY, hù-míd'-it-ty. f. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.
HUMILIATION, hù-míl-ý-á'-shùn. f. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.
HUMILITY, hù-míl'-it-ty. f. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.
HUMMER, hùm'-múr. f. One that hums.
HUMORAL, ù'-mò-rùl. a. Proceeding from humours.
HUMORIST, ù'-múr-ist. f. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.
HUMOROUS, ù'-múr-ús. a. Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.
HUMOROUSLY, ù'-múr-ús-ly. ad. Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.
HUMOROUSNESS, ù'-múr-ús-nis. f. Fickleness, capricious levity.
HUMORSOME, ù'-múr-sùm. a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.
HUMORSOMELY, ù'-múr-sùm-ly. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.
HUMOUR, ù'-múr. f. Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocular, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick; caprice, whim, predominant inclination.
To HUMOUR, ù'-múr. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance; to fit, to comply with.
HUMP, hùmp'. f. A crooked back.
HUMPBAC, hùmp'-bák'. f. Crooked back, high shoulders.
HUMPBACED, hùmp'-bákt'. a. Having a crooked back.
To HUNCH, hùntsh'. v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

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HUNCHBACKED, hùntsh'-bákt'. a. Having a crooked back.
HUNDRED, hùn'-dúrd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.
HUNDRED, hùn'-dúrd. f. The number ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of an hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of tythings.
HUNDREDTH, hùn'-dúrdth. a. The ordinal of an hundred.
HUNG, húng'. The preterite and part. pass. of HANG.
HUNGER, húng'-gúr. f. Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.
To HUNGER, húng'-gúr. v. n. To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.
HUNGERBIT, húng'-gúr-bít. }
HUNGERBITTEN, húng'-gúr-bít. } a.
Pained or weakened with hunger.
HUNGERLY, húng'-gúr-ly. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.
HUNGERLY, húng'-gúr-ly. ad. With keen appetite.
HUNGERSTARVED, húng'-gúr-stá'rvd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.
HUNGERED, húng'-gúrd. a. Pinched by want of food.
HUNGRILY, húng'-gríl-ty. ad. With keen appetite.
HUNGRY, húng'-grý. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.
HUNKS, hùnts'. f. A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.
To HUNT, hùnt'. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.
To HUNT, hùnt'. v. n. To follow the chase; to pursue or search.
HUNT, hùnt'. f. A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
HUNTER, hùn'-túr. f. One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
HUNTINGHORN, hùn'-ting-hárn. a. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.
HUNTRESS, hùn'-tris. f. A woman that follows the chase.
HUNTSMAN, hùnts'-màn. f. One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
HUNTSMANSHIP, hùnt'-s-mànshíp. f. The qualifications of a hunter.
HURDLE, húr'dl. f. A texture of sticks woven together.
HURDS,

HURDS, hūrd'z. f. The refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hūrl'. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, hūrl'. f. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, hūrl'-bāt. f. Whirlbat.

HURLER, hūrl'-lūr. f. One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hūrl'-lŷ.

HURLYBURLY, hūrl'-lŷ-būrl'-lŷ. } f.

Tumult, commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, hūrl'-rŷ-kāne. } f.

HURRICANO, hūrl'-rŷ-kā'-nō. } f.

A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

To HURRY, hūrl'-rŷ. v. a. To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.

To HURRY, hūrl'-rŷ. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, hūrl'-rŷ. f. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

To HURT, hūrt'. v. a. preter. I HURT, part. pass. I have HURT.

To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, hūrt'. f. Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.

HURTER, hūrt'-tūr. f. One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hūrt'-fūl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, hūrt'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.

HURTFULNESS, hūrt'-fūl-nŷs. f. Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To HURTLE, hūrt'ł. v. n. To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

HURTLEBERRY, hūrt'ł-bēr-rŷ. f. Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hūrt'-łŷs. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hūrt'-łŷf-lŷ. ad. Without harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hūrt'-łŷf-nŷs. f. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hūz'-būnd. f. The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an œconomist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hūz'-būnd. v. a. To supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hūz'-būnd-łŷs. a. Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, hūz'-būnd-lŷ. a. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hūz'-būnd-mān. f. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hūz'-būnd-drŷ. f. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestick affairs.

HUSH, hūsh'. interj. Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, hūsh'. a. Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hūsh'. v. a. To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hūsh'-mūn-ŷ. f. A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hūsk'. f. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hūsk'. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hūsk'-kīd. a. Bearing an husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, hūsk'-kŷ. a. Abounding in husks.

HUSSY, hūz'-zŷ. f. A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hūz'-tīngz. f. A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hūz'ł. v. a. To shake together.

HUSWIFE, hūz'-zŷf. f. A bad manager, a sorry woman; an œconomist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hūz'-zŷf. v. a. To manage with œconomy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hūz'-zŷf-rŷ. f. Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hū'. f. A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hūth'. f. A corn chest.

To HUZZ, hūz'. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hūz'-zā. interj. A shout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hūz'-zā. v. n. To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA, hūz'-zā. v. a. To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hŷ'-ā-sīnth. f. A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hŷ'-ā-sīn'-thīn. a. Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hŷ'-ā-dēz. } f. A watery

HYADS, hŷ'-ādz. } constellation.

HYALINE, hŷ'-ā-łŷn. a. Glassy crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hŷb'-brŷ-dūs. a. Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hŷ-dāt'-ŷ-dēz. f. Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropfical persons.

HYDRA, hŷ'-drā. f. A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hŷ'-drā-gōgz. f. Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hŷ'-drā-lŷ-kāl. } a.

HYDRAULICK, hŷ'-drā-lŷk. } a.

Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hŷ'-drā-lŷks. f. The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hŷ'-drō-sēl. f. A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hŷ'-drō-sēf'-fā-lūs. f. A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hŷ'-drōg-grā-fūr. f. One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hŷ'-drōg-grā-fŷ. f. Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hŷ'-drō-mān'-fŷ. f. Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hŷ'-drō-mēl. f. Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hŷ'-drōm'-mē-tūr. f. An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hŷ'-drōm'-mē-trŷ. f. The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hŷ'-drō-fō-bē'-ā. f. Dread of water.

HYDROPICAL, hŷ'-drōp'-pŷ-kāl. } a.

HYDROPICK, hŷ'-drōp'-pŷk. } a.

Dropfical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hŷ'-drō-stāt'-ī-kāl. a. Relating to hydrostatics, taught by hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hŷ'-drō-stāt'-ŷ-kāl-ŷ. ad. According to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICKS, hŷ'-drō-stāt'-īks. f. The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK, hŷ'-drōt'-īk. f. Purger of water or phlegm.

HYEN, hŷ'-ēn. } f. An animal

HYENA, hŷ'-ē-nā. } like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hŷ'-grōm'-mē-tūr. f. An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hŷ'-grō-skōpe. f. An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, hŷm. f. A species of dog.

HYMEN, hŷ'-mēn. f. The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

H Y P

HYMENEAL, hím-y-né'-ál. } f.
HYMENEAN, hím-y-né'-án. }
A marriage song.
HYMENEAL, hím-y-né'-ál. } a.
HYMENEAN, hím-y-né'-án. }
Pertaining to marriage.
HYMN, hím'. f. An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.
To HYMN, hím'. v.a. To praise in song, to worship with hymns.
To HYMN, hím'. v.n. To sing songs of adoration.
HYMNICK, hím'-ník. a. Relating to hymns.
HYMNING, hím'-níng. p. a. Celebrating in hymns.
To HYP, híp'. v.a. To make melancholy, to dispirit.
HYPALLAGE, hý-pál'-lá-jé. f. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.
HYPER, hí'-púr. f. A hypercritick.
HYPERBOLA, hý-pér'-bô-lá. f. A term in mathematicks.
HYPERBOLE, hý-pér'-bô-lé. f. A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.
HYPERBOLICAL, hý-pér'-bôl'-ly-kál. }
HYPERBOLICK, hý-pér'-bôl'-ík. } a.
Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
HYPERBOLICALLY, hý-pér'-bôl'-ly-kál-ly. ad. In form of an hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.
HYPERBOLIFORM, hý-pér'-bôl'-ly-fárm. a. Having the form,

or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.
HYPERBOREAN, hý-pér'-bô'-ryán. a. Northern.
HYPERCRITICK, hý-pér'-krít'-ík. f. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.
HYPERCRITICAL, hý-pér'-krít'-ý-kál. a. Critical beyond use.
HYPERMETER, hý-pér'-mê-túr. f. Any thing greater than the standard requires.
HYPERSARCOSIS, hý-pér'-fár-kô'-sis. f. The growth of fungous or proud flesh.
HYPHEN, hý'-fèn. f. A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.
HYPNOTICK, híp-nót'-ík. f. Any medicine that induces sleep.
HYPOCHONDRIACAL, híp-pô-kôn-drí'-á-kál. }
HYPOCHONDRIACK, híp-pô-kôn-drí'-ák. } a.
Melancholy, disordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.
HYPOCIST, hý'-pô-síst. f. An astringent medicine of considerable power.
HYPOCRISY, híp-pôk'-krís-ý. f. Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.
HYPOCRITE, híp'-pô-krít. f. A dissembler in morality or religion.
HYPOCRITICAL, híp-pô-krít'-ík-kál. }
HYPOCRITICK, híp-pô-krít'-ík. } a.
Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.
HYPOCRITICALLY, híp-pô-krít'-ík-kál-ý. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.
HYPOGASTRICK, hý-pô-gás'-trík.

H Y S

a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.
HYPOGEUM, hý-pô-gé'-úm. f. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.
HYPOSTASIS, hý-pôs'-tá-sís. f. Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
HYPOSTATICAL, hý-pô-stát'-ý-kál. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.
HYPOTENUSE, hý-pôt'-é-núse. f. The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.
HYPOTHESIS, híp-pôth'-thé-sís. f. A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.
HYPOTHETICAL, híp-pô-thét'-tý-kál. }
HYPOTHETICK, híp-pô-thét'-tik. } a.
Including a supposition, conditional.
HYPOTHETICALLY, híp-pô-thét'-tý-kál-ý. ad. Upon supposition, conditionally.
HYSSOP, hý'-súp. f. A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.
HYSTERICAL, híf-tér'-ry-kál. }
HYSTERICK, híf-tér'-rík. } a.
Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.
HYSTERICKS, híf-tér'-ríks. f. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I

I, í. pronoun personal. gen. ME, plural WE, gen. US. The pronoun of the first person, myself; I is more than once, in Shakespeare, written for ay or yes.

J A B

To JABBER, dzháb'-búr. v.n. To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.
JABBERER, dzháb'-bér-rúr. f. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

J A C

JACENT, dzhá'-sént. a. Lying at length.
IACINTH, í'-á-sínth. f. The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.
JACK, dzhák'. f. The diminutive of JOHN;
L 1

J A I

JOHN; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, dzhák'-bòts. f. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK PUDDING, dzhák'-pú'd'-dng. f. A zany, a merry Andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTHORN, dzhák'-wít'h-á-lán'-túrn. f. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, dzhák'-á-lént'. f. A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKAL, dzhák'-kál. f. A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, dzhák'-án-íps. f. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, dzhák'-dā'. f. A small species of crow.

JACKET, dzhák'-kít. f. A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBINE, dzhák'-ò-bíne. f. A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

JACOB'S-STAFF, já-kúbs-stáff'. f. A pilgrim's staff; staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACTITATION, dzhák'-tý-tá'-shún. f. Tossing motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, dzhák'-ú-lá'-shún. f. The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, dzhā'de. f. A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To JADE, dzā'de. v. a. To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, dzhā'-dísh. a. Vitious, bad; unchaste, uncontinent.

To JAGG, dzhāg'. v. a. To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, dzhāg'. f. A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, dzhāg'-gý. a. Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, dzhāg'-gíd-nís. f. The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, dzhāl'. f. A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, dzhāl'-búrd. f. One who has been in a jail.

J A U

JAILER, dzhā'-lúr. f. The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, dzhā'ks. f. A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, dzhól'-lúp. f. A purgative root.

JAM, dzhām'. f. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, dzhām'. f. Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

IAMBICK, í-ám'-bík. f. Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, dzhāng'-gl. v. n. To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, dzhāng'-glúr. f. A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY, dzhān'-ny-zār-ý. f. One of the guards of the Turkish king.

JANTY, zhā'n-tý. a. Showy, fluttering.

JANUARY, dzhān'-nú-ér-ý. f. The first month of the year.

JAPAN, dzhā-pān'. f. Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, dzhā-pān'. v. a. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, dzhā-pān'-núr. f. One skilled in japan work; a shoeblacker.

To JAR, dzhār'. v. n. To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, dzhār'. f. A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, dzhār'-gún. f. Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, dzhār'-gò-nél'. f. A species of pear.

JASMINE, dzhēs'-sā-mín. f. A flower.

JASPER, dzhās'-púr. f. A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, dzhāv'-lín. f. A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, dzhān'-dís. f. A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, dzhān'-díft. a. Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, dzhānt'. v. n. To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, zhā'n-tý-nís. f. Airiness, flutter, genteelness.

I D I

JAW, dzhā'. f. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, dzhā'. f. A bird.

ICE, í'se. f. Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, í'se. v. a. To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, í'se-hous. f. A house in which ice is repositied.

ICHNEUMON, ík-nú'-mún. f. A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ík-nú'-mún-flý'. f. A sort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ík-nóg'-grá-fý. f. The groundplot.

ICHOR, í'-kúr. f. A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, í'-kò-rús. a. Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ík-thý-òl'-ò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICICLE, í'-síkl. f. A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, í'-sý-nís. f. The state of generating ice.

ICON, í'-kón. f. A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, í-kón'-ò-kláft. f. A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, í-kò-nól'-ò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERIC, ík-tér'-ý-kál. a. Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, í'-sý. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I'D, í'd. Contracted for I WOULD.

IDEA, í-dé'-á. f. Mental imagination.

IDEAL, í-dé'-ál. a. Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, í-dé'-ál-ly. ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, í-dén'-tý-kál. } a.

IDENTICK, í-dén'-tik. } The same, implying the same thing.

IDENTITY, í-dén'-tí-tý. f. Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, í'dz. f. A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, íd-yòk'-krá-sý. f. Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRITICAL, íd-yò-krát'-tý-kál. a. Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY,

J E A

IDIOCY, id'-yô-sý. f. Want of understanding.
 IDIOM, id'-yûm. f. A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.
 IDIOMATIC, id-yô-mât'-y-kâl. } a.
 IDIOMATICK, id-yô-mât'-tik. } Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.
 IDIOPATHY, id-yô-pâ-thý. f. A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.
 IDIOSYNCRASY, id-yô-sîn'-krâ-sý. f. A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.
 IDIOT, id'-yût. f. A fool, a natural, a changeling.
 IDIOTISM, id'-yô-tizm. f. Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecillity of mind.
 IDLE, idl. a. Lazy, averse from labour; not busy; not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.
 To IDLE, idl. v. n. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.
 IDLEHEADED, idl-héd-did. a. Foolish, unreasonable.
 IDLENESS, idl-nis. f. Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.
 IDLER, idl-lûr. f. A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.
 IDLY, idl-lý. ad. Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.
 IDOL, id'-dûl. f. An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.
 IDOLATER, id-dôl'-lâ-tûr. f. One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.
 To IDOLATRIZE, id-dôl'-lâ-trîze. v. a. To worship idols.
 IDOLATROUS, id-dôl'-lâ-trûs. a. Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.
 IDOLATROUSLY, id-dôl'-lâ-trûs-lý. ad. In an idolatrous manner.
 IDOLATRY, id-dôl'-lâ-trý. f. The worship of images.
 IDOLIST, id-dôl-lîst. f. A worshipper of images.
 To IDOLISE, id-dô-lîz. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.
 IDONEOUS, id-dô-nyûs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.
 IDYL, idl. f. A small short poem.
 JEALOUS, dzhél'-lûs. a. Suspicious

J E R

in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.
 JEALOUSLY, dzhél'-lûs-lý. ad. Suspiciously, emulously.
 JEALOUSNESS, dzhél'-lûs-nis. f. The state of being jealous.
 JEALOUSY, dzhél'-lûs-sý. f. Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
 To JEER, dzhê'r. v. n. To scoff, to flout, to make mock.
 To JEER, dzhê'r. v. a. To treat with scoffs.
 JEER, dzhê'r. f. Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.
 JEERER, dzhê'r-rûr. f. A scoffer, a scorner, a mocker.
 JEERINGLY, dzhê'r-ing-lý. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.
 JEHOVAH, dzhê-hô'-vâ. f. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.
 JEJUNE, dzhê-dzhô'n. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffectionate.
 JEJUNENESS, dzhê-dzhô'n-nis. f. Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.
 JELLIED, dzhél'-lýd. a. Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.
 JELLY, dzhél'-lý. f. See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.
 JENNETING, dzhén'-nê-tîng. f. A species of apple soon ripe.
 JENNET, dzhén'-nît. f. See GENNET. A Spanish horse.
 To JEOPARD, dzhép'-pûrd. v. a. To hazard, to put in danger.
 JEOPARDOUS, dzhép'-pûr-dûs. a. Hazardous, dangerous.
 JEOPARDY, dzhép'-pûr-dý. f. Hazard, danger, peril.
 To JERK, dzhêrk'. v. a. To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.
 To JERK, dzhêrk'. v. n. To strike up.
 JERK, dzhêrk'. f. A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
 JERKEN, dzhêr'-kîn. f. A jacket, a short coat; a kind of hawk.
 JERSEY, dzhêr'-zý. f. Fine yarn of wool.
 JESS, dzhês'. f. Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.
 JESSAMINE, dzhês'-sâ-mîn. f. See JASMINE. A fragrant flower.
 JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, dzhê-rô'-sâ-lêm-â'r-tý-tshôks. f. Sunflower, of which they are a species.

I G N

To JEST, dzhêst'. v. n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.
 JEST, dzhêst'. f. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.
 JESTER, dzhês'-tûr. f. One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.
 JET, dzhét'. f. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.
 To JET, dzhét'. v. n. To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.
 JETTY, dzhét'-ty. a. Made of jet; black as jet.
 JEWEL, dzhê'-il. f. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.
 JEWEL-HOUSE, or OFFICE, dzê'-il-hous. f. The place where the regal ornaments are repositied.
 JEWELLER, dzhê'-il-lûr. f. One who trafficks in precious stones.
 JEWS-EARS, dzhê'-z-êrz. f. A fungus.
 JEWS-MALLOW, dzhê'-z-mâl-lô. f. An herb.
 JEWS-STONE, dzhê'-z-stôn. f. An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.
 JEWS-HARP, dzhê'-z-hârp. f. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.
 IF, if. conjunction. Suppose that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.
 IGNEOUS, ig'-nyûs. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.
 IGNIPOIENT, ig-nîp'-pô-tént. a. Presiding over fire.
 IGNIS FATUUS, ig'-nis-fât'-û-ûs. f. Will with the wisp, Jack with the lantern.
 To IGNITE, ig-nî-te. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.
 IGNITION, ig-nîsh'-ûn. f. The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.
 IGNITIBLE, ig-nî-tibl. a. Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.
 IGNIVOMOUS, ig-nîv'-vô-mûs. a. Vomiting fire.
 IGNOBLE, ig-nô-bl. a. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, Ig-nô'-blý. ad. Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.
 IGNOMINIOUS, Ig-nô'-mîn'-yûs. a. Mean, shameful, reproachful.
 IGNOMINIOUSLY, Ig-nô'-mîn'-yûs-ly. ad. Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.
 IGNOMINY, Ig'-nô'-mîn'-ý. f. Disgrace, reproach, shame.
 IGNORAMUS, Ig-nô'-râ'-mûs. f. The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.
 IGNORANCE, Ig'-nô'-râns. f. Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect: in this sense it has a plural.
 IGNORANT, Ig'-nô'-rânt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.
 IGNORANT, Ig'-nô'-rânt. f. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.
 IGNORANTLY, Ig'-nô'-rânt-ly. ad. Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.
 To IGNORE, Ig-nô'-re. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.
 IGNOSCIBLE, Ig-nô'-sibl. a. Capable of pardon.
 JIG, dzhig'. f. A light careless dance or tune.
 To JIG, dzhig'. v. n. To dance carelessly, to dance.
 JIGMAKER, dzhig'-mâ-kûr. f. One who dances or plays merrily.
 JIGUMBOB, dzig'-gûm-bôb. f. A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.
 JILT, dzhilt'. f. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.
 To JILT, dzhilt'. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.
 To JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. v. n. To clink, to sound correspondently.
 JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. f. Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.
 ILE, î'le. f. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.
 ILEX, î'-lêx. f. The scarlet oak.
 ILIAC, î'-yâk. a. Relating to the lower bowels.
 ILIAC PASSION, î'-yâk-pâsh'-ûn. f. A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the

cavity of the part immediately below or above.
 ILL, îl'. a. Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.
 ILL, îl'. f. Wickedness; misfortune, misery.
 ILL, îl'. ad. Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.
 ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.
 IL, before words beginning with I, stands for IN.
 ILLACHRYMABLE, il-lâk'-krý-mâbl. a. Incapable of weeping.
 ILLAPSE, il-lâp's. f. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.
 To ILLAQUEATE, il-lâ'-qwê-âte. v. a. To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.
 ILLAQUEATION, il-lâ'-qwê-â'-shûn. f. The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.
 ILLATION, il-lâ'-shûn. f. Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.
 ILLATIVE, il-lâ'-tív. a. Relating to illation or conclusion.
 ILLAUDABLE, il-lâ'-dâbl. a. Unworthy of praise or commendation.
 ILLAUDABLY, il-lâ'-dâb-ly. ad. Unworthily, without deserving praise.
 ILLEGAL, il-lê'-gâl. a. Contrary to law.
 ILLEGALITY, il-lê'-gâl'-îl'-tý. f. Contrariety to law.
 ILLEGALLY, il-lê'-gâl-ly. ad. In a manner contrary to law.
 ILLEGIBLE, il-lêdzh'-ibl. a. What cannot be read.
 ILLEGITIMACY, il-lê-dzhít'-ý-mâ-fý. f. State of bastardy.
 ILLEGITIMATE, il-lê-dzhít'-tî-mét. a. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.
 ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lê-dzhít'-tî-mét-ly. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.
 ILLEGITIMATION, il-lê-dzhít'-tý-mâ'-shûn. f. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
 ILLEVIABLE, il-lêv'-vý-âbl. a. What cannot be levied or exacted.
 ILLFAVOURED, il-fâ'-vûrd. a. Deformed.
 ILLFAVOUREDLY, il-fâ'-vûrd-ly. ad. With deformity.
 ILLFAVOUREDNESS, il-fâ'-vûrd-nîs. f. Deformity.
 ILLIBERAL, il-lib'-bér-râl. a. Not

noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.
 ILLIBERALITY, il-lib'-bér-râl'-îl'-tý. f. Parsimony, niggardliness.
 ILLIBERALLY, il-lib'-bér-râl'-ý. ad. Disingenuously, meanly.
 ILLICIT, il-lîs'-sît. a. Unlawful.
 To ILLIGHTEN, il-lîtn. v. n. To enlighten, to illuminate.
 ILLIMITABLE, il-lîm'-mý-tâbl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.
 ILLIMITABLY, il-lîm'-mý-tâb-ly. ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.
 ILLIMITED, il-lîm'-mý-tîd. a. Unbounded, interminable.
 ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lîm'-mý-têd-nîs. f. Exemption from all bounds.
 ILLITERATE, il-lît'-tê-rét. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.
 ILLITERATENESS, il-lît'-tê-rét-nîs. f. Want of learning, ignorance of science.
 ILLITERATURE, il-lît'-tê-râ-tûre. f. Want of learning.
 ILLNESS, il'-nîs. f. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.
 ILLNATURE, il-nâ'-tshûr. f. Habitual malevolence.
 ILLNATURED, il-nâ'-tshûrd. a. Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.
 ILLNATUREDLY, il-nâ'-tshûrd-ly. ad. In a peevish, froward manner.
 ILLNATUREDNESS, il-nâ'-tshûrd-nîs. f. Want of kindly disposition.
 ILLOGICAL, il-lôdzh'-îk-âl. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.
 ILLOGICALLY, il-lôdzh'-ý-kâl-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
 To ILLUDE, il-lû'd. v. a. To deceive, to mock.
 To ILLUME, il-lû'm. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.
 To ILLUMINE, il-lû'-mîn. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.
 To ILLUMINATE, il-lû'-mý-nâte. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.
 ILLUMINATION, il-lû'-mý-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy;

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joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lū'-mý-nà-tív. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lū'-mý-nà-túr. f. One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lū'-zhún. f. Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, il-lū'-sív. a. Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, il-lū'-fúr-ý. a. Deceiving, fraudulent.

To ILLUSTRATE, il-lūs'-trát. v. a. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lūs'-trá'-shún. f. Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lūs'-trá-tív. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTATIVELY, il-lūs'-trá-tív-ly. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lūs'-tryús. a. Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lūs'-trý-úf-ly. ad. Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lūs'-trý-úf-nis. f. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, í'm. Contracted from I AM.

IMAGE, ím'-mídz. f. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues, a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, ím'-mídz. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, ím'-mídz-ry. f. Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms.

IMAGINABLE, ím-mádzh'-ín-ábl. a. Possible to be conceived.

IMAGINANT, ím-mádzh'-ín-ánt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ím-mádzh'-ín-ár-ý. a. Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, ím-mádzh'-ín-á'-shún. f. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.

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IMAGINATIVE, ím-mádzh'-ín-á-tív. a. Fantastick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, ím-mádzh'-ín. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.

IMAGINER, ím-mádzh'-ín-úr. f. One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, ím-bê-sí'l. a. Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.

IMBECILITY, ím-bê-sí'l-ít-ý. f. Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ím-bí'be. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.

IMBIBER, ím-bí'-búr. f. That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, ím-bí-bísh'-ún. f. The act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ím-bít'-túr. v. a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.

To IMBODY, ím-bòd'-dý. v. a. To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.

To IMBODY, ím-bòd'-dý. v. n. To unite into one mass, to coalesce.

To IMBOLDEN, ím-bò'ldn. v. a. To raise to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, ím-bò'-zúm. v. a. To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ím-bou'nd. v. a. To inclose, to shut in.

To IMBOW, ím-bow'. v. a. To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, ím-bow'-mént. f. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, ím-bow'-úr. v. a. To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, ím-bráng'-gl. v. a. To entangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ím-brý-ká-tíd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ím-brý-ká'-shún. f. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ím-brow'n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ím-brò'. v. a. To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ím-brò't. v. a. To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ím-brò't. v. n. To sink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ím-bú'. v. a. To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.

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To IMBURSE, ím-búr'se. v. a. To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, ím-mý-tá-bíl-ít-ý. f. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ím'-mí-tèbl. a. Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, ím'-mí-táte. v. a. To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ím-mý-tá'-shún. f. The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ím'-mý-tá-tív. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ím'-mý-tá-túr. f. One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, ím-mák'-kú-lèt. a. Spotless, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ím-mán'-nákl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, ím-má'ne. a. Vast, prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, ím'-má-nént. a. Intrinsic, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ím-mán'-ný-fést. a. Not manifest, not plain.

IMMANITY, ím-mán'-níl-ý. f. Barbarity, savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, ím'-már-sés-síbl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, ím-má'r-shál. a. Not warlike.

To IMMASK, ím-mák'. v. a. To cover, to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, ím-má-té'-ryál. a. Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, ím-má-té'-ryál-ít-ty. f. Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, ím-má-té'-ryál-ý. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, ím-má-té'-ryál-ízd. a. Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, ím-má-té'-ryál-nis. f. Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, ím-má-té'-ryét. a. Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, ím-má-tú're. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.

IMMA-

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IMMATURELY, *Im-mă-tû'r-lý.* ad. Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, *Im-mă-tû'r-nís.* }
IMMATURITY, *Im-mă-tû'-rit-ý.* } f.

Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, *Im-mě-ă-bil'-it-ý.* f. Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, *Im-měz'-zhúr-rábl.* a. Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, *Im-měz'-zhúr-ráb-lý.* ad. Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMECHANICAL, *Im-mě'-kán'-ní-kál.* a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, *Im-mě'-dyás-ý.* f. Personal greatness, power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, *Im-mě'-dyát.* a. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, *Im-mě'-dyát-lý.* ad. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, *Im-mě'-dyát-nís.* f. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, *Im-měd'-dý-kábl.* a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, *Im-mém'-mó-rábl.* a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, *Im-mě-mó'-ryál.* a. Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, *Im-mén'se.* a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, *Im-mén's-lý.* ad. Infinitely, without measure.

IMMENSITY, *Im-mén'-sít-ý.* f. Unbounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, *Im-mén'-shú-rá-bil'-it-ý.* f. Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, *Im-mén'-shúr-ábl.* a. Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, *Im-měrdzh'.* v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, *Im-mér'-rit.* f. Want of worth, want of desert.

IMMERSE, *Im-měrs'e.* a. Buried, covered, sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, *Im-měrs'e.* v. a. To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.

IMMERSION, *Im-mér'-shún.* f. The

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act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, *Im-ně-thód-ý-kál.* a. Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, *Im-mě-thód-ý-kál-ý.* ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, *Im'-mý-něns.* f. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, *Im'-mý-něnt.* a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, *Im-míng'-gl.* v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, *Im-mý-nú'-shún.* f. Diminution, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, *Im-mís'-sý-bil'-it-ý.* f. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, *Im-mís'-sibl.* a. Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, *Im-mísh'-ún.* f. The act of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, *Im-mít'.* v. n. To send in.

To IMMIX, *Im-míks'.* v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, *Im-míks'-ábl.* a. Impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, *Im-mó-bil'-it-ý.* f. Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.

IMMODERATE, *Im-mód'-dér-rát.* a. Excessive, exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, *Im-mód'-dér-rát-lý.* ad. In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, *Im-mód'-dér-rá'-shún.* f. Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, *Im-mód'-díst.* a. Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTLY, *Im-mód'-díst-lý.* ad. Without modesty, impudently, obscenely.

IMMODESTY, *Im-mód'-díst-ý.* f. Want of modesty.

To IMMOLATE, *Im'-mó-láte.* v. a. To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, *Im-mó-lá'-shún.* f. The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, *Im-mó'-měnt.* a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, *Im-mór'-rál.* a. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, *Im-mó-rál'-ý-tý.* f. Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, *Im-mă'r-tál.* a. Ex-

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empt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, *Im-mór-tál'-ý-tý.* f. Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, *Im-mă'r-tál-lize.* v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, *Im-mă'r-tál-ý.* ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, *Im-móv'-ábl.* a. Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, *Im-móv'-áb-lý.* ad. In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, *Im-mú'-ny-ý.* f. Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption; freedom.

To IMMURE, *Im-mú're.* v. a. To inclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, *Im-mú'-zý-kál.* a. Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, *Im-mú-tá-bil'-it-ý.* f. Exemption from change, invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, *Im-mú-tábl.* a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, *Im-mú-táb-lý.* ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, *Imp'.* f. A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP, *Imp'.* v. a. To enlarge with any thing adscititious; to assist.

To IMPACT, *Im-pákt'.* v. a. To drive close or hard.

To IMPAINT, *Im-pánt.* v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.

To IMPAIR, *Im-pá're.* v. a. To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

To IMPAIR, *Im-pá're.* v. n. To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, *Im-pá'r-měnt.* f. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, *Im-pál'-pábl.* a. Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, *Im-pár'-á-díse.* v. a. To put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPARITY, *Im-pár'-it-ý.* f. Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, *Im-pá'rk.* v. a. To inclose with a park, to sever from a common.

To IMPART, *Im-pá'rt.* v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, *Im-pár'-shál.* a. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.

IMPAR-

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IMPARTIALITY, *im-pär-shäl'-it-y.* f. Equitableness, justice.
 IMPARTIALLY, *im-pär-shäl'-y.* ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.
 IMPARTIBLE, *im-pär't-ibl.* a. Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed.
 IMPASSABLE, *im-päs'-säbl.* a. Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.
 IMPASSIBILITY, *im-päs'-sib-il'-it-y.* f. Exemption from suffering.
 IMPASSIBLE, *im-päs'-sible.* a. Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.
 IMPASSIBLENESS, *im-päs'-sib-il-nis.* f. Impassibility, exemption from pain.
 IMPASSIONED, *im-päs'-shünd.* a. Seized with passion.
 IMPASSIVE, *im-päs'-siv.* a. Exempt from the agency of external causes.
 IMPASTED, *im-päs'-täd.* a. Covered as with paste.
 IMPATIENCE, *im-pä'-shéns.* f. Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.
 IMPATIENT, *im-pä'-shént.* a. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.
 IMPATIENTLY, *im-pä'-shént-lý.* ad. Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.
 To IMPAWN, *im-pä'n.* v.a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.
 To IMPEACH, *im-pé'tsh.* v.a. To hinder, to impede; to accuse by public authority.
 IMPEACH, *im-pé'tsh.* f. Hindrance, let, impediment.
 IMPEACHABLE, *im-pé'tsh-äbl.* a. Accusable, chargeable.
 IMPEACHER, *im-pé'tsh-ür.* f. An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.
 IMPEACHMENT, *im-pé'tsh-mént.* f. Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; public accusation, charge preferred.
 To IMPEARL, *im-pér'l.* v.a. To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
 IMPECCABILITY, *im-pék'-kä-bil'-it-y.* f. Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.
 IMPECCABLE, *im-pék'-käbl.* a. Exempt from possibility of sin.

IMP

To IMPEDE, *im-péd.* v.a. To hinder, to let, to obstruct.
 IMPEDIMENT, *im-péd'-y-mént.* f. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obstruction, opposition.
 To IMPEL, *im-pél.* v.a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.
 IMPELLENT, *im-pél'-lént.* f. An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.
 To IMPEND, *im-pénd.* v.n. To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.
 IMPENDENT, *im-pén'-dént.* a. Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.
 IMPENDENCE, *im-pén'-déns.* f. The state of hanging over, near approach.
 IMPENETRABILITY, *im-pén'-é-trä-bil'-it-y.* f. Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
 IMPENETRABLE, *im-pén'-é-träbl.* a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.
 IMPENETRABLY, *im-pén'-é-träb-lý.* ad. With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.
 IMPENITENCE, *im-pén'-y-téns.* f.
 IMPENITENCY, *im-pén'-y-tén-sý.* f. Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
 IMPENITENT, *im-pén'-y-tént.* a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.
 IMPENITENTLY, *im-pén'-y-tént-lý.* ad. Obdurately, without repentance.
 IMPENNOUS, *im-pén'-nüs.* a. Wanting wings.
 IMPERATE, *im-pé-räte.* a. Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.
 IMPERATIVE, *im-pér'-rä-tiv.* a. Commanding, expressive of command.
 IMPERCEPTIBLE, *im-pér'-sép'-tibl.* a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.
 IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *im-pér'-sép'-tibl-nis.* f. The quality of eluding observation.
 IMPERCEPTIBLY, *im-pér'-sép'-tib-lý.* ad. In a manner not to be perceived.
 IMPERFECT, *im-pér'-fekt.* a. Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

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IMPERFECTION, *im-pér'-fekt'-shün.* f. Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.
 IMPERFECTLY, *im-pér'-fekt-lý.* ad. Not completely, not fully.
 IMPERFORABLE, *im-pér'-fö-räbl.* a. Not to be bored through.
 IMPERFORATE, *im-pér'-fö-räte.* a. Not pierced through, without a hole.
 IMPERIAL, *im-pé-ryäl.* a. Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.
 IMPERIALIST, *im-pé-ryä-líst.* f. One that belongs to an emperor.
 IMPERIOUS, *im-pé-ryüs.* a. Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.
 IMPERIOUSLY, *im-pé-ryüs-lý.* ad. With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.
 IMPERIOUSNESS, *im-pé-ryüs-nis.* f. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.
 IMPERISHABLE, *im-pér'-rîsh-äbl.* a. Not to be destroyed.
 IMPERSONAL, *im-pér'-sün-äl.* a. Not varied according to the persons.
 IMPERSONALLY, *im-pér'-sün-äl-y.* ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.
 IMPERSUASIBLE, *im-pér'-swä-sibl.* a. Not to be moved by persuasion.
 IMPERTINENCE, *im-pér'-tîn-éns.* f.
 IMPERTINENCY, *im-pér'-tîn-én-sý.* f. That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.
 IMPERTINENT, *im-pér'-tîn-ént.* a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.
 IMPERTINENT, *im-pér'-tîn-ént.* f. A trisler, a meddler, an intruder.
 IMPERTINENTLY, *im-pér'-tîn-ént-lý.* ad. Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.
 IMPERVIOUS, *im-pér'-vyüs.* a. Unpassable, impenetrable.
 IMPERVIOUSNESS, *im-pér'-vyüs-nis.* f. The state of not admitting any passage.
 IMPETRANSIBILITY, *im-pér'-trän-sý-bil'-it-y.* f. Impossibility to be passed through.
 IMPETRABLE, *im-pé-träbl.* a. Possible to be obtained.

To

IMP

To IMPETRATE, im'-pê-trâte. v. a. To obtain by intreaty.
 IMPETRATION, im-pê-trâ'-shùn. f. The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.
 IMPETUOSITY, im-pêt'-û-ôs'-sît-ý. f. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.
 IMPETUOUS, im-pêt'-tû-ús. a. Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.
 IMPETUOUSLY, im-pêt'-tû-ús-lý. ad. Violently, vehemently.
 IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pêt'-tû-ús-nís. f. Violence, fury.
 IMPETUS, im'-pê-tús. f. Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.
 IMPIERCEABLE, im-pêr'-sibl. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.
 IMPIETY, im-pî'-ê-tý. f. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.
 To IMPIGNORATE, im-pîg'-nô-râte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.
 IMPIGNORATION, im-pîg'-nô-râ'-shùn. f. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
 To IMPINGE, im-pîndzh'. v. n. To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.
 To IMPINGUATE, im-pîng'-gwâte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.
 IMPIOUS, im'-pyús. a. Irreligious, wicked, profane.
 IMPIOUSLY, im'-pyús-lý. ad. Profanely, wickedly.
 IMPLACABILITY, im-plâ'-kâ-bîl'-it-ý. f. Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.
 IMPLACABLE, im-plâ'-kâbl. a. Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.
 IMPLACABLY, im-plâ'-kâb-lý. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.
 To IMPLANT, im-plânt'. v. a. To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft.
 IMPLANTATION, im-plân-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of setting or planting.
 IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plâ'-sibl. a. Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.
 IMPLEMENT, im'-plê-mênt. f. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.
 IMPLETION, im-plê'-shùn. f. The act of filling, the state of being full.
 IMPLEX, im'-plêks. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.
 To IMPLICATE, im'-plý-kâte. v. a.

IMP

To entangle, to embarrass, to in-fold.
 IMPLICATION, im-plý'-kâ'-shùn. f. Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.
 IMPLICIT, im-plis'-sît. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.
 IMPLICITLY, im-plis'-sît-lý. ad. By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.
 To IMPLORE, im-plô're. v. a. To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.
 IMPLORER, im-plô'-rûr. f. One that implores.
 IMPLUMED, im-plû'md. a. Without feathers.
 To IMPLY, im-plý'. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
 To IMPOISON, im-poi'zn. v. a. To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.
 IMPOLITICAL, im-pô-lit'-ý-kâl. } a.
 IMPOLITICK, im-pôl'-it-tik. }
 Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.
 IMPOLITICALLY, im-pô-lit'-ý-kâl-ý. } ad.
 IMPOLITICKLY, im-pôl'-it-tik-lý. }
 Without art or forecast.
 IMPONDEROUS, im-pôn'-dêr-ús. a. Void of perceptible weight.
 IMPOROSITY, im-pô-rôs'-sît-ý. f. Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.
 IMPOROUS, im-pô'-rûs. a. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.
 To IMPORT, im-pôrt. v. a. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.
 IMPORT, im'-pôrt. f. Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.
 IMPORTANCE, im-pâ'r-tâns. f. Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.
 IMPORTANT, im-pâ'r-tânt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.
 IMPORTATION, im-pôr-tâ'-shùn. f. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMP

IMPORTER, im-pô'r-tûr. f. One that brings in from abroad.
 IMPORTUNATE, im-pâ'r-tû-nêt. a. Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.
 IMPORTUNATELY, im-pâ'r-tû-nêt-lý. ad. With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.
 IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pâ'r-tû-nêt-nís. f. Incessant solicitation.
 To IMPORTUNE, im-pôr-tû'n. v. a. To teize, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.
 IMPORTUNE, im-pôr-tû'n. a. Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexatious; unseasonable, coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.
 IMPORTUNELY, im-pôr-tû'n-lý. ad. Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.
 IMPORTUNITY, im-pôr-tû'-nî-tý. f. Incessant solicitation.
 To IMPOSE, im-pô'ze. v. a. To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; To impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.
 IMPOSE, im-pô'ze. f. Command, injunction.
 IMPOSEABLE, im-pô'-zâbl. a. To be laid as obligatory on any body.
 IMPOSER, im-pô'-zûr. f. One who enjoins.
 IMPOSITION, im-pô-zîsh'-ûn. f. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.
 IMPOSSIBLE, im-pôs'-sibl. a. Not to be done, impracticable.
 IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pôs'-sý-bîl'-it-ý. f. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.
 IMPOST, im'-pôst. f. A tax, a toll, custom paid.
 To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pôs'-tû-mâte. v. n. To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
 To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pôs'-tû-mâte. v. a. To afflict with an imposthume.
 IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pôs'-tû-mâ'-shùn. f. The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.
 IMPOSTHUME, im-pôs'-tûm. f. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
 IMPOSTOR, im-pôs'-tûr. f. One who cheats by a fictitious character.
 IMPOSTURE, im-pôs'-tûshûr. f. Cheat.

IMPO-

IMP

IMPOTENCE, *im'-pò-téns.* } f.
 IMPOTENCY, *im'-pò-tén-sý.* } f.
 Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.
 IMPOTENT, *im'-pò-tént.* a. Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.
 IMPOTENTLY, *im'-pò-tént-lý.* ad. Without power.
 To IMPOUND, *im-pou'nd.* v. a. To inclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pincfold.
 To IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.
 IMPRACTICABLE, *im-prák'-tý-kábl.* a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.
 IMPRACTICABLENESS, *im-prák'-tý-kábl-nís.* f. Impossibility.
 To IMPRECATÉ, *im'-pré-káte.* v. a. To call for evil upon himself or others.
 IMPRECATION, *im-pré-ká'-shún.* f. Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.
 IMPRECATORY, *im-prék'-ká-túr-ý.* a. Containing wishes of evil.
 To IMPREGN, *im-prén'.* v. a. To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.
 IMPREGNABLE, *im-prég'-nábl.* a. Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.
 IMPREGNABLY, *im-prég'-nábl-ý.* ad. In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.
 To IMPREGNATE, *im-prég'-nâte.* v. a. To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.
 IMPREGNATION, *im-prég'-ná'-shún.* f. The act of making prolific; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.
 IMPREJUDICATE, *im-pré-dzhò'-dý-kát.* a. Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.
 IMPREPARATION, *im-prép'-á-rá'-shún.* f. Unpreparedness, want of preparation.
 To IMPRESS, *im-prés'.* v. a. To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.
 IMPRESS, *im'-prés.* f. Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into service.
 IMPRESSION, *im-présh'-ún.* f. The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed

IMP

at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.
 IMPRESSIBLE, *im-prés'-sibl.* a. What may be impressed.
 IMPRESSURE, *im-présh'-úr.* f. The mark made by pressure, the dint, the impression.
 To IMPRINT, *im-print'.* v. a. To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.
 To IMPRISON, *im-príz'n.* v. a. To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.
 IMPRISONMENT, *im-príz'n-mént.* f. Confinement, state of being shut in prison.
 IMPROBABILITY, *im-prób'-á-bíl'-ít-ý.* f. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.
 IMPROBABLE, *im-prób'-ábl.* a. Unlikely, incredible.
 IMPROBABLY, *im-prób'-áb-lý.* ad. Without likelihood.
 To IMPROBATE, *im'-prò-bâte.* v. a. Not to approve.
 IMPROBATION, *im-prò-bá'-shún.* f. Act of disallowing.
 IMPROBITY, *im-prób'-ít-ý.* f. Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.
 To IMPROLIFICATE, *im-prò-líf'-fý-káte.* v. a. To impregnate, to fecundate.
 IMPROPER, *im-próp'-púr.* a. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.
 IMPROPERLY, *im-próp'-púr-lý.* ad. Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.
 To IMPROPRIATE, *im-prò-prý'-âte.* v. a. To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.
 IMPROPRIATION, *im-prò-prý'-á'-shún.* f. An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.
 IMPROPRIATOR, *im-prò-prý'-á'-túr.* f. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.
 IMPROPRIETY, *im-prò-prí'-é-tý.* f. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.
 IMPROSPEROUS, *im-pròs'-púr-ús.* a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.
 IMPROSPEROUSLY, *im-pròs'-púr-ús-lý.* ad. Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMP

IMPROVABLE, *im-prò'-våbl.* a. Capable of being advanced to a better state.
 IMPROVABLENESS, *im-prò'-våbl-nís.* f. Capableness of being made better.
 IMPROVABLY, *im-prò'-våb-lý.* ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.
 To IMPROVE, *im-prò'v.* v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.
 To IMPROVE, *im-prò'v.* v. n. To advance in goodness.
 IMPROVEMENT, *im-prò'v-mént.* f. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.
 IMPROVER, *im-prò'-vúr.* f. One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.
 IMPROVIDED, *im-prò'-ví'-díd.* a. Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.
 IMPROVIDENCE, *im-prò'v'-ý-déns.* f. Want of forethought, want of caution.
 IMPROVIDENT, *im-prò'v'-ý-dént.* a. Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.
 IMPROVIDENTLY, *im-prò'v'-ý-dént-lý.* ad. Without forethought, without care.
 IMPROVISION, *im-prò'-vízh'-ún.* f. Want of forethought.
 IMPRUDENCE, *im-prò'-déns.* f. Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.
 IMPRUDENT, *im-prò'-dént.* a. Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.
 IMPUDENCE, *im'-pú-déns.* } f.
 IMPUDENCY, *im'-pú-dén-sý.* } f.
 Shamelessness, immodesty.
 IMPUDENT, *im'-pú-dént.* a. Shameless, wanting modesty.
 IMPUDENTLY, *im'-pú-dént-lý.* ad. Shamelessly, without modesty.
 To IMPUGN, *im-pú'n.* v. a. To attack, to assault.
 IMPUGNER, *im-pú'-núr.* f. One that attacks or invades.
 IMPUISSANCE, *im-pú'-íf-sáns.* f. Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.
 IMPULSE, *im'-púls.* f. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.
 IMPULSION, *im-púls'-shún.* f. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

INA

IMPULSIVE, im-pul'-siv. a. Having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, im-pū'-ny-tý. f. Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, im-pū'r. a. Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, droffy.

IMPURELY, im-pū'r-lý. ad. With impurity.

IMPURENESS, im-pū'r-nis. } f.

IMPURITY, im-pū'-ry-tý. } f. Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, im-pūr'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, im-pū'-tábl. a. Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, im-pū'-tábl-nis. f. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, im-pū'-tá-shùn. f. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, im-pū'-tá-tiv. a. Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, im-pū't. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, im-pū'-túr. f. He that imputes.

IN, in'. prep. Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; In as much, since, seeing that.

IN, in. ad. Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting entrance; into any place; close connection with.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. In before r is changed into r, before l into l, and into m before some other consonants.

INABILITY, in-á-bil'-ý-tý. f. Impuissance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, in-áb'-stý-néns. f. Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ák-sés'-sibl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, in-ák'-kú-rá-sý. f. Want of exactness.

INA

INACCURATE, in-ák'-kú-rét. a. Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, in-ák'-shùn. f. Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, in-ák'-tiv. a. Idle, indolent, sluggish.

INACTIVELY, in-ák'-tiv-lý. ad. Idly, sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, in-ák-tiv'-ý-tý. f. Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

INADEQUATE, in-ád'-é-kwát. a. Not equal to the purpose, defective.

INADEQUATELY, in-ád'-é-kwát-lý. ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, in-ád-ver'-téns. } f.

INADVERTENCY, in-ád-ver'-tén-sý. } f. Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, in-ád-ver'-tént. a. Negligent, careless.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ád-ver'-tént-lý. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, in-á'-lyén-ábl. a. That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, in-ál-ý-mén'-tál. a. Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSABLE, in-á-mis'-sibl. a. Not to be lost.

INANE, in-ná'n. a. Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, in-án'-ý-máte. v. a. To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, in-án'-ý-máte. } a.

INANIMATED, in-án'-ý-má-tíd. } a. Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, in-á-nish'-tún. f. Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INANITY, in-án'-ny-tý. f. Emptiness, void space.

INAPPETENCY, in-áp'-pé-tén-sý. f. Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-áp'-ply-kábl. a. Not to be put to a peculiar use.

INAPPLICATION, in-áp-ply-ká-shùn. f. Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, in-ár-rábl. a. Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, in-á'rsh. v. a. Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-ár-tik'-kú-lét. a. Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, in-ár-tik'-kú-lét-lý. ad. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ár-tik'-kú-lét-nis. f. Confusion of sounds, want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INC

INARTIFICIAL, in-ár-tý-fish'-ál. a. Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ár-tý-fish'-ál-ý. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, in-át-tén'-shùn. f. Disregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-át-tén'-tiv. a. Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, in-á'-dibl. a. Not to be heard, void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, in-á'-gú-ráte. v. a. To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, in-á'-gú-rá-shùn. f. Investiture by solemn rites.

INAURATION, in-á-rá'-shùn. f. The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-óf-plish'-ús. a. Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBEING, in'-bé-ing. f. Inherence; inseparableness.

INBORN, in'-bárn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-bré'thd. a. Inspired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, in'-bréd. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, in-ká'dzh. v. a. To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCALESCENCE, in-ká-lés'-séns. } f.

INCALESCENCY, in-ká-lés'-sén-sý. } f. The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, in-kán-tá'-shùn. f. Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, in-kán'-tá-túr-ý. a. Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, in-kán'-tún. v. a. To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, in-ká-pá-bil'-it-ý. } f.

INCAPABLENESS, in-ká-pábl-nis. } f. Inability natural, disqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, in-ká'-pábl. a. Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; disqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, in-ká-pá'-shús. a. Narrow, of small content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-ká-pá'-shús-nis. f. Narrowness, want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, in-ká-pás'-sý-táte.

tâte. v. a. To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.
INCAPACITY, In-ká-pás'-it-y. f. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.
TO INCARCERATE, In-ká'r-fê-râte. v. a. To imprison, to confine.
INCARCERATION, In-ká'r-fê-rá'-shún. f. Imprisonment, confinement.
TO INCARN, In-ká'rn. v. a. To cover with flesh.
TO INCARN, In-ká'rn. v. n. To breed flesh.
TO INCARNADINE, In-ká'r-ná-dine. v. a. To dye red. This word I find only once.
TO INCARNATE, In-ká'r-nâte. v. a. To cloath with flesh, to embody with flesh.
INCARNATE, In-ká'r-nét. partic. a. Cloathed with flesh, embodied in flesh.
INCARNATION, In-ká'r-ná'-shún. f. The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.
INCARNATIVE, In-ká'r-ná-tiv. f. A medicine that generates flesh.
TO INCASE, In-ká'se. v. a. To cover, to inclose, to inwrap.
INCAUTIOUS, In-ká'-shús. a. Unwary, negligent, heedless.
INCAUTIOUSLY, In-ká'-shús-lý. ad. Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently.
INCENDIARY, In-sén'-dzhár-y. f. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.
INCENSE, In'-séns. f. Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.
TO INCENSE, In-séns'. v. a. To enkindle to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.
INCENSEMENT, In-séns'-mént. f. Rage, heat, fury.
INCENSION, In-sén'-shún. f. The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.
INCENSOR, In-sén'-súr. f. A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.
INCENSORY, In-sén'-súr-y. f. The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
INCENTIVE, In-sént'-iv. f. That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, spur.
INCENTIVE, In-sént'-iv. a. Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, In-sép'-shún. f. Beginning.
INCEPTIVE, In-sép'-tiv. a. Noting a beginning.
INCEPTOR, In-sép'-túr. f. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.
INCERATION, In-sê-rá'-shún. f. The act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE, In-sér'-ty-túd. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
INCESSANT, In-sés'-sánt. a. Unceasing, unintermitted, continual, uninterrupted.
INCESSANTLY, In-sés'-sánt-lý. ad. Without intermission, continually.
INCEST, In'-sést. f. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.
INCESTUOUS, In-sés'-tú-ús. a. Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.
INCESTUOUSLY, In-sés'-tú-ús-lý. ad. With unnatural love.
INCH, Intsh'. f. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.
TO INCH, Intsh'. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.
INCHED, Intsh'. a. Containing inches in length or breadth.
INCHMEAL, Intsh'-mél. f. A piece an inch long.
TO INCHOATE, In'-kô-âte. v. a. To begin, to commence.
INCHOATION, In-kô-á'-shún. f. Inception, beginning.
INCHOATIVE, In-kô-á-tiv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.
TO INCIDE, In-sí'de. v. a. Medicines Incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.
INCIDENCE, In'-sý-déns. } f. The
INCIDENCY, In'-sý-dén-sý. } direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of Incidence; accident, hap, casualty.
INCIDENT, In'-sý-dént. a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.
INCIDENT, In'-sý-dént. f. Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.
INCIDENTAL, In-sý-dén'-tál. a. Incident, casual, happening by chance.
INCIDENTALLY, In-sý-dén'-tál-y.

ad. Beside the main design, occasionally.
INCIDENTLY, In'-sý-dént-lý. ad. Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.
TO INCINERATE, In-sín'-nér-âte. v. a. To burn to ashes.
INCINERATION, In-sín'-nér-rá'-shún. f. The act of burning any thing to ashes.
INCIRCUMSPECTION, In'-sér-kúm-spék'-shún. f. Want of caution, want of heed.
INCISED, In-sí'zd. a. Cut, made by cutting.
INCISION, In-síz'-zhún. f. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.
INCISIVE, In-sí'-sív. a. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
INCISOR, In-sí'-súr. f. Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
INCISORY, In-sí'-súr-y. a. Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE, In-síz'-zhúr. f. A cut, an aperture.
INCITATION, In-sý-tá'-shún. f. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.
TO INCITE, In-sí'te. v. a. To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.
INCITEMENT, In-sí'te-mént. f. Motive, incentive, impulse, inciting power.
INCIVIL, In-sív'-víl. a. Unpolished.
INCIVILITY, In-sý-víl'-lý-tý. f. Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.
INCLEMENCY, In-klém'-mén-sý. f. Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.
INCLEMENT, In-klém'-mént. a. Unmerciful, un pitying, void of tenderness, harsh.
INCLINABLE, In-klí'-nábl. a. Having a propension of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.
INCLINATION, In-klý'-ná'-shún. f. Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind, favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.
INCLINATORY, In-klí'-ná-túr-y. a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
INCLINATORILY, In-klí'-ná-túr-y-lý. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.
TO INCLINE, In-klí'ne. v. n. To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part;

part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.
 To INCLINE, in-klī'ne. v. a. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.
 To INCLIP, in-klīp'. v. a. To grasp, to inclose, to surround.
 To INCLOISTER, in-kloi's-tūr. v. a. To shut up in a cloister.
 To INCLOUD, in-klou'd. v. a. To darken, to obscure.
 To INCLUDE, in-klū'd. v. a. To inclose, to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.
 INCLUSIVE, in-klū'-siv. a. Inclosing, encircling; comprehended in the sum or number.
 INCLUSIVELY, in-klū'-siv-lý. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.
 INCOAGULABLE, in-kō-āg'-gū-lābl. a. Incapable of concretion.
 INCOEXISTENCE, in-kō-ēg-zis'tēns. f. The quality of not existing together.
 INCOG, in-kōg'. ad. Unknown, in private.
 INCOGITANCY, in-kōdzh'-ý-tān-sý. f. Want of thought.
 INCOGITATIVE, in-kōdzh'-ý-tā-tiv. a. Wanting the power of thought.
 INCOGNITO, in-kōg'-ny-tō. ad. In a state of concealment.
 INCOHERENCE, in-kō-hē'rēns. }
 INCOHERENCY, in-kō-hē'rēn-sý. } f.
 Want of connection, incongruity, in consequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.
 INCOHERENT, in-kō-hē'rēnt. a. Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.
 INCOHERENTLY, in-kō-hē'rēnt-lý. ad. Inconsistently, inconsequentially.
 INCOLUMITY, in-kōl-lū-mit-ý. f. Safety, security.
 INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kōm-būs'-ty-bil'-it-ý. f. The quality of resisting fire.
 INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kōm-būs'-tibl. a. Not to be consumed by fire.
 INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kōm-būs'-tibl-nis. f. The quality of not being wasted by fire.
 INCOME, in-kūm. f. Revenue, produce of any thing.
 INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kōm-mēn'-fū-rā-bil'-it-ý. f. The state of one thing with respect to an-

other, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.
 INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kōm-mēn'-fū-rābl. a. Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.
 INCOMMENSURATE, in-kōm-mēn'-fū-rēt. a. Not admitting one common measure.
 To INCOMMODATE, in-kōm'-mō-dāte. }
 To INCOMMUNE, in-kōm'-mō-de. } v. a.
 To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.
 INCOMMODIOUS, in-kōm-mō-dyūs. a. Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.
 INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kōm-mō-dyūs-lý. ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.
 INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kōm-mō-dyūs-nis. f. Inconvenience.
 INCOMMODITY, in-kōm-mōd'-it-ý. f. Inconvenience, trouble.
 INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kōm-mū'-ny-kā-bil'-it-ý. f. The quality of not being impartible.
 INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kōm-mū'-ny-kābl. a. Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.
 INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kōm-mū'-ny-kāb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.
 INCOMMUNICATING, in-kōm-mū'-ny-kā-tīng. a. Having no intercourse with each other.
 INCOMPACT, in-kōm-pāk't. }
 INCOMPACTED, in-kōm-pāk'-tid. } a.
 Not joined, not cohering.
 INCOMPARABLE, in-kōm-pā-rābl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.
 INCOMPARABLY, in-kōm-pā-rāb-lý. ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently to the highest degree.
 INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kōm-pās'-shō-nēt. a. Void of pity.
 INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kōm-pāt'-ý-bil'-it-ý. f. Inconsistency of one thing with another.
 INCOMPATIBLE, in-kōm-pāt'-ibl. a. Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.
 INCOMPATIBLY, in-kōm-pāt'-ib-lý. ad. Inconsistently.
 INCOMPETENCY, in-kōm-pē-tēn-

sý. f. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.
 INCOMPETENT, in-kōm-pē-tēt. a. Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.
 INCOMPETENTLY, in-kōm-pē-tēt-lý. ad. Unsuitably, unduly.
 INCOMPLETE, in-kōm-plē't. a. Not perfect, not finished.
 INCOMPLETENESS, in-kōm-plē't-nis. f. Imperfection, unfinished state.
 INCOMPLIANCE, in-kōm-plī'-āns. f. Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictory temper; refusal of compliance.
 INCOMPOSED, in-kōm-pō'zd. a. Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.
 IMPOSSIBILITY, in-kōm-pōs'-sý-bil'-it-ý. f. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.
 IMPOSSIBLE, in-kōm-pōs'-sibl. a. Not possible together.
 INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kōm-prē-hēn-sý-bil'-it-ý. f. Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kōm-prē-hēn'-sibl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kōm-prē-hēn'-sibl-nis. f. Unconceivableness.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kōm-prē-hēn'-sib-lý. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.
 INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kōm-prēs'-sibl. a. Not capable of being compressed into less space.
 INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kōm-prēs'-sý-bil'-it-ý. f. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.
 INCONCURRING, in-kōn-kūr'-rīng. a. Not agreeing.
 INCONCEALABLE, in-kōn-sē'l-ābl. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.
 INCONCEIVABLE, in-kōn-sē'v-ābl. a. Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.
 INCONCEIVABLY, in-kōn-sē'v-āb-lý. ad. In a manner beyond comprehension.
 INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kōn-sēp'-tibl. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.
 INCONCLUDENT, in-kōn-klū'-dēt. a. Inferring no consequence.
 INCONCLUSIVE, in-kōn-klū'-siv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.
 INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kōn-klū'-siv-

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siv-ly. ad. Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kôn-klû'-siv-nis. f. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kôn-kôkt'.
INCONCOCTED, in-kôn-kôkt'-td. } a. Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kôn-kôkt'-shûn. f. The state of being indigested.

INCONDITE, in-kôn-dî'te. a. Irregular, rude, unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kôn-dîsh'-ûn-ûl. a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kôn-dîsh'-ûn-êt. a. Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kôn-fâ'r-mît-y. f. Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kôn'-grô-ens. f. Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kôn-grô'-it-y. f. Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kôn'-grô-ûs. a. Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kôn'-grô-ûs-ly. ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kôn-nêk'-fêd-ly. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kôn'-shûn-ûbl. a. Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kôn'-fê-kwens. f. Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kôn'-fê-kwênt. a. Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-âbl. a. Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-âbl-nis. f. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-êt. a. Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-êt-ly. ad. Negligently, thoughtlessly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-êt-nis. f. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

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INCONSIDERATION, in-kôn-sîd'-êr-â'-shûn. f. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, in-kôn-sîs'-ting. a. Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kôn-sîs'-tens. }
INCONSISTENCY, in-kôn-sîs'-tên-sy. } f. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, in-kôn-sîs'-tênt. a. Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kôn-sîs'-tênt-ly. ad. Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kôn-sô'-lâbl. a. Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kôn'-sô-nân-sy. f. Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kôn-spîk'-û-ûs. a. Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kôn'-stân-sy. f. Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kôn'-stânt. a. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kôn-sû'-mâbl. a. Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kôn-sûmp'-tîbl. a. Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kôn-tês'-tâbl. a. Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kôn-tês'-tâb-ly. ad. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kôn-tîg'-gû-ûs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kôn'-tý-nens. }
INCONTINENCY, in-kôn'-tý-nên-sy. } f. Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, in-kôn'-tý-nênt. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kôn'-tý-nênt-ly. ad. Unchastely, without

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restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kôn-trô-vêr'-tîbl. a. Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kôn-trô-vêr'-tîb-ly. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kôn-vê'-nyens. }
INCONVENIENCY, in-kôn-vê'-nyên-sy. } f. Unfitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kôn-vê'-nyênt. a. Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kôn-vê'-nyênt-ly. ad. Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kôn-vêr'-fâbl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kôn-vêr'-tîbl. a. Not transmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kôn-vîn'-sîbl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kôn-vîn'-sîb-ly. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, in-kâr-pô-râl. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-kâr-pô-râl'-it-y. f. Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, in-kâr-pô-râl'-y. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-kâr-pô-râte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, in-kâr-pô-râte. v. n. To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, in-kâr-pô-rêt. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, in-kâr-pô-râ'-shûn. f. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kôr-pô'-ryâl. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kôr-pô'-ryâl-y. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kâr-pô-rê'-it-y. f. Immateriality.

To INCORPS, in-kârps. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kôr-rêkt'. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kôr-rêkt'-ly. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kôr-rêkt'-nis.

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nis. f. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kôr'-rîdzh-îbl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kôr'-rîdzh-îbl-nîs. f. Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kôr'-rîdzh-îbl-ly. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kôr'-rûpt'. a. **INCORRUPTED**, in-kôr'-rûpt'-tîd. Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kôr'-rûpt'-tî-îbl-îty. f. Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kôr'-rûpt'-tîbl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, in-kôr'-rûpt'-shûn. f. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kôr'-rûpt'-nîs. f. Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, in-krâs'-fâte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, in-krâs'-fât-shûn. f. The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-krâs'-sâ-tîv. f. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, in-krê's. v. n. To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, in-krê's. v. a. To make more or greater.

INCREASE, in-krê's. f. Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing greater.

INCREASER, in-krê'-fûr. f. He who increases.

INCREATED, in-krê'-â-tîd. a. Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, in-krêd'-dî-îbl-îty. f. The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, in-krêd'-îbl. a. Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-krêd'-îbl-nîs. f. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-krêd'-îbl-ly. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-krêd'-dî-îty. f. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

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INCREDULOUS, in-krêd'-û-lûs. a. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krêd'-û-lûs-nîs. f. Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, in-krê'-mênt. f. Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

To INCREPATE, in-krê'-pâte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, in-krê'-pâ-shûn. f. Reprehension, chiding.

To INCRUST, in-krûst'. v. a. **To INCRUSTATE**, in-krûs'-tâte. To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, in-krûs'-tât-shûn. f. An adherent covering, something superinduced.

To INCUBATE, in-kû-bâte. v. n. To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, in-kû-bât-shûn. f. The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, in-kû-bûs. f. The nightmare.

To INCULCATE, in-kûl'-kâte. v. a. To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, in-kûl'-kât-shûn. f. The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, in-kûlt'. a. Uncultivated, untitled.

INCULPABLE, in-kûl'-pâbl. a. Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, in-kûl'-pâb-ly. ad. Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, in-kûm'-bên-sî. f. The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, in-kûm'-bênt. a. Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, in-kûm'-bênt. f. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, in-kûm'-bûr. v. a. To embarrass.

To INCUR, in-kûr'. v. a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, in-kû-râ-bîl-îty. f. Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kû-râbl. a. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, in-kû-râbl-nîs. f. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kû-râb-ly. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOS, in-kû-ryûs. a. Neg-

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ligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, in-kûr'-shûn. f. Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, in-kûr'-vâ-shûn. f. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, in-kûr'-vâte. v. a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, in-kûr'-vî-ty. f. Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, in-dâ-gâte. v. a. To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dâ-gât-shûn. f. Search, enquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in-dâ-gât-tûr. f. A searcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dârt'. v. a. To dart in, to strike in.

To INDEBT, in-dêt'. v. a. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dêt'-tîd. part. a. Obligated by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dê'-fên-sî. f. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dê'-fênt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dê'-fênt-ly. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dê-sîd'-û-ûs. a. Not falling, not shed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dê-klî'-nâbl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dê-kô'-rûs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, in-dê-kô'-rûm. f. Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dê'd. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dê-fât'-tî-gâbl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dê-fât'-tî-gâb-ly. ad. Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dê-fêk'-tî-îbl-îty. f. The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dê-fêk'-tîbl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dê-fên'-sîbl. a. What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFESIBLE, in-dê-fê'-zîbl. a. Not

Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, In-déf'-fîn-îl. a. Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, In-déf'-fîn-îl-ly. ad. Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, In-dê'-fîn-îl-tûd. f. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, In-dê'-lib'-bûr-ét. } a.

INDELIBERATED, In-dê'-lib'-bûr-â-tîd. }

Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, In-dêl'-lîbl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, In-dêl'-y-kâ-sy. f. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, In-dêl'-y-kêt. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, In-dêm'-ny-fy-kâ'-shûn. f. Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, In-dêm'-ny-fy. v. a. To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, In-dêm'-nî-ty. f. Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, In-dênt'. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, In-dênt'. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, In-dênt'. f. Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, In-dên-tâ'-shûn. f. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, In-dênt'-shûr. f. A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, In-dê-pên'-dêns. } f.

INDEPENDENCY, In-dê-pên'-dên-sy. }

Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, In-dê-pên'-dênt. a. Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour.

INDEPENDENT, In-dê-pên'-dênt. f. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, In-dê-pên'-dênt-ly. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, In-dê-zêrt'. f. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, In-dês'-sy-nênt-ly. ad. Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, In-dîf'-strûk'-tîbl. a. Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, In-dê-têr'-mý-nâbl. a. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, In-dê-têr'-mý-nêt. a. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, In-dê-têr'-mý-nêt-ly. ad. Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, In-dê-têr'-mînd. a. Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, In-dê-têr'-mý-nâ'-shûn. f. Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, In-dê-vô'-shûn. f. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, In-dê-vout'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, In-dêks. f. The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, In-dêks'-têr'-îl-ty. f. Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, In'-dyân. f. A native of India.

INDIAN, In'-dyân. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, In'-dy-kânt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, In'-dy-kâte. v. a. To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, In'-dy-kâ'-shûn. f. Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, In-dîk'-kâ-tîv. a. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, In-dîk'-kâ-tîv-ly. ad. In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, In-dî'te. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, In-dîk'-shûn. f. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha

of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, In-dîf'-fê-rêns. }

INDIFFERENCY, In-dîf'-fê-rên-sy. } f.

Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, In-dîf'-fê-rênt. a. Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, In-dîf'-fê-rênt-ly. ad. Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, In'-dy-dzhêns. }

INDIGENCY, In'-dy-dzhên-sy. } f.

Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, In-dîdzh'-ê-nûs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, In'-dy-dzhênt. a. Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, In'-dy-dzhêst. }

INDIGESTED, In'-dy-dzhêst- } a.

Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, In'-dy-dzhêst'-tîbl. a. Not conquerable in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, In'-dy-dzhêst'-tîshûn. f. The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, In-dîdzh'-y-tâte. v. a. To point out, to show.

INDIGITATION, In-dîdzh'-y-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, In-dî'n. a. Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, In-dîg'-nânt. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, In-dîg'-nâ'-shûn. f. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, In-dîg'-nîl-ty. f. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, In'-dy-gô. f. A plant, by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, In'-dy-rêkt'. a. Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending

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ing otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, In-dý-rék'-shún. f. Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, In-dý-rékt'-lý. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, In-dý-rékt'-nís. f. Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, In-díz-zér-níbl. a. Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, In-díz-zér'-níb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, In-dís-sérp'-tíbl. a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, In-dís-sérp'-tý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, In-dís-káv'-úr-ý. f. The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, In-dís-krét'. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, In-dís-krét'-lý. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, In-dís-krétsh'-ún. f. Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, In-dís-krím'-ín-ét. a. Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, In-dís-krím'-ín-ét'-lý. ad. Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, In-dís-pén'-sábl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, In-dís-pén'-sábl-nís. f. State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, In-dís-pén'-sábl-lý. ad. Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, In-dís-pó'ze. v. a. To make unfit; to disincine, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, In-dís-pó'zd-nís. f. State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, In-dís-pó-zísh'-ún. f. Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, In-dís-pú-tábl. a. Uncontrovertible, incontestable.

INDISPUTABLENESS, In-dís-pú-

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tábl-nís. f. The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, In-dís-pú-tábl-lý. ad. Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, In-díz-zá'l-vábl. a. Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, In-dís-só-lú-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Resistance of a dissolving power, firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, In-dís-só-lúbl. a. Resisting all separation of its parts, firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, In-dís-só-lúbl-nís. f. Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, In-dís-só-lúbl-lý. ad. In a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, In-dís-tínt'. a. Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, In-dís-tínt'-shún. f. Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, In-dís-tínt'-lý. ad. Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, In-dís-tínt'-nís. f. Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, In-dís-túr'-búns. f. Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, In-dý-vid'-ú-ál. a. Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjointed.

INDIVIDUALITY, In-dý-vid'-ú-ál'-ít-ý. f. Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, In-dý-vid'-ú-ál-ý. ad. With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, In-dý-vid'-ú-áte. v. a. To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, In-dý-vid'-ú-á'-shún. f. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, In-dý-vid'-ú-ít-ý. f. The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, In-dív-víz-ý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. }

INDIVISIBLENESS, In-dív-víz'-íbl-nís. f. }

State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, In-dív-víz'-íbl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

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INDIVISIBLY, In-dív-víz'-íbl-lý. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, In-dós'-íbl. a. Un-teachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL, In-dós'-síl. a. Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

INDOCILITY, In-dó-síl'-ít-ý. f. Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, In-dók'-trín-áte. v. a. To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, In-dók-trín-á'-shún. f. Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, In'-dó-léns. f. }

INDOLENCY, In'-dó-lén-sý. f. }

Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

INDOLENT, In'-dó-lént. a. Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, In'-dó-lént-lý. ad. With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

To INDOW, In-dow'. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT, In'-dráft. f. An opening in the land into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, In-dréntsh'. v. a. To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, In-dú-byús. a. Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, In-dú-bý-tábl. a. Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, In-dú-bý-tábl-lý. ad. Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, In-dú-bý-táte. a. Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, In-dú's. v. a. To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, In-dú's-mént. f. Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, In-dú'-súr. f. A persuader, one that influences.

To INDUCT, In-dú'kt. v. a. To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, In-dúk'-shún. f. Introduction, entrance; Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, In-dúk'-tív. a. Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To INDUE, In-dú'. v. a. To invest.

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To INDULGE, in-dūldzh'. v. a. To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant not of right, but favour.
 To INDULGE, in-dūldzh'. v. n. To be favourable.
 INDULGENCE, in-dūl'-dzhēns. } f.
 INDULGENCY, in-dūl'-dzhēn- } f.
 Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.
 INDULGENT, in-dūl'-dzhēnt. a. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.
 INDULGENTLY, in-dūl'-dzhēnt-ly. ad. Without severity, without censure.
 INDULT, in-dūlt'. } f. Privilege
 INDULTO, in-dūl'-tō. } or exemption.
 To INDURATE, in'-dū-rāte. v. n. To grow hard, to harden.
 To INDURATE, in'-dū-rāte. v. a. To make hard; to harden the mind.
 INDURATION, in-dū-rā'-shūn. f. The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.
 INDUSTRIOUS, in-dūs'-trī-ūs. a. Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.
 INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dūs'-trī-ūs-ly. ad. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.
 INDUSTRY, in-dūs'-trī. f. Diligence, assiduity.
 To INEBRIATE, in-ē'-brī-āte. v. a. To intoxicate, to make drunk.
 INEBRIATION, in-ē'-brī-ā'-shūn. f. Drunkenness, intoxication.
 INEFFABILITY, in-ēf-fā-bīl'-it-ī. f. Unspeakableness.
 INEFFABLE, in-ēf-fābl. a. Unspeakable.
 INEFFABLY, in-ēf-fāb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be expressed.
 INEFFECTIVE, in-ēf-fēk'-tīv. a. That which can produce no effect.
 INEFFECTUAL, in-ēf-fēk'-tū-āl. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.
 INEFFECTUALLY, in-ēf-fēk'-tū-āl-ī. ad. Without effect.
 INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ēf-fēk'-tū-āl-nīs. f. Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.
 INEFFICACIOUS, in-ēf-fī-kā'-shūs. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.
 INEFFICACY, in-ēf-fī-kā-sī. f. Want of power, want of effect.

INE

INELEGANCE, in-ēl'-ē-gāns. } f.
 INELEGANCY, in-ēl'-ē-gān- } f.
 Absence of beauty, want of elegance.
 INELEGANT, in-ēl'-ē-gānt. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.
 INELOQUENT, in-ēl'-ō-kwēnt. a. Not persuasive, not oratorical.
 INEPT, in-ēpt'. a. Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.
 INEPTLY, in-ēpt'-ly. ad. Triflingly, foolishly, unfitly.
 INEPTITUDE, in-ēp'-tī-tūd. f. Unfitness.
 INEQUALITY, in-ē-kwāl'-it-ī. f. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.
 INERRABILITY, in-ēr-rā-bīl'-it-ī. f. Exemption from error.
 INERRABLE, in-ēr-rābl. a. Exempt from error.
 INERRABLENESS, in-ēr-rābl-nīs. f. Exemption from error.
 INERRABLY, in-ēr-rāb-ly. ad. With security from error, infallibly.
 INERRINGLY, in-ēr-rīng-ly. ad. Without error.
 INERT, in-ērt'. a. Dull, sluggish, motionless.
 INERTLY, in-ērt'-ly. ad. Sluggishly, dully.
 INESCATION, in-ēf-kā'-shūn. f. The act of baiting.
 INESTIMABLE, in-ēs'-tī-mābl. a. Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.
 INEVIDENT, in-ēv'-y-dēnt. a. Not plain, obscure.
 INEVITABILITY, in-ēv'-y-tā-bīl'-it-ī. f. Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.
 INEVITABLE, in-ēv'-vī-tābl. a. Unavoidable, not to be escaped.
 INEVITABLY, in-ēv'-vī-tāb-ly. ad. Without possibility of escape.
 INEXCUSABLE, in-ēks-kū'-zābl. a. Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.
 INEXCUSABLENESS, in-ēks-kū'-zābl-nīs. f. Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
 INEXCUSABLY, in-ēks-kū'-zāb-ly. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
 INEXHALABLE, in-ēks-hā'-lābl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INF

INEXHAUSTED, in-ēks-hā'-tīd. a. Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.
 INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-ēks-hā'-tībl. a. Not to be spent.
 INEXISTENT, in-ēgz-īs'-tēnt. a. Not having being, not to be found in nature.
 INEXISTENCE, in-ēgz-īs'-tēns. f. Want of being, want of existence.
 INEXORABLE, in-ēks'-ō-rābl. a. Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.
 INEXPEDIENCE, in-ēks-pē'-dyēns. } f.
 INEXPEDIENCY, in-ēks-pē'-dyēn-sī. } f.
 Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.
 INEXPEDIENT, in-ēks-pē'-dyēnt. a. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.
 INEXPERIENCE, in-ēks-pē'-ryēns. f. Want of experimental knowledge.
 INEXPERIENCED, in-ēks-pē'-ryēnt. a. Not experienced.
 INEXPERT, in-ēks-pērt'. a. Unskilful, unskilled.
 INEXPIABLE, in-ēks-pī-ābl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.
 INEXPIABLY, in-ēks-pī-āb-ly. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.
 INEXPLICABLE, in-ēks-pī-kābl. a. Incapable of being explained.
 INEXPLICABLY, in-ēks-pī-kāb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be explained.
 INEXPRESSIBLE, in-ēks-prēs'-sībl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.
 INEXPRESSIBLY, in-ēks-prēs'-sīb-ly. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.
 INEXPUGNABLE, in-ēks-pūg'-nābl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.
 INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-ēks-tīng'-gwīsh-ābl. a. Unquenchable.
 INEXTRICABLE, in-ēks-trī-kābl. a. Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.
 INEXTRICABLY, in-ēks-trī-kāb-ly. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.
 To INEYE, in-ī. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.
 INFALLIBILITY, in-fāl-īl'-bīl'-it-ī. } f.
 INFALLIBLENESS, in-fāl-īl'-bīl-nīs. } f.
 Inerrability, exemption from error.
 INFALLIBLE, in-fāl-īl-bl. a. Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.

INF

INFALLIBLY, In-fál'-līb-lý. ad. Without danger of deceit, with security from error, certainly.
To INFAME, In-fá'me. v. a. To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publicly.
INFAMOUS, In-fá-mús. a. Publicly branded with guilt, openly censured.
INFAMOUSLY, In-fá-mús-lý. ad. With open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.
INFAMOUSNESS, In-fá-mús-nís. f. }
INFAMY, In-fá-mý. } f. Public reproach, notoriety of bad character.
INFANCY, In-fán-sý. f. The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.
INFANT, In-fánt. f. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.
INFANTA, In-fán'-tá. f. A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.
INFANTICIDE, In-fán'-tý-side. f. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.
INFANTILE, In-fán-tíle. a. Pertaining to an infant.
INFANTRY, In-fán-trý. f. The foot soldiers of an army.
To INFATUATE, In-fát'-ú-áte. v. a. To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.
INFATUATION, In-fát'-ú-át-shún. f. The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.
INFEASIBLE, In-fé'-zibl. a. Impracticable.
To INFECT, In-fék't. v. a. To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.
INFECTION, In-fék'-shún. f. Contagion, mischief by communication.
INFECTIOUS, In-fék'-shús. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.
INFECTIOUSLY, In-fék'-shús-lý. ad. Contagiously.
INFECTIOUSNESS, In-fék'-shús-nís. f. The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.
INFECTIVE, In-fék'-tív. a. Having the quality of contagion.
INFECUND, In-fé-kúnd'. a. Unfruitful, infertile.
INFECUNDITY, In-fé-kúnd'-dít-ý. f. Want of fertility.

INF

INFELICITY, In-fé-lís-sít-ý. f. Unhappiness, misery, calamity.
To INFER, In-fér'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.
INFERENCE, In-fé-réns'. f. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.
INFERRIBLE, In-fér'-ríbl. a. Deducible from premised grounds.
INFERIORITY, In-fé-ryór'-ít-ý. f. Lower state of dignity or value.
INFERIOUR, In-fé-ryúr. a. Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.
INFERIOUR, In-fé-ryúr. f. One in a lower rank or station than another.
INFERNAL, In-fér'-nál. a. Hellish, tartarean.
INFERNAL, In-fér'-nál. f. One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.
INFERNAL STONE, In-fér'-nál-stó-ne. f. The lunar caustick.
INFERTILE, In-fér'-tíl. a. Unfruitful, not productive.
INFERTILITY, In-fér'-tíl-ít-ý. f. Unfruitfulness.
To INFEST, In-fést'. v. a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.
INFESTIVITY, In-fés-tív'-ít-ý. f. Mourfulness, want of cheerfulness.
INFESTRED, In-fés'-túrd. a. Rankling, inveterate.
INFEUODATION, In-fú-dá'-shún. f. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
INFIDEL, In-fý-dél. f. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.
INFIDELITY, In-fý-dél'-ít-ý. f. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.
INFINITE, In-fý-nít. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.
INFINITELY, In-fý-nít-lý. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.
INFINITENESS, In-fý-nít-nís. f. Immensity, boundlessness.
INFINITESIMAL, In-fý-ný-tés'-sý-mál. a. Infinitively divided.
INFINITIVE, In-fín'-ít-tív. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.
INFINITUDE, In-fín'-ý-túd. f. Infinity, immensity; boundless number.
INFINITY, In-fín'-ít-ý. f. Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INF

INFIRM, In-férm'. a. Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.
INFIRMARY, In-fér'-má-ry. f. Lodgings for the sick.
INFIRMITY, In-fér'-mý-tý. f. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.
INFIRMNESS, In-férm'-nís. f. Weakness, feebleness.
To INFIX, In-fíks'. v. a. To drive in, to fasten.
To INFLAME, In-flá'me. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.
To INFLAME, In-flá'me. v. n. To grow hot, and painful by obstructed matter.
INFLAMER, In-flá'-múr. f. The thing or person that inflames.
INFLAMMABILITY, In-flám-má-bíl'-ít-ý. f. The quality of catching fire.
INFLAMMABLE, In-flám'-mábl. a. Easy to be set on flame.
INFLAMMABLENESS, In-flám'-mábl-nís. f. The quality of easily catching fire.
INFLAMMATION, In-flám-má'-shún. f. The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.
INFLAMMATORY, In-flám'-má-túr-ý. a. Having the power of inflaming.
To INFLATE, In-flá'te. v. a. To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.
INFLATION, In-flá'-shún. f. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.
To INFLECT, In-flék't. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.
INFLECTION, In-flék'-shún. f. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.
INFLECTIVE, In-flék'-tív. a. Having the power of bending.
INFLEXIBILITY, In-fléks'-ý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. }
INFLEXIBLENESS, In-fléks'-íbl-nís. } f. Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.
INFLEXIBLE, In-fléks'-íbl. a. Not to

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to bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-fléks'-l-b-lý. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

To **INFLICT**, in-flík't. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, in-flík'-túr. f. He who punishes.

INFLECTION, in-flík'-shún. f. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLECTIVE, in-flík'-tív. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, in'-flú-éns. f. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To **INFLUENCE**, in'-flú-éns. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, in'-flú-ént. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flú-én'-shál. a. Exerting influence or power.

INFLUX, in'-flúks. f. Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.

To **INFOLD**, in-fó'ld. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To **INFOLIATE**, in-fó'-lyát. v. a. To cover with leaves.

To **INFORM**, in-fá'rm. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To **INFORM**, in-fá'rm. v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, in-fá'r-mánt. f. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, in-fór-má'-shún. f. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, in-fá'r-múr. f. One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fá'r-mý-dábl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, in-fá'r-mý-tý. f. Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, in-fá'r-mús. a. Shapeless, of no regular figure.

INFORTUNATE. See UNFORTUNATE.

To **INFRACT**, in-frákt'. v. a. To break.

INFACTION, in-frák'-shún. f. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

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INFRANGIBLE, in-frán'-dzhlbl. a. Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, in-fré'-kwén-sý. f. Uncommonness, rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-fré'-kwént. a. Rare, uncommon.

To **INFRIGIDATE**, in-frídzh'-ý-dáte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To **INFRINGE**, in-fríndzh'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, in-fríndzh'-mént. f. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, in-fríndzh'-úr. f. A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, in-fú'-ryét. a. Enraged, raging.

INFUSION, in-fús-ká'-shún. f. The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFUSE**, in-fú'z. v. a. To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, in-fú'-zibl. a. Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

INFUSION, in-fú'-zhún. f. The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, in-fú'-sív. a. Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, in'-gáth'-úr-ing. f. The act of gathering in harvest.

To **INGEMINATE**, in-dzhém'-mý-nát. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, in-dzhém'-mý-ná'-shún. f. Repetition, reduplication.

INGENDERER, in-dzhén'-dúr-úr. f. He that generates. See **ENGENDER**.

INGENERABLE, in-dzhén'-é-rábl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, in-dzhén'-é-rét. } a.

INGENERATED, in-dzhén'-é-rá-tíd. } a.

Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, in-dzhé'-nyús. a. Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, in-dzhé'-nyús-lý. ad. Wittily, subtly.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-dzhé'-nyús-nís. f. Wittiness, subtilty.

INGENITE, in-dzhén'-ít. a. Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

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INGENUITY, in-dzhé-nú'-ít-ý. f. Wit, invention, genius, subtilty, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, in-dzhén'-nú-ús. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, in-dzhén'-ú-ús-lý. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-dzhén'-nú-ús-nís. f. Openness, fairness, candour.

To **INGEST**, in-jést'. v. a. To throw into the stomach.

INGESTION, in-dzhés'-tshún. f. The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, in-gló'-ryús. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-gló'-ryús-lý. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, in'-gót. f. A mass of metal.

To **INGRAFT**, in-gráft'. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to settle.

INGRAFTMENT, in-gráft'-mént. f. The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grá'te. } a.

INGRATEFUL, in-grá'te-fúl. } a. Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

To **INGRATiate**, in-grá'-shát. v. a. To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, in-grát'-tý-túd. f. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, in-gré'-dzhént. f. Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, in'-grés. f. Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, in-grésh'-ún. f. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ing'-gwý-nál. a. Belonging to the groin.

To **INGULPH**, in-gúlf'. v. a. To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To **INGURGITATE**, in-gúr'-dzhý-tát. v. a. To swallow.

INGURGITATION, in-gúr'-dzhý-tá'-shún. f. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gús'-tábl. a. Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, in-háb'-íl. a. Unskillful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To **INHABIT**, in-háb'-ít. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To **INHABIT**, in-háb'-ít. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, in-háb'-ý-tábl. a. Capable

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Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In these last senses now not used.

INHABITANCE, in-háb'-ít-áns. f. Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-háb'-ít-tánt. f. Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-háb'-ý-tá-shún. f. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, in-háb'-ít-úr. f. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, in-há'le. v.a. To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hár-mó'-nyús. a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, in-hé're. v.n. To exist in something else.

INHERENT, in-hé'-rént. a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hér'-ít. v.a. To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, in-hér'-ít-ábl. a. Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, in-hér'-ít-áns. f. Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hér'-ít-úr. f. An heir, one who receives any thing by succession.

INHERITRESS, in-hér'-ít-trís. f. An heiress.

INHERITRIX, in-hér'-ít-tríks. f. An heiress.

To INHERSE, in-hér'se. v.a. To inclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hé'-zhún. f. Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, in-híb'-ít. v.a. To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hý-bísh'-ún. f. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, in-hó'ld. v.a. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hós'-pý-tábl. a. Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hós'-pý-táb-ly. ad. Unkindly to strangers.

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INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hós'-pý-tábl-nís. f.

INHOSPITALITY, in-hós'-pý-tál'-ít-ý. f. Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in-hú'-mán. a. Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hú'-mán'-ít-ý. f. Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hú'-mán-ly. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUMATE, in-hú'-máte. v.a.

To INHUME, in-hú'm. To bury, to inter.

To INJECT, in-dzhékt'. v.a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-dzhék'-shún. f. The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INIMITABILITY, in-ím'-ý-tá-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-ím'-ít-ábl. a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-ím'-ít-tá-bly. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, in-dzhoi'n. v.a. To command, to enforce by authority. See **ENJOIN**; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ík'-kwý-tús. a. Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ík'-kwý-tý. f. Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, in-nísh'-ál. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, in-ísh'-áte. v.a. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-ísh'-áte. v.n. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, in-ísh'-ét. a. Unpractised.

INITIATION, in-nísh'-shá'-shún. f. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, in-dzhó-kún'-dý-tý. f. Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, in-dzhó'-dý-kábl. a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-dzhó-dísh'-ál. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-dzhó-dísh'-ús. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

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INJUDICIOUSLY, in-dzhó-dísh'-ús-ly. ad. With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, in-dzhúnk'-shún. f. Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, in'-dzhúr. v.a. To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in'-dzhúr-úr. f. He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, in-dzhó'-ryús. a. Unjust, invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-dzhó'-ryús-ly. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-dzhó'-ryús-nís. f. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'-dzhúr-ý. f. Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-dzhús'-tís. f. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ink'. f. The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ink'. v.a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ink'-hórn. f. A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ink'l. f. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ink'-líng. f. Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ink'-mâ-kúr. f. He who makes ink.

INKY, ink'-ý. a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'-lánd. a. Interior, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, in'-lánd. f. Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, in'-lân-dúr. f. Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-láp'-ý-dáte. v.a. To make stoney, to turn to stone.

To INLAY, in-lâ'. v.a. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in'-lâ. f. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-lâ'. v.a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET,

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INLET, In'-lét. f. Passage, place of ingress, entrance.
 INLY, In'-ly. a. Interior, internal, secret.
 INMATE, In'-mâte. f. Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.
 INMOST, In'-mùst. a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface.
 INN, In'. f. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.
 To INN, In'. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.
 To INN, In'. v. a. To house, to put under cover.
 INNATE, In'-nâ'te. } a. Inborn,
 INNATED, In'-nâ'tid. } ingenerate, natural, not superadded, not adscititious.
 INNATENESS, In'-nâ'te-nis. f. The quality of being innate.
 INNAVIGABLE, In'-nâv'-vî-gâbl. a. Not to be passed by sailing.
 INNER, In'-nûr. a. Interior, not outward.
 INNERMOST, In'-nûr-mùst. a. Remotest from the outward part.
 INNHOLDER, In'-hòl-dûr. f. A man who keeps an inn.
 INNINGS, In'-nîngz. f. Lands recovered from the sea.
 INNKEEPER, In'-kê-phûr. f. One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.
 INNOCENCE, In'-nò-sens. } f.
 INNOCENCY, In'-nò-sen-sy. } Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
 INNOCENT, In'-nò-sent. a. Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.
 INNOCENT, In'-nò-sent. f. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.
 INNOCENTLY, In'-nò-sent-ly. ad. Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.
 INNOCUOUS, In'-nòk'-kû-ûs. a. Harmless in effects.
 INNOCUOUSLY, In'-nòk'-kû-ûs-ly. ad. Without mischievous effects.
 INNOCUOUSNESS, In'-nòk'-kû-ûs-nis. f. Harmlessness.
 To INNOVATE, In'-nò-vâte. v. a. To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.
 INNOVATION, In'-nò-vâ'-shûn. f.

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Change by the introduction of novelty.
 INNOVATOR, In'-nò-vâ-tûr. f. An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.
 INNOXIOUS, In'-nòk'-shûs. a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.
 INNOXIOUSLY, In'-nòk'-shûs-ly. ad. Harmlessly.
 INNOXIOUSNESS, In'-nòk'-shûs-nis. f. Harmlessness.
 INNUENDO, In'-nû-ên-dò. f. An oblique hint.
 INNUMERABLE, In'-nû-mûr-âbl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.
 INNUMERABLY, In'-nû-mûr-âb-ly. ad. Without number.
 INNUMEROUS, In'-nû-mûr-ûs. a. Too many to be counted.
 To INOCULATE, In'-òk'-kû-lâte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.
 INOCULATION, In'-òk'-kû-lâ'-shûn. f. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.
 INOCULATOR, In'-òk'-kû-lâ-tûr. f. One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.
 INODORATE, In'-ò-dò-râte. a. Having no scent.
 INODOROUS, In'-ò-dûr-ûs. a. Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.
 INOFFENSIVE, In'-òf-fên'-siv. a. Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.
 INOFFENSIVELY, In'-òf-fên'-siv-ly. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.
 INOFFENSIVENESS, In'-òf-fên'-siv-nis. f. Harmlessness.
 INOFFICIOUS, In'-òf-fish'-ûs. a. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.
 INOPINATE, In'-òp'-y-nét. a. Not expected.
 INOPPORTUNE, In'-òp-pòr-tû'n. a. Unseasonable, inconvenient.
 INORDINACY, In'-â'r-dy-nâ-sy. f. Irregularity, disorder.
 INORDINATE, In'-â'r-dy-nét. a. Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.
 INORDINATELY, In'-â'r-dy-nét-ly. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

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INORDINATENESS, In'-â'r-dy-nét-nis. f. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.
 INORDINATION, In'-òr-dy-nâ'-shûn. f. Irregularity, deviation from right.
 INORGANICAL, In'-òr-gân'-ny-kâl. a. Void of organs or instrumental parts.
 To INOSCULATE, In'-òs'-kû-lâte. v. n. To unite by apposition or contact.
 INOSCULATION, In'-òs'-kû-lâ'-shûn. f. Union by conjunction of the extremities.
 INQUEST, In'-kwêst. f. Judicial enquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to enquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; enquiry, search, study.
 INQUIETUDE, In'-kwî'-ê-tûd. f. Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.
 To INQUINATE, In'-kwî'-nâte. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.
 INQUINATION, In'-kwî'-nâ'-shûn. f. Corruption, pollution.
 INQUIRABLE, In'-kwî'-râbl. a. That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.
 To INQUIRE, In'-kwî'-ûr. v. n. To ask questions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.
 To INQUIRE, In'-kwî'-ûr. v. a. To ask about, to seek out, as he enquired the way.
 INQUIRER, In'-kwî'-rûr. f. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.
 INQUIRY, In'-kwî'-ry. f. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.
 INQUISITION, In'-kwî'-zish'-ûn. f. Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.
 INQUISITIVE, In'-kwîz'-it-tiv. a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.
 INQUISITIVELY, In'-kwîz'-zit-tiv-ly. ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.
 INQUISITIVENESS, In'-kwîz'-zit-tiv-nis. f. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.
 INQUISITOR, In'-kwîz'-zit-tûr. f. One who examines judicially; an officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
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To INRAIL, in-rā'l. v. a. To inclose with rails.
 INROAD, in'-rōd. f. Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory inſaſion.
 INSANABLE, in-fān'-nābl. a. Incurable, irremediable.
 INSANE, in-fā'ne. a. Mad, making mad.
 INSANITY, in-fān-It-ŷ. f. The ſtate of being inſane, madneſs.
 INSATIABLE, in-fā'-thābl. a. Greedy beyond meaſure, greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.
 INSATIABLENESS, in-fā'-thābl-nis. f. Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.
 INSATIABLY, in-fā'-thāb-lŷ. ad. With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.
 INSATIATE, in-fā'-thēt. a. Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.
 INSATURABLE, in-fāt'-tū-rābl. a. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.
 To INSCRIBE, in-ſkrī'be. v. a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.
 INSCRIPTION, in-ſkrīp'-ſhūn. f. Something written or engraved; title; conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
 INSCRUTABLE, in-ſkrō'-tābl. a. Unſearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.
 To INSCULP, in-ſkūlp'. v. a. To engrave, to cut.
 INSCULPTURE, in-ſkūlp'-tſhūr. f. Any thing engraved.
 To INSEAM, in-fē'm. v. a. To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.
 INSECT, in-fēkt. f. Inſects are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies; any thing ſmall or contemptible.
 INSECTATOR, in-fēk-tā'-tūr. f. One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.
 INSECTILE, in-fēk'-tūle. a. Having the nature of inſects.
 INSECTOLOGER, in-fēk-tōl'-lō-dzhūr. f. One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.
 INSECURE, in-fē-kūr. a. Not ſecure, not confident of ſafety; not ſafe.
 INSECURITY, in-fē-kūr-ry-tŷ. f. Uncertainty, want of reaſonable confidence; want of ſafety, danger, hazard.
 INSEMINATION, in-fēm-my-nā-

ſhūn. f. The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.
 INSENSATE, in-fēn'-ſēt. a. Stupid, wanting thought, wanting ſenſibility.
 INSENSIBILITY, in-fēn-ſŷ-bil'-It-ŷ. f. Inability to perceive; ſtupidity, dulneſs of mental perception; torpor, dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.
 INSENSIBLE, in-fēn'-ſibl. a. Imperceptible, not diſcoverable by the ſenſes; ſlowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.
 INSENSIBLENESS, in-fēn'-ſibl-nis. f. Abſence of perception, inability to perceive.
 INSENSIBLY, in-fēn'-ſib-lŷ. ad. Imperceptibly, in ſuch manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes; by ſlow degrees; without mental or corporal ſenſe.
 INSEPARABILITY, in-fēp'-pēr-ā-bil'-It-ŷ. } f.
 INSEPARABLENESS, in-fēp'-pēr-ābl-nis. } f.
 The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.
 INSEPARABLE, in-fēp'-pēr-ābl. a. Not to be diſjoined, united ſo as not to be parted.
 INSEPARABLY, in-fēp'-pēr-āb-lŷ. ad. With indiſſoluble union.
 To INSERT, in-fērt'. v. a. To place in or amongſt other things.
 INSERTION, in-fēr'-ſhūn. f. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inſerted.
 To INSERVE, in-fērv'. v. a. To be of uſe to an end.
 INSERVIENT, in-fēr'-vyēt. a. Conducive, of uſe to an end.
 To INSHELL, in-ſhēl'. v. a. To hide in a ſhell.
 To INSHIP, in-ſhīp'. v. a. To ſhut in a ſhip, to ſtow, to embark.
 To INSHRINE, in-ſhrī'ne. v. a. To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.
 INSIDE, in-'sīde. f. Interior part, part within.
 INSIDIATOR, in-sīd-ŷ-ā'-tūr. f. One who lies in wait.
 INSIDIOUS, in-sīd-yūs. a. Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.
 INSIDIOUSLY, in-sīd-yūs-lŷ. ad. In a ſly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.
 INSIGHT, in-'sīte. f. Inſpection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.
 INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sīg-nīf'ŷ-kāns. } f.
 INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sīg-nīf'ŷ-kān-ŷ. } f.

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.
 INSIGNIFICANT, in-sīg-nīf'ŷ-kānt. a. Wanting meaning, void of ſignification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.
 INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sīg-nīf'ŷ-kānt-lŷ. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.
 INSINCERE, in-sīn-fēr. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, diſſembling, unfaithful; not ſound, corrupted.
 INSINCERITY, in-sīn-fēr-ry-tŷ. f. Diſſimulation, want of truth or fidelity.
 To INSINEW, in-sīn-nū. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.
 INSINUANT, in-sīn-nū-ānt. a. Having the power to gain favour.
 To INSINUATE, in-sīn-nū-āte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to puſh gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to inſtil, to inſuſe gently.
 To INSINUATE, in-sīn-nū-āte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.
 INSINUATION, in-sīn-nū-ā'-ſhūn. f. The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.
 INSINUATIVE, in-sīn-nū-ā-tīv. a. Stealing on the affections.
 INSINUATOR, in-sīn-nū-ā-tūr. f. He that inſinuates.
 INSIPID, in-sīp'-pīd. a. Without taſte; without ſpirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.
 INSIPIDITY, in-sīp'-pīd-It-ŷ. } f.
 INSIPIDNESS, in-sīp'-pīd-nis. } f.
 Want of taſte; want of life or ſpirit.
 INSIPIDLY, in-sīp'-pīd-lŷ. ad. Without taſte, dully.
 INSIPIENCE, in-sīp'-yēns. f. Folly, want of underſtanding.
 To INSIST, in-sīst'. v. n. To ſtand or reſt upon; not to recede from terms or aſſertions, to perſiſt in; to dwell upon in diſcourſe.
 INSISTENT, in-sīs'-tēt. a. Reſting upon any thing.
 INSISTURE, in-sīs'-tſhūr. f. This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.
 INSITIENCY, in-sī-thēn-ŷ. f. Exemption from thirſt.
 INSITION, in-sīth'-ūn. f. The inſertion or ingraſſment of one branch into another.
 To INSNARE, in-ſnā're. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare,

snare, to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.
INSNARER, in-snâ-rûr. f. He that insnares.
INSOCIABLE, in-fô-shâbl. a. Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.
INSOBRIETY, in-fô-brî-ê-tý. f. Drunkenness, want of sobriety.
To INSOLATE, in-fô-lâte. v. a. To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION, in-fô-lâ-shûn. f. Exposition to the sun.
INSOLENCE, in-fô-léns. } f.
INSOLENCY, in-fô-lén-sý. } f. Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
INSOLENT, in-fô-lént. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.
INSOLENTLY, in-fô-lént-lý. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.
INSOLVABLE, in-fâ-l-vâbl. a. Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.
INSOLUBLE, in-fôl-lûbl. a. Not to be dissolved or separated.
INSOLVENT, in-fôl-vént. a. Unable to pay.
INSOLVENCY, in-fôl-vén-sý. f. Inability to pay debts.
INSOMUCH, in-fô-mútsh'. conj. So that, to such a degree that.
To INSPECT, in-spêkt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION, in-spêk'-shûn. f. Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.
INSPECTOR, in-spêk'-tûr. f. A prying examiner; a superintendant.
INSPIRATION, in-spér'-shûn. f. A sprinkling.
To INSPIRE, in-sfê'r. v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.
INSPIRABLE, in-spî-râbl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.
INSPIRATION, in-spý-râ-shûn. f. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.
To INSPIRE, in-spî're. v. n. To draw in the breath.
To INSPIRE, in-spî're. v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.
INSPIRER, in-spî-rûr. f. He that inspires.
To INSPIRIT, in-spér'-it. v. a. To

animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.
To INSPISSATE, in-spîs'-sâte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.
INSPISSATION, in-spîs'-sâ-shûn. f. The act of making any liquid thick.
INSTABILITY, in-stâ-blî-it-ý. f. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.
INSTABLE, in-stâ-bl. a. Inconstant, changing.
To INSTALL, in-stâl. v. a. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
INSTALLATION, in-stâl-lâ-shûn. f. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
INSTALMENT, in-stâl-mént. f. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.
INSTANCE, in-stâns. } f. Impor-
INSTANCY, in-stân-sý. } tunity, urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.
To INSTANCE, in-stâns. v. n. To give or offer an example.
INSTANT, in-stânt. a. Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.
INSTANT, in-stânt. f. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.
INSTANTANEOUS, in-stân-tâ-nyûs. a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.
INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stân-tâ-nyûf-lý. ad. In an indivisible point of time.
INSTANTLY, in-stânt-lý. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.
To INSTATE, in-stâte. v. a. To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete.
INSTAURATION, in-stâ-râ-shûn. f. Restoration, reparation, renewal.
INSTEAD OF, in-stêd'. prep. In room of, in place of; equal to.
To INSTEEP, in-stêp. v. a. To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.
INSTEP, in-stêp. f. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
To INSTIGATE, in-stý-gâte. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, in-stý-gâ-shûn. f. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.
INSTIGATOR, in-stý-gâ-tûr. f. Inciter to ill.
To INSTILL, in-stîl. v. a. To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.
INSTILLATION, in-stîl-lâ-shûn. f. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.
INSTILMENT, in-stîl-mént. f. Any thing instilled.
INSTINCT, in-stîkt'. a. Moved, animated.
INSTINCT, in-stîkt. f. The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.
INSTINCTIVE, in-stîkt'-tîv. a. Acting without the application or choice of reason.
INSTINCTIVELY, in-stîkt'-tîv-lý. ad. By instinct, by the call of nature.
To INSTITUTE, in-stý-tût. v. a. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.
INSTITUTE, in-stý-tût. f. Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.
INSTITUTION, in-stý-tû-shûn. f. Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.
INSTITUTIONARY, in-stý-tû-shûn-ûr-ý. a. Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.
INSTITUTOR, in-stý-tû-tûr. f. An establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator.
INSTITUTIST, in-stý-tû-tîst. f. Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.
To INSTOP, in-stôp'. v. a. To close up, to stop.
To INSTRUCT, in-strûkt'. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.
INSTRUCTOR, in-strûkt'-tûr. f. A teacher, an instituter.
INSTRUCTION, in-strûkt'-shûn. f. The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.
INSTRUCTIVE, in-strûkt'-tîv. a. Conveying knowledge.
INSTRUMENT, in-strû-mént. f. A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing

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taining any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, in-strū-mén-tál. a. Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strū-mén-tál-ít-y. f. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strū-mén-tál-y. ad. In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-strū-mén-tál-nis. f. Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, in-súf-fúr-ábl. a. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, in-súf-fúr-áb-ly. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCY, in-súf-fish-éns. f. Inadequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFICIENT, in-súf-fish-ént. a. Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-súf-fish-ént-ly. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, in-súf-flá-shún. f. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, in-sú-lár. } a. Be-

INSULARY, in-sú-lár-y. } longing to an island.

INSULATED, in-sú-lá-tíd. a. Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE, in-súls'. a. Dull, insipid, heavy.

INSULT, in-súlt. f. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.

To INSULT, in-súlt'. v. a. To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, in-súlt-túr. f. One who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, in-súlt-ting-ly. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, in-sú-pér-ábil-ít-y. f. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, in-sú-pér-ábl. a. Invincible, insurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, in-sú-pér-

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ábl-nis. f. Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, in-sú-pér-áb-ly. ad. Invincibly, insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-súp-pór-tábl. a. Intolerable, insufferable, not be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-súp-pór-tábl-nis. f. Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-súp-pór-táb-ly. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-súr-mou'n-tábl. a. Insuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-súr-mou'n-táb-ly. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, in-súr-rék'-shún. f. A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURATION, in-sú-súr-rá'-shún. f. The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, in-ták'-tíbl. a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, in-tál'-lyó. f. Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, in-tá'-tábl. a. Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, in-tê-dzhér. f. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, in-tê-grál. a. Whole, applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, in-tê-grál. f. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, in-tég'-grý-tý. f. Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterate state; intireness.

INTEGUMENT, in-tég'-gú-mént. f. Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, in-tél-lékt. f. The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, in-tél-lék'-shún. f. The act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tél-lék'-tív. a. Having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tél-lék'-tú-ál. a. Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tél-lék'-tú-ál. f. Intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties.

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INTELLIGENCE, in-tél'-ly-dzhéns. f.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tél'-ly-dzhén-sý. f. Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tél'-ly-dzhén-súr. f. One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, in-tél'-ly-dzhént. a. Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tél'-ly-dzhén'-shál. a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tél'-ly-gý-blí'-ít-y. f. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tél'-ly-dzhíbl. a. To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tél'-ly-dzhíbl-nis. f. Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tél'-ly-dzhíbl-ly. ad. So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, in-tém'-mér-ét. a. Undeified, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tém'-pér-á-mént. f. Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tém'-pér-áns. f.

INTEMPERANCY, in-tém'-pér-án-sý. f. Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, in-tém'-pér-ét. a. Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tém'-pér-ét-ly. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tém'-pér-ét-nis. f. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tém'-pér-á-túr. f. Excess of some quality.

INTENABLE, in-té'-nábl. a. Indefensible.

To INTEND, in-ténd'. v. a. To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, in-tén'-dánt. f. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, in-ténd'-mént. f. Intention, design.

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To INTENERATE, in-tén'-nér-âte. v. a. To make tender, to soften.
 INTENERATION, in-tén'-nér-â'-shùn. f. The act of softening or making tender.
 INTENIBLE, in-tén'-ibl. a. That cannot hold.
 INTENSE, in-téns'. a. Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.
 INTENSELY, in-téns'-ly. ad. To a great degree.
 INTENSENESS, in-téns'-nîs. f. The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.
 INTENSION, in-tén'-shùn. f. The act of forcing or straining any thing.
 INTENSIVE, in-tén'-siv. a. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.
 INTENSIVELY, in-tén'-siv-ly. ad. To a great degree.
 INTENT, in-tént'. a. Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.
 INTENT; in-tént'. f. A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.
 INTENTION, in-tén'-shùn. f. Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.
 INTENTIONAL, in-tén'-shùn-âl. a. Designed, done by design.
 INTENTIONALLY, in-tén'-shùn-âl-ý. ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.
 INTENTIVE, in-tén'-tîv. a. Diligently applied, busily attentive.
 INTENTIVELY, in-tén'-tîv-ly. ad. With application, closely.
 INTENTLY, in-tént'-ly. ad. With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.
 INTENTNESS, in-tént'-nîs. f. The state of being intent, anxious application.
 To INTER, in-tér'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.
 INTERCALAR, in-tér'-ká-lâr. }
 INTERCALARY, in-tér'-ká-lâr-ý. } a.
 Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February a leap-year is an Intercalary day.
 To INTERCALATE, in-tér'-ká-lâte. v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.
 INTERCALATION, in-tér'-ká-lâ'-shùn. f. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.
 To INTERCEDE, in-tér'-fê'd. v. n. To pass between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

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INTERCEDER, in-tér'-fê'-dûr. f. One that intercedes, a mediator.
 To INTERCEPT, in-tér'-fêpt'. v. a. To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.
 INTERCEPTION, in-tér'-fêp'-shùn. f. Obstruction, seizure by the way.
 INTERCESSION, in-tér'-fês'-shùn. f. Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.
 INTERCESSOUR, in-tér'-fês'-sûr. f. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.
 To INTERCHAIN, in-tér'-tshâ'n. v. a. To chain, to link together.
 To INTERCHANGE, in-tér'-tshâ'ndzh. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.
 INTERCHANGE, in-tér'-tshâ'ndzh. f. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.
 INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tér'-tshâ'ndzh-âbl. a. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.
 INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér'-tshâ'ndzh-âb-ly. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.
 INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér'-tshâ'ndzh-mént. f. Exchange, mutual transference.
 INTERCIPIENT, in-tér'-sîp'-yént. f. An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.
 INTERCISION, in-tér'-sîz'-zhùn. f. Interruption.
 To INTERCLUDE, in-tér'-klû'd. v. n. To shut from a place or course by something intervening.
 INTERCLUSION, in-tér'-klû'-zhùn. f. Obstruction, interception.
 INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tér'-kô-lûm-nyâ'-shùn. f. The space between the pillars.
 To INTERCOMMON, in-tér'-kôm'-mûn. v. n. To feed at the same table.
 INTERCOMMUNITY, in-tér'-kôm-mû'-ny'-ty. f. A mutual communication or community.
 INTERCOSTAL, in-tér'-kôs'-tâl. a. Placed between the ribs.
 INTERCOURSE, in-tér'-kôrse. f. Commerce, exchange; communication.
 INTERCURRENCE, in-tér'-kûr'-rêns. f. Passage between.
 INTERCURRENT, in-tér'-kûr'-rênt. a. Running between.

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INTERDEAL, in-tér'-dê'l. f. Traffick, intercourse.
 To INTERDICT, in-tér'-dîkt'. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.
 INTERDICT, in-tér'-dîkt. f. Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.
 INTERDICTION, in-tér'-dîk'-shùn. f. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.
 INTERDICTORY, in-tér'-dîk'-tûr-ý. a. Belonging to an interdiction.
 To INTEREST, in-tér'-êst. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give share in.
 INTEREST, in-tér'-êst. f. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.
 To INTERFERE, in-tér'-fê'r. v. a. To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.
 INTERFLUENT, in-tér'-flû-ênt. a. Flowing between.
 INTERFULGENT, in-tér'-fûl'-dzhênt. a. Shining between.
 INTERFUSED, in-tér'-fû'zd. a. Poured or scattered between.
 INTERJACENCY, in-tér'-dzhâ'-sên-ý. f. The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.
 INTERJACENT, in-tér'-dzhâ'-sênt. a. Intervening, lying between.
 INTERJECTION, in-tér'-dzhêk'-shùn. f. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, O! alas! ah! intervention, interposition; act of something coming between.
 INTERIM, in-tér'-îm. f. Mean time, intervening time.
 To INTERJOIN, in-tér'-dzhoi'n. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.
 INTERIOUR, in-tér'-ryûr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.
 INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-tér'-nôl'-hêzh. f. Mutual knowledge.
 To INTERLACE, in-tér'-lâ'fe. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.
 INTERLAPSE, in-tér'-lâps'. f. The flow of time between any two events.
 To INTERLARD, in-tér'-lâ'rd. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.
 To INTERLEAVE, in-tér'-lê'v. v. a. To

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To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.
To INTERLINE, In-tér-lí'ne. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.
INTERLINEATION, In-tér-lý-nyá'-shún. f. Correction made by writing between the lines.
To INTERLINK, In-tér-link'. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.
INTERLOCUTION, In-tér-lò-kú'-shún. f. Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.
INTERLOCUTOR, In-tér-lòk'-kú-túr. f. Dialogist, one that talks with another.
INTERLOCUTORY, In-tér-lòk'-kú-túr-y. a. Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.
To INTERLOPE, In-tér-lò'pe. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.
INTERLOPER, In-tér-lò'-púr. f. One who runs into business to which he has no right.
INTERLUCENT, In-tér-lú'-sént. a. Shining between.
INTERLUDE, In-tér-lúd. f. Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.
INTERLUENCY, In-tér-lú'-én-sý. f. Water interposed, interposition of a flood.
INTERLUNAR, In-tér-lú'-nár. }
INTERLUNARY, In-tér-lú'-nár-y. } a. Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.
INTERMARRIAGE, In-tér-már'-rídzh. f. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.
To INTERMARRY, In-tér-már'-rý. v. n. To marry some of each family with the other.
To INTERMEDDLE, In-tér-méd'l. v. n. To interpose officiously.
INTERMEDDLER, In-tér-méd'-lúr. f. One that interposes officiously.
INTERMEDIACY, In-tér-mé'-dyá-sý. f. Interposition, intervention.
INTERMEDIAL, In-tér-mé'-dyál. a. Intervening, lying between, intervenient.
INTERMEDIATE, In-tér-mé'-dyét. a. Intervening, interposed.
INTERMEDIATELY, In-tér-mé'-dyét-ly. ad. By way of intervention.
INTERMENT, In-tér'-mént. f. Burial, sepulture.

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INTERMIGRATION, In-tér-mí-grá'-shún. f. Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.
INTERMINABLE, In-tér'-mín-ábl. a. Immense, admitting no boundary.
INTERMINATE, In-tér'-mín-áte. a. Unbounded, unlimited.
INTERMINATION, In-tér-mí-ná'-shún. f. Menace, threat.
To INTERMINGLE, In-tér-míng'-gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix some things amongst others.
To INTERMINGLE, In-tér-míng'-gl. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.
INTERMISSION, In-tér-mísh'-ún. f. Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.
INTERMISSIVE, In-tér-mís'-sív. a. Coming by fits, not continual.
To INTERMIT, In-tér-mít'. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.
To INTERMIT, In-tér-mít'. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.
INTERMITTENT, In-tér-mít'-tént. a. Coming by fits.
To INTERMIX, In-tér-míks'. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.
To INTERMIX, In-tér-míks'. v. n. To be mingled together.
INTERMIXTURE, In-tér-míks'-tshúr. f. Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.
INTERMUNDANE, In-tér-mún'-dán. a. Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.
INTERMURAL, In-tér-mú'-rál. a. Lying between walls.
INTERMUTUAL, In-tér-mú'-tú-ál. a. Mutual, interchanged.
INTERN, In-térn'. a. Inward, intestine, not foreign.
INTERNAL, In-tér'-nál. a. Inward, not external; intrinsic, not depending on external accidents, real.
INTERNALLY, In-tér'-nál-y. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.
INTERNECINE, In-tér-né'-sine. a. Endeavouring mutual destruction.
INTERNECION, In-tér-né'-shún. f. Massacre, slaughter.
INTERNUNCIO, In-tér-nún'-shò. f. Messenger between two parties.
INTERPELLATION, In-tér-pél-lá'-shún. f. A summons, a call upon.
To INTERPOLATE, In-tér'-pò-lâte.

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v. a. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.
INTERPOLATION, In-tér-pò-lá'-shún. f. Something added or put into the original matter.
INTERPOLATOR, In-tér'-pò-lá-túr. f. One that foists in counterfeited passages.
INTERPOSAL, In-tér-pò'-zál. f. Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.
To INTERPOSE, In-tér-pò'ze. v. a. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.
To INTERPOSE, In-tér-pò'ze. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.
INTERPOSER, In-tér-pò'-zúr. f. One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.
INTERPOSITION, In-tér-pò-zísh'-ún. f. Intervenant agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.
To INTERPRET, In-tér'-prít. v. a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.
INTERPRETABLE, In-tér'-prít-ábl. a. Capable of being expounded.
INTERPRETATION, In-tér-prý-tá'-shún. f. The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.
INTERPRETATIVE, In-tér'-prý-tá-tív. a. Collected by interpretation.
INTERPRETATIVELY, In-tér'-prý-tá-tív-ly. ad. As may be collected by interpretation.
INTERPRETER, In-tér'-prý-túr. f. An expositor, an expounder; a translator.
INTERPUNCTION, In-tér-púnk'-shún. f. Pointing between words or sentences.
INTERREGNUM, In-tér-rég'-nùm. f. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.
INTERREIGN, In-tér-ré'n. f. Vacancy of the throne.
To INTERROGATE, In-tér'-rò gât. v. a. To examine, to question.
To INTERROGATE, In-tér'-rò gât. v. n. To ask, to put questions.
INTERROGATION, In-tér-rò-gá'-shún. f. A question put, an enquiry; a note that marks a question, thus?
INTERROGATIVE, In-tér-ròg'-gátív. a. Denoting a question, expressed

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pressed in a questionnaire form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, in-tér-róg'-gá-tív. f. A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, in-tér-róg'-gá-tív-lý. ad. In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, in-tér-ró-gá-túr. f. An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, in-tér-róg'-gá-túr-ý. f. A question, an enquiry.

INTERROGATORY, in-tér-róg'-gá-túr-ý. a. Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, in-tér-rúpt'. v. a. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-tér-rúpt'-tíd-lý. ad. Not in continuity, not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-tér-rúpt'-túr. f. He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-tér-rúpt'-shún. f. Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-tér-skáp'-púl-lár. a. Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, in-tér-sínd'. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, in-tér-skri'be. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-tér-sé'-kánt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt'. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt'. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, in-tér-sékt'-shún. f. The point where lines cross each other.

To INSERT, in-tér-sért'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INSERTION, in-tér-sér'-shún. f. An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERPERSE, in-tér-spér'se. v. a. To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-tér-spér'-shún. f. The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-tér-stél'-lár. a. Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, in-tér'-stis. f. Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INTERSTITIAL, in-tér-stish'-ál. a. Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-tér-téks'-shún. f. Diversification of things

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mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, in-tér-twí'ne. v. a.

To INTERTWIST, in-tér-twíst'. v. a. To unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, in-tér-vál. f. Space between places, interstice; time passing two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper.

To INTERVENE, in-tér-vé'n. v. n. To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, in-tér-vé'-nyént. a. Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, in-tér-vén'-shún. f. Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

To INVERT, in-tér-vért'. v. a. To turn to another course.

INTERVIEW, in-tér-vú. f. Mutual sight, sight of each other.

To INVOLVE, in-tér-vá'lv. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, in-tér-wé'v. v. a. preter. **INTERWOVE**, part. pass. **INTERWOVEN**, **INTERWOVE**, or **INTERWEAVED**. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, in-tés'-tábl. a. Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, in-tés'-tát. a. Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, in-tés'-tín-ál. a. Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, in-tés'-tín. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, in-tés'-tín. f. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRAL, in-thrá'l. v. a. To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, in-thrá'l-mént. f. Servitude, slavery.

To INTHRONE, in-thró'n. v. a. To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in-tý-má-fý. f. Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in-tý-mét. a. Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, in-tý-mét. f. A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, in-tý-máte. v. a. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in-tý-mét-lý. ad.

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Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

INTIMATION, in-tý-má'-shún. f. Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, in-tím'-ý-dáte. v. a. To make fearful, to daunt, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tí're. a. Whole, undiminished, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-tí're-nis. f. Wholeness, integrity.

INTO, in-tò. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, in-tól'-lér-ábl. a. Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tól'-lér-ábl-nis. f. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tól'-lér-áb-lý. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tól'-lér-ánt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

To INTOMB, in-tóm. v. a. To inclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tò-ná'-shún. f. Manner of sounding.

To INTONE, in-tó'ne. v. n. To make a slow protracted noise.

To INTORT, in-tárt. v. a. To twist, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, in-tóks'-ý-káte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tóks'-ý-ká'-shún. f. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trák'-tábl. a. Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trák'-tábl-nis. f. Obstinacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trák'-táb-lý. ad. Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY, in-trán-kwíl'-ít-ý. f. Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-tráns-mú'-tábl. a. Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTREASURE, in-trézh'-úr. v. a. To lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRENCH, in-trénth'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trénth'-ánt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

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INTRENCHMENT, In-trénsh'-
ment. f. Fortification with a trench.
INTREPID, In-trép'-id. a. Fearless,
daring, bold, brave.
INTREPIDITY, In-trê-pid'-it-ý. f.
Fearlessness, courage, boldness.
INTREPIDLY, In-trép'-id-ly. ad.
Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.
INTRICACY, In-trý-ká-sý. f. State
of being entangled, perplexity, in-
volution.
INTRICATE, In-trý-két. a. En-
tangled, perplexed, involved, com-
plicated, obscure.
To INTRICATE, In-trý-káte. v. a.
To perplex, to darken. Not in use.
INTRICATELY, In-trý-két-ly. ad.
With involution of one in another,
with perplexity.
INTRICATENESS, In-trý-két-nis.
f. Perplexity, involution, obscurity.
INTRIGUE, In-tré'g. f. A plot, a
private transaction in which many
parties are engaged; a love plot;
intricacy, complication; the com-
plication or perplexity of a fable or
poem.
To INTRIGUE, In-tré'g. v. n. To
form plots, to carry on private de-
signs; to carry on an affair of love.
INTRIGUER, In-tré'-gúr. f. One
who busies himself in private trans-
actions, one who forms plots, one
who pursues women.
INTRIGUINGLY, In-tré'-gíng-ly.
ad. With intrigue, with secret plot-
ting.
INTRINSECAL, In-trín'-sý-kál. a.
Internal, solid, natural, not acciden-
tal.
INTRINSECALLY, In-trín'-sý-
kál-ý. ad. Internally, naturally,
really; within, at the inside.
INTRINSICK, In-trín'-sík. a. In-
ward, internal, real, true; not de-
pending on accident, fixed on the
nature of the thing.
INTRINSECATE, In-trín'-sê-káte.
a. Perplexed. Obsolete.
To INTRODUCE, In-trô-dû's. v. a.
To conduct or usher into a place,
or to a person; to bring something
into notice or practice; to produce,
to give occasion; to bring into writ-
ing or discourse by proper prepara-
tives.
INTRODUCER, In-trô-dû'-súr. f.
One who conducts another to a
place or person; any one who brings
any thing into practice or notice.
INTRODUCTION, In-trô-dúk'-
shún. f. The act of conducting or
ushering to any place or person; the
act of bringing any new thing into
notice or practice; the preface or

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part of a book containing previous
matter.
INTRODUCTIVE, In-trô-dúk'-tív.
a. Serving as the means to intro-
duce something else.
INTRODUCTORY, In-trô-dúk'-
túr-ý. a. Previous, serving as a
means to something further.
INTROGRESSION, In-trô-grêsh'-
ún. f. Entrance, the act of enter-
ing.
INTROMISSION, In-trô-mísh'-ún.
f. The act of sending in.
To INTROMIT, In-trô-mít'. v. a.
To send in, to let in, to admit, to
allow to enter.
To INTROSPECT, In-trô-spêkt'.
v. a. To take a view of the inside.
INTROSPECTION, In-trô-spêk'-
shún. f. A view of the inside.
INTROVENIENT, In-trô-vê'-nyent.
a. Entering, coming in.
To INTRUDE, In-trô'd. v. n. To
come in unwelcome by a kind of
violence, to enter without invitation
or permission; to encroach, to force
in uncalled or unpermitted.
To INTRUDE, In-trô'd. v. a. To
force without right or welcome.
INTRUDER, In-trô'-dúr. f. One
who forces himself into company or
affairs without right.
INTRUSION, In-trô'-zhún. f. The
act of thrusting or forcing any thing
or person into any place or state;
encroachment upon any person or
place; voluntary and uncalled un-
dertaking of any thing.
To INTRUST, In-trúst'. v. a. To
treat with confidence, to charge with
any secret.
INTUITION, In-tû-ísh'-ún. f. Sight
of any thing, immediate knowledge;
knowledge not obtained by deduc-
tion of reason.
INTUITIVE, In-tû-ít-ív. a. Seen
by the mind immediately; seeing,
not barely believing; having the
power of discovering truth immedi-
ately without ratiocination.
INTUITIVELY, In-tû-ít-tív-ly. ad.
Without deduction of reason, by im-
mediate perception.
INTUMESCENCE, In-tû-més'-
séns. }
INTUMESCENCY, In-tû-més'-
sén-sý. } f.
Swell, tumour.
INTURGESCENCE, In-túr-dzhés'-
séns. f. Swelling, the act or state of
swelling.
To INTWINE, In-twí'ne. v. a. To
twist or wreath together; to incom-
pass by circling round it.
To INVADE, In-vá'de. v. a. To at-

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tack a country, to make an hostile
entrance; to assail, to assault.
INVADER, In-vá'-dúr. f. One who
enters with hostility into the posses-
sions of another; an assailant.
INVALID, In-vál'-id. a. Weak, of
no weight or efficacy.
INVALID, In-vá-líd. f. One dis-
abled by sickness or hurts.
To INVALIDATE, In-vál'-ý-dáte.
v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force
or efficacy.
INVALIDITY, In-vá-líd-it-ý. f.
Weakness, want of efficacy.
INVALUABLE, In-vál'-ú-ábl. a.
Precious above estimation, inesti-
mable.
INVARIABLE, In-vá'-ryábl. a. Un-
changeable, constant.
INVARIABLENESS, In-vá'-ryábl-
nis. f. Immutability, constancy.
INVARIABLY, In-vá'-ryáb-ly. ad.
Unchangeably, constantly.
INVASION, In-vá'-zhún. f. Hostile
entrance upon the rights or posses-
sions of another, hostile encroach-
ments.
INVASIVE, In-vá'-sív. a. Entering
hostilely upon other men's possessions.
INVECTIVE, In-vêk'-tív. f. A se-
vere censure in speech or writing.
INVECTIVE, In-vêk'-tív. a. Sati-
rical, abusive.
INVECTIVELY, In-vêk'-tív-ly. ad.
Satirically, abusively.
To INVEIGH, In-vê'. v. n. To utter
censure or reproach.
INVEIGHER, In-vê'-úr. f. Vehe-
ment railer.
To INVEIGLE, In-vê'gl. v. a. To
persuade to something bad or hurt-
ful, to wheedle, to allure.
INVEIGLER, In-vê'g-lúr. f. Sedu-
cer, deceiver, allurer to ill.
To INVENT, In-vént'. v. a. To dis-
cover, to find out; to forge, to con-
trive falsely; to feign; to produce
something new in writing, or in me-
chanicks.
INVENTER, In-vén'-túr. f. One
who produces something new, a de-
viser of something not known be-
fore; a teller of fictions.
INVENTION, In-vén'-shún. f. Fic-
tion; discovery; act of producing
something new; forgery; the thing
invented.
INVENTIVE, In-vén'-tív. a. Quick
at contrivance, ready at expedients.
INVENTOR, In-vén'-túr. f. A finder
out of something new; a contriver,
a framer.
INVENTORIALY, In-vén'-tór-
ryál-ý. ad. In manner of an inven-
tory.

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INVENTORY, in'-vén-túr-ý. f. An account or catalogue of moveables.
 INVENTRESS, in-vén'-trís. f. A female that invents.
 INVERSE, in'-vérs. a. Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to DIRECT.
 INVERSION, in-vér'-shún. f. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.
 To INVERT, in-vért'. v. a. To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.
 INVERTEDLY, in-vér'-tíd-lý. ad. In contrary or reversed order.
 To INVEST, in-vést'. v. a. To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to inclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.
 INVESTIENT, in-vés'-tshént. a. Covering, clothing.
 INVESTIGABLE, in-vés'-tý-gábl. a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.
 To INVESTIGATE, in-vés'-tý-gáte. v. a. To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.
 INVESTIGATION, in-vés'-tý-gá-shún. f. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.
 INVESTITURE, in-vés'-tý-tshúr. f. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.
 INVESTMENT, in-vést'-mént. f. Dress, cloaths, garment, habit.
 INVETERACY, in-vét'-tér-á-ý. f. Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.
 INVETERATE, in-vét'-tér-ét. a. Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.
 To INVETERATE, in-vét'-tér-áte. v. a. To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.
 INVETERATENESS, in-vét'-tér-ét-nís. f. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
 INVETERATION, in-vét'-tér-á-shún. f. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
 INVIDIOUS, in-vídzh'-ús. a. Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.
 INVIDIOUSLY, in-vídzh'-ús-lý. ad. Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.
 INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vídzh'-ús-nís.

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f. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
 To INVIGORATE, in-víg'-gò-ráte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.
 INVIGORATION, in-víg'-gò-rá-shún. f. The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.
 INVINCIBLE, in-vín'-síbl. a. Unconquerable, not to be subdued.
 INVINCIBLENESS, in-vín'-síbl-nís. f. Unconquerableness, insuperableness.
 INVINCIBLY, in-vín'-síb-lý. ad. Insuperably, unconquerably.
 INVIOLEABLE, in-ví'-ò-lábl. a. Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.
 INVIOLEABLY, in-ví'-ò-láb-lý. ad. Without breach, without failure.
 INVIOLEATE, in-ví'-ò-lát. a. Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.
 INVIOUS, in'-vyús. a. Impassable, untrodden.
 INVISIBILITY, in-víz-ý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.
 INVISIBLE, in-víz'-íbl. a. Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.
 INVISIBLY, in-víz'-íb-lý. ad. Imperceptibly to the sight.
 To INVISCATE, in-vís'-kâte. v. a. To lime, to intangle in glutinous matter.
 INVITATION, in-vý'-tá-shún. f. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.
 INVITATORY, in-ví'-tá-túr-ý. a. Using invitation; containing invitation.
 To INVITE, in-víte. v. a. To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.
 To INVITE, in-víte. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.
 INVITER, in-ví'-túr. f. He who invites.
 INVITINGLY, in-ví'-tíng-lý. ad. In such a manner as invites or allures.
 To INUMBRATE, in-úm'-bráte. v. a. To shade, to cover with shades.
 INUNCTION, in-únk'-shún. f. The act of smearing or anointing.
 INUNDATION, in-ún-dá'-shún. f. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.
 To INVOCATE, in'-vò-kâte. v. a. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.
 INVOCATION, in-vò-ká'-shún. f. The act of calling upon in prayer;

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the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.
 INVOICE, in'-voís. f. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
 To INVOKE, in-vò'-ke. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.
 To INVOLVE, in-vá'-lv. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwine; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.
 INVOLUNTARILY, in-vòl'-ún-tér-íl-ý. ad. Not by choice, not spontaneously.
 INVOLUNTARY, in-vòl'-ún-tér-ý. a. Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.
 INVOLUTION, in-vò-lá'-shún. f. The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.
 To INURE, in-úr. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.
 INUREMENT, in-úr'-mént. f. Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.
 To INURN, in-urn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.
 INUSTION, in-ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning.
 INUTILE, in-ú'-tíl. a. Useless, unprofitable.
 INUTILITY, in-ú'-tíl'-ít-ý. f. Uselessness, unprofitableness.
 INVULNERABLE, in-vúl'-nér-ábl. a. Not to be wounded, secure from wound.
 To INWALL, in-wá'-l. v. a. To inclose with a wall.
 INWARD, in'-wérd. } ad. To-
 INWARDS, in'-wérdz. } wards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.
 INWARD, in'-wérd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domestick; seated in the mind.
 INWARD, in'-wérd. f. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.
 INWARDLY, in'-wérd-lý. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.
 INWARDNESS, in'-wérd-nís. f. Intimacy, familiarity.
 To INWEAVE, in-wé'-v. v. a. preter. INWOVE or INWEAVED, part. pass. INWOVE or INWOVEN. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part

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part of the texture; to intertwine, to complicate.
 To INWOOD, In-wūd'. v.a. To hide in woods. Obsolete.
 To INWRAP, In-rāp'. v.a. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.
 INWROUGHT, In-rāt'. a. Adorned with work.
 To INWREATH, In-rēth'. v.a. To surround as with a wreath.
 JOB, dzhōb'. f. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
 To JOB, dzhōb'. v.a. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.
 To JOB, dzhōb'. v.n. To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.
 JOB'S TEARS, dzhō'bz-tērz. f. An herb.
 JOBBER, dzhōb'-būr. f. A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chance work.
 JOCKEY, dzhōk'-kŷ. f. A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.
 To JOCKEY, dzhōk'-kŷ. v.a. To juggle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.
 JOCOSE, dzhō-kō's. a. Merry, waggish, given to jest.
 JOCOSELY, dzhō-kō's-lŷ. ad. Waggishly, in jest, in game.
 JOCOSENESS, dzhō-kō's-nŷ. } f.
 JOCOSITY, dzhō-kō's-sŷ. } f.
 Waggery, merriment.
 JOCULAR, dzhōk'-kū-lūr. a. Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.
 JOCULARITY, dzhōk'-kū-lūr-lŷ. f. Merriment, disposition to jest.
 JOCUND, dzhōk'-kūnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.
 JOCUNDLY, dzhōk'-kūnd-lŷ. ad. Merri'y, gaily.
 To JOG, dzhōg'. v.a. To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.
 To JOG, dzhōg'. v.n. To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.
 JOG, dzhōg'. f. A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.
 JOGGER, dzhōg'-gūr. f. One who moves heavily and dully.
 To JOGGLE, dzhōg'l. v.n. To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.
 JOHNAPPLE, dzhōn'-āpl. f. A sharp apple.
 To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v.a. To add one

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to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.
 To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v.n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clasp; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.
 JOINDER, dzhoi'n-dūr. f. Conjunction, joining.
 JOINER, dzhoi'n-ūr. f. One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.
 JOINERY, dzhoi'n-ēr-ŷ. f. An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.
 JOINT, dzhoi'nt. f. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, straight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.
 JOINT, dzhoi'nt. a. Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in comfort.
 To JOINT, dzhoi'nt. v.a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.
 JOINTED, dzhoi'n-tid. a. Full of joints or knots.
 JOINTER, dzhoi'n-tūr. f. A sort of plane.
 JOINTLY, dzhoi'nt-lŷ. ad. Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.
 JOINTRESS, dzhoi'n-trŷs. f. One who holds any thing in jointure.
 JOINTSTOOL, dzhoi'nt-stōl. f. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.
 JOINTURE, dzhoi'n-tshūr. f. Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
 JOIST, dzhoi'ŷt. f. The secondary beam of a floor.
 JOKE, dzhō'ke. f. A jest, something not serious.
 To JOKE, dzhō'ke. v.n. To jest, to be merry in words or actions.
 JOKER, dzhō'-kūr. f. A jester, a merry fellow.
 JOLE, dzhō'le. f. The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

JOY

To JOLL, dzhō'l. v.a. To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.
 JOLLILY, dzhōl'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. In a disposition to noisy mirth.
 JOLLIMENT, dzhōl'-lŷ-mēnt. f. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.
 JOLLINESS, dzhōl'-lŷ-nŷ. } f.
 JOLLITY, dzhōl'-lŷ-tŷ. } f.
 Gaiety, elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.
 JOLLY, dzhōl'-lŷ. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.
 To JOLT, dzhō'lt. v.n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.
 To JOLT, dzhō'lt. v.a. To shake one as a carriage does.
 JOLT, dzhō'lt. f. Shock, violent agitation.
 JOLTHEAD, dzhō'lt-hēd. f. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.
 JONQUILLE, dzhōng'-kŷl. f. A species of daffodil.
 JORDEN, dzhār'-dŷn. f. A pot.
 To JOSTLE, dzhōs'l. v.a. To juggle, to rush against.
 JOT, dzhōt'. f. A point, a tittle.
 JOVIAL, dzhō'-vyāl. a. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.
 JOVIALLY, dzhō'-vyāl-lŷ. ad. Merri'y, gaily.
 JOVIALNESS, dzhō'-vyāl-nŷ. f. Gaiety, merriment.
 JOURNAL, dzhūr'-nūl. a. Daily, quotidian.
 JOURNAL, dzhūr'-nūl. f. A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.
 JOURNALIST, dzhūr'-nāl-lŷt. f. A writer of journals.
 JOURNEY, dzhūr'-nŷ. f. The travel of a day; travel by land, a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.
 To JOURNEY, dzhūr'-nŷ. v.n. To travel, to pass from place to place.
 JOURNEYMAN, dzhūr'-nŷ mǎn. f. A hired workman.
 JOURNEYWORK, dzhūr'-nŷ-wŷrk. f. Work performed by hire.
 JOUST, dzhou'ŷt. f. Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written less properly Jusr.
 To JOUST, dzhou'ŷt. v.n. To run in the tilt.
 JOWLER, dzhow'-lūr. f. A kind of hunting dog.
 JOY, dzhoy'. f. The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.
 To JOY, dzhoy'. v.n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

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To JOY, dzhoy'. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.
 JOYANCE, dzhoy'-ans. f. Gaiety, festivity. Obsolete.
 JOYFUL, dzhoy'-fúl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.
 JOYFULLY, dzhoy'-fúl-ý. ad. With joy, gladly.
 JOYFULNESS, dzhoy'-fúl-nís. f. Gladness, joy.
 JOYLESS, dzhoy'-lís. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.
 JOYOUS, dzhoy'-ús. a. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.
 IPECACUANHA, íp-pê-kák-û-ân'-â. f. An Indian plant.
 IRASCIBLE, í-rás'-sibl. a. Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.
 IRE, í're. f. Anger, rage, passionate hatred.
 IREFUL, í're-fúl. a. Angry, raging, furious.
 IREFULLY, í're-fúl-ý. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.
 IRIS, í-rís. f. The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.
 To IRK, érk'. v. a. It irks me, I am weary of it.
 IRKSOME, érk'-súm. a. Wearisome, troublesome.
 IRKSOMELY, érk'-súm-lý. ad. Wearisomely, tediously.
 IRKSOMENESS, érk'-súm-nís. f. Tediousness, wearisomeness.
 IRON, í'-urn. f. A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.
 IRON, í'-urn. a. Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.
 To IRON, í'-urn. v. a. To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.
 IRONICAL, í-rón'-ný-kál. a. Expressing one thing and meaning another.
 IRONICALLY, í-rón'-ný-kál-ý. ad. By the use of irony.
 IRONMONGER, í'-urn-múng-gúr. f. A dealer in iron.
 IRONWOOD, í'-urn-wúd. f. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.
 IRONWORT, í'-urn-wúrt. f. A plant.
 IRONY, í'-rún-ý. f. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.
 IRRADIANCE, ír-rá'-dyáns. } f.
 IRRADIANCY, ír-rá'-dyán-ý. }

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Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.
 To IRRADIATE, ír-rá'-dyáte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.
 IRRADIATION, ír-rá'-dy-á'-shún. f. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.
 IRRATIONAL, ír-rásh'-ô-nál. a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.
 IRRATIONALITY, ír-rásh'-ô-nál'-ít-ý. f. Want of reason.
 IRRATIONALLY, ír-rásh'-ô-nál-ý. ad. Without reason, absurdly.
 IRRECLAIMABLE, ír-rê'-klám-ábl. a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.
 IRRECONCILABLE, ír-rêk'-ún-síl-ábl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.
 IRRECONCILABLENESS, ír-rêk'-ún-síl-ábl-nís. f. Impossibility to be reconciled.
 IRRECONCILABLY, ír-rêk'-ún-síl-áb-lý. ad. In a manner not admitting reconciliation.
 IRRECONCILED, ír-rêk'-ún-síld. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.
 IRRECOVERABLE, ír-rê-kúv'-úr-ábl. a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.
 IRRECOVERABLY, ír-rê-kúv'-úr-áb-lý. ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.
 IRREDUCIBLE, ír-rê-dú'-sibl. a. Not to be reduced.
 IRREFRAGABILITY, ír-rêf'-frá-gá-blí'-ít-ý. f. Strength of argument not to be refuted.
 IRREFRAGABLE, ír-rêf'-frá-gábl. a. Not to be confuted, superiour to argumental opposition.
 IRREFRAGABLY, ír-rêf'-frá-gáb-lý. ad. With force above confutation.
 IRREFUTABLE, ír-rê-fú'-tábl. a. Not to be overthrown by argument.
 IRREGULAR, ír-rég'-gú-lúr. a. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.
 IRREGULARITY, ír-rég'-gú-lár-ít-ý. f. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.
 IRREGULARLY, ír-rég'-gú-lúr-lý

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ad. Without observation of rule or method.
 To IRREGULATE, ír-rég'-gú-láte. v. a. To make irregular, to disorder.
 IRRELATIVE, ír-rêl'-lá-tív. a. Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.
 IRRELIGION, ír-rê-lídzh'-ún. f. Contempt of religion, impiety.
 IRRELIGIOUS, ír-rê-lídzh'-ús. a. Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.
 IRRELIGIOUSLY, ír-rê-lídzh'-úf-lý. ad. With impiety, with irreligion.
 IRREMEABLE, ír-rê'-mý-ábl. a. Admitting no return.
 IRREMEDIABLE, ír-rê-mê'-dyábl. a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.
 IRREMEDIABLY, ír-rê-mê'-dyáb-lý. ad. Without cure.
 IRREMISSIBLE, ír-rê-mís'-sibl. a. Not to be pardoned.
 IRREMISSIBLENESS, ír-rê-mís'-sibl-nís. f. The quality of being not to be pardoned.
 IRREMOVABLE, ír-rê-móv'-ábl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.
 IRRENOWNED, ír-rê-now'nd. a. Void of honour.
 IRREPARABLE, ír-rép'-pêr-ábl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.
 IRREPARABLY, ír-rép'-pêr-áb-lý. ad. Without recovery, without amends.
 IRREPLEVIABLE, ír-rê-plév'-vý-ábl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.
 IRREPREHENSIBLE, ír-rép'-piê-hên'-sibl. a. Exempt from blame.
 IRREPREHENSIBLY, ír-rép'-piê-hên'-sib-lý. ad. Without blame.
 IRREPRESENTABLE, ír-rép'-prê-zênt'-ábl. a. Not to be figured by any representation.
 IRREPROACHABLE, ír-rê-prô'tsh-ábl. a. Free from blame, free from reproach.
 IRREPROACHABLY, ír-rê-prô'tsh-áb-lý. ad. Without blame, without reproach.
 IRREPROVEABLE, ír-rê-prôv'-ábl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.
 IRRESISTIBILITY, ír-rê-zís'-tý-blí'-ít-ý. f. Power or force above opposition.
 IRRESISTIBLE, ír-rê-zís'-tíbl. a. Superiour to opposition.
 IRRESISTIBLY, ír-rê-zís'-tíbl-lý. ad. In a manner not to be opposed.
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IRRESOLUBLE, Ir-rés'-sô-lûbl. a. Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, Ir-rés'-sô-lûbl-nîs. f. Resistance to separation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, Ir-rê-zâ'l-vêd-lý. ad. Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, Ir-réz'-zô-lût. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, Ir-réz'-zô-lût-lý. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, Ir-réz'-ô-lû'-shûn. f. Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, Ir-réf-spék'-tîv. a. Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, Ir-réf-spék'-tîv-lý. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, Ir-rê-trê'-vâbl. a. Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, Ir-rê-trê'-vâb-lý. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, Ir-rév'-vêr-êns. f. Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, Ir-rév'-vêr-ênt. a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRREVERENTLY, Ir-rév'-vêr-ênt-lý. ad. Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, Ir-rê-vêr'-sîbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, Ir-rê-vêr'-sîb-lý. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, Ir-rév'-vô-bâbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, Ir-rév'-vô-kâb-lý. ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, Ir-rý-gâte. v. a. To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, Ir-rý-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, Ir-rîg'-gû-ûs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISION, Ir-rîzh'-ûn. f. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, Ir-rý-tâte. v. a. To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, Ir-rý-tâ'-shûn. f. Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

IRRUPTION, Ir-rûp'-shûn. f. The act of any thing forcing an en-

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trance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

IS, Iz'. The third person singular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's.

ISCHURY, Is'-kû-ry. f. A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, Is-kû-rêt'-tîk. f. Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, I'-sîkl. f. A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, I'-zîng-glâs. f. A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, I'-zîng-glâs-stône. f. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, I'-lând. f. A tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, I'-lân-dûr. f. An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, I'le. f. An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or public building.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, I'-sô-pêr-ý-mêt'-trý-kâl. In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, I'-sôs'-sê-lês. f. That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, Is'-shû. f. The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, Is'-shû. v. n. To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, Is'-shû. v. a. To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, Is'-shû-lîs. a. Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, Is'-mûs. f. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

IT, It'. pronoun. The neutral de-

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monstrative; the thing spoken of before; it is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis; It is idiomatically applied to persons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, Itsh'. f. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, Itsh'. v. n. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, Itsh'-ý. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, I'-têm. ad. Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, I'-têm. f. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, It'-têr-âte. v. a. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, It'-têr-ânt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, It'-têr-â'-shûn. f. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, I'-tîn'-nêr-ânt. a. Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, I'-tîn'-nêr-âr-ý. f. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, I'-tîn'-nêr-âr-ý. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, It'-sêlf'. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, dzhò'-bý-lânt. a. Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, dzhò'-bý-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, dzhò'-bý-lê. f. A public festivity.

JUCUNDITY, dzhò'-kûn'-dît-ý. f. Pleasantness, agreeableness.

To JUDAIZE, dzhò'-dâ-îze. v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, dzhûdzh'. f. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, dzhûdzh'. v. n. To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, dzhûdzh'. v. a. To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure, to doom severely.

JUDGER, dzhûdzh'-ûr. f. One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, dzhûdzh'-mênt. f. The power of judging; the act of exercising

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cising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal; condemnation; punishment inflicted by providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

JUDICATORY, dzhō'-dý-ká-túr-ý. f. Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, dzhō'-dý-ká-tshōr. f. Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, dzhō'-dīh'-ál. a. Practised in the distribution of public justice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, dzhō'-dīh'-ál-ý. ad. In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, dzhō'-dīh'-ár-ý. a. Passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, dzhō'-dīh'-ús. a. Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, dzhō'-dīh'-ús-lý. ad. Skilfully, wisely.

JUG, dzhūg'. f. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JUGGLE, dzhūg'l. v. n. To play tricks by slight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, dzhūg'l. f. A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, dzhūg'-glūr. f. One who practises slight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, dzhūg'-līng-lý. ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, dzhō'-gū-lār. a. Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, dzhō's. f. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, dzhō'-f-līs. a. Dry, without moisture.

JUICINESS, dzhō'-fý-nīs. f. Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICY, dzhō'-fý. a. Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, dzhō'-lūp. f. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.

JULY, dzhō'-lý. f. The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, dzhō'-márt. f. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, dzhūm'bl. v. a. To mix violently and confusedly together.

To JUMBLE, dzhūm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, dzhūm'bl. f. Confused

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mixture, violent and confused agitation.

JUMENT, jō'-mēt. f. A beast of burden.

To JUMP, dzhūmp'. v. n. To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, dzhūmp'. ad. Exactly.

JUMP, dzhūmp'. f. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, dzhūn'-kīt. f. Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, dzhūnk'-kūs. a. Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, dzhūnk'-shūn. f. Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, dzhūnk'-tshūr. f. The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, dzhō'n. f. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, dzhō'-nyūr. a. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, dzhō'-ny-pūr. f. A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative.

JUNK, dzhūnk'. f. A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, dzhūnk'-īt. f. A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, dzhūnk'-īt. v. n. To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, dzhūn'-tō. f. A cabal.

IVORY, í'-vūr-ý. f. The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, í'-vūr-ý. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, dzhō'-rát. f. A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, dzhō'-rát-túr-ý. a. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, dzhō'-ríd'-dý-kál. a. Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, dzhō'-ríd'-dý-kál-ý. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, dzhō'-ríf-kōn'-fult. f. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, dzō'-ríf-dík'-shūn. f. Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, dzhō'-ríf-prō'-dēns. f. The science of law.

JURIST, dzhō'-ríf. f. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUS

JUROR, dzhō'-rūr. f. One that serves on the jury.

JURY, dzhō'-rý. f. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, dzhō'-rý-mán. f. One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, dzhō'-rý-mást. f. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

JUST, dzhūst'. a. Upright, equitable; honest; exact; virtuous; complete without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, dzhūst'. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, dzhūst'. f. Mock encounter on horseback.

To JUST, dzhūst'. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to jostle.

JUSTICE, dzhūs'-tis. f. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindictive retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, dzhūs'-tíf-mēt. f. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, dzhūs'-tíf-shíp. f. Rank or office of a justice.

JUSTICIABLE, dzhūf'-tíf'-ábl. a. Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, dzhūs'-tý-fí-ábl. a. Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, dzhūs'-tý-fí-ábl-nīs. f. Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, dzhūs'-tý-fí-áb-lý. ad. Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, dzhūf'-tý-fý-ká'-shūn. f. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATOR, dzhūs'-tý-fý-ká-túr. f. One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, dzhūs'-tý-fý-ūr. f. One who defends or absolves.

To JUSTIFY, dzhūs'-tý-fý. v. a. To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, dzhōs'l. v. n. To encounter,

JUS

JUT

IVY

counter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To JUSTLE, dzhòs'l. v. a. To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

JUSTLY, dzhùt'-ly. ad. Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, dzhùt'-nls. f. Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To JUT, dzhùt'. v. n. To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, dzhùt'-ty. v. a. To shoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, dzhò'-vê-nîle. a. Young, youthful.

JUVENILITY, dzhò'-vê-nîl'-it-ý. f. Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, dzhùk'-rà-pò-zh'-àn. f. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

IVY, í'-vý. f. A plant.

K.

K E E

KALENDAR, kál'-In-dúr. f. An account of time.

KALI, ká'-ly. f. Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word ALKALI.

KAM, kám'. a. Crooked.

To KAW, ká'. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, ká'. f. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, ká'le. f. Ninepin, kettle-pins; nine holes.

To KECK, kék'. v. n. To heave the stomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE A CABLE, kék'l. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kék'-sy. f. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant.

KECKY, kék'-ky. a. Resembling a kex.

KEDGER, kédzh'-úr. f. A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kéd'-lák. f. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kél'. f. The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, kél'-vát. f. Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEELSON, kél'-sún. f. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kél'-hál. v. a. To punish in the seamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, kén. a. Sharp, well edged;

severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kén'-ly. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kén'-nls. f. Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kép'. v. a. To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend, to preserve in the same tenour or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to with-hold; To keep back, to reserve, to with-hold; to restrain; To keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to restrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; To keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kép'. v. n. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or

K E E

K E R

state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kép'úr. f. One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kép'úr-shíp. f. Office of a keeper.

KEG, kág'. f. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kél'. f. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kelp'. f. A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELSON, kél'-sún. f. The wood next the keel.

To KEMB. See COMB.

To KEN, kén'. v. a. To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kén'. f. View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kén'-nîl. f. A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox or other beast; the water-course of a street.

To KENNEL, kén'-nîl. v. n. To lie, to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kèpt'. pret. and part. pass. of KEEP.

KERCHIEF, kér'-tshif. f. A head-dress.

KER-

- KERCHIEFED**, } *kér'-tshíft.* } *a.*
KERCHIEFT, }
 Dressed, hooded.
- KERMES**, *kér'-méz.* *f.* A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.
- KERN**, *kérn'.* *f.* Irish foot soldier.
To KERN, *kérn'.* *v.n.* To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.
- KERNEL**, *kér'-níl.* *f.* The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in childrens flesh.
- KERNELLY**, *kér'-níl-ý.* *a.* Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.
- KERNELWORT**, *kér'-níl-wúrt.* *f.* An herb.
- KERSEY**, *kér'-zý.* *f.* Coarse stuff.
- KESTREL**, *kés'-tríl.* *f.* A little kind of bustard hawk.
- KETCH**, *kétsh'.* *f.* A heavy ship.
- KETTLE**, *két'l.* *f.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.
- KETTLEDROM**, *két'l-dróm.* *f.* A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.
- KEY**, *ké'.* *f.* An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in music, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.
- KEY**, *ká'.* *f.* A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.
- KEYAGE**, *ká'-ldzh.* *f.* Money paid for lying at the key.
- KEYHOLE**, *ké'-hóle.* *f.* The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.
- KEystone**, *ké'-stóne.* *f.* The middle stone of an arch.
- KIBE**, *kyí'b.* *f.* An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.
- KIBED**, *kyí'bd.* *a.* Troubled with kibes.
- To KICK**, *kík'.* *v. a.* To strike with the foot.
- KICK**, *kík'.* *f.* A blow with the foot.
- KICKER**, *kík'-kúr.* *f.* One who strikes with his foot.
- KICKING**, *kík'-kíng.* *f.* The act of striking with the foot.
- KICKSHAW**, *kík'-shá.* *f.* Something uncommon, fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.
- KID**, *kíd'.* *f.* The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.
- To KID**, *kíd'.* *v. a.* To bring forth kids.
- KIDDER**, *kíd'-dúr.* *f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.
- To KIDNAP**, *kíd'-náp.* *v. a.* To steal children, to steal human beings.
- KIDNAPPER**, *kíd'-náp-púr.* *f.* One who steals human beings.
- KIDNEY**, *kíd'-ný.* *f.* One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.
- KIDNEYBEAN**, *kíd'-ný-bén.* *f.* A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.
- KIDNEYVETCH**, *kíd'-ný-vétsh.* } *f.*
KIDNEYWORT, *kíd'-ný-wúrt.* }
 Plants.
- KILDERKIN**, *kíl'-dér-kín.* *f.* A small barrel.
- To KILL**, *kíl'.* *v. a.* To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.
- KILLER**, *kíl'-lúr.* *f.* One that deprives of life.
- KILLOW**, *kíl'-lò.* *f.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.
- KILN**, *kíl'.* *f.* A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.
- To KILNDRY**, *kíl'-dry.* *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln.
- KIMBO**, *kím'-bò.* *a.* Crooked, bent, arched.
- KIN**, *kín'.* *f.* Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generical class.
- KIND**, *kyí'nd.* *a.* Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.
- KIND**, *kyí'nd.* *f.* Race, generical class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.
- To KINDLE**, *kín'dl.* *v. a.* To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.
- To KINDLE**, *kín'dl.* *v. n.* To catch fire.
- KINDLER**, *kín'dl-lúr.* *f.* One that lights, one who inflames.
- KINDLY**, *kyí'nd-lý.* *ad.* Benevolently, favourably, with good will.
- KINDLY**, *kyí'nd-lý.* *a.* Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.
- KINDNESS**, *kyí'nd-nís.* *f.* Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.
- KINDRED**, *kín'-dríd.* *f.* Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.
- KINDRED**, *kín'-dríd.* *a.* Congenial, related.
- KINE**, *kyí'n.* *f.* plur. from Cow.
- KING**, *kíng'.* *f.* Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.
- To KING**, *kíng'.* *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.
- KINGAPPLE**, *kíng'-ápl.* *f.* A kind of apple.
- KINGCRAFT**, *kíng'-kráft.* *f.* The act of governing, the art of governing.
- KINGCUP**, *kíng'-kúp.* *f.* A flower.
- KINGDOM**, *kíng'-dúm.* *f.* The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.
- KINGFISHER**, *kíng'-físh-úr.* *f.* A species of bird.
- KINGLIKE**, *kíng'-líke.* } *a.* Royal,
KINGLY, *kíng'-lý.* } sovereign,
 monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.
- KINGLY**, *kíng'-lý.* *ad.* With an air of royalty, with superiour dignity.
- KINGSEVIL**, *kíngz'-évl.* *f.* A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.
- KINGSHIP**, *kíng'-shíp.* *f.* Royalty, monarchy.
- KINGSPEAR**, *kíngz'-spér.* *f.* A plant.
- KINGSTONE**, *kíngz'-stón.* *f.* A fish.
- KINSFOLK**, *kíngz'-fòlk.* *f.* Relations, those who are of the same family.
- KINSMAN**, *kíngz'-mán.* *f.* A man of the same race or family.
- KINSWOMAN**, *kíngz'-wúm-ún.* *f.* sing. A female relation.
- KINSWOMEN**, *kíngz'-wím-mín.* *f.* plur. Women of the same family.
- KIRK**, *kérk'.* *f.* An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.
- KIRTLE**, *kér'tl.* *f.* An upper garment, a gown.
- To KISS**, *kís'.* *v. a.* To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.
- KISS**, *kís'.* *f.* Salute given by joining lips.
- KISSER**, *kís'-súr.* *f.* One that kisses.
- KISSINGCRUST**, *kís'-síng-krúst.* *f.*

K N A

Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
KIT, kít'. f. A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.
KITCHEN, kítsh'-ín. f. The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.
KITCHENGARDEN, kítsh'-ín-gárd-ín. f. Garden in which esculent plants are produced.
KITCHENMAID, kítsh'-ín-máide. f. A cookmaid.
KITCHENSTUFF, kítsh'-ín-stúf. f. The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
KITCHENWENCH, kítsh'-ín-wénth. f. Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
KITCHENWORK, kítsh'-ín-wúrk. f. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.
KITE, kyí'te. f. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.
KITESFOOT, kyí'ts-fút. f. A plant.
KITTEN, kít'n. f. A young cat.
To KITTEN, kít'n. v. n. To bring forth young cats.
To KCLICK, klík'. v. n. To make a small sharp noise.
To KNAB, náb'. v. a. To bite.
KNACK, ná'k'. f. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.
KNAP, náp'. f. A protuberance, a swelling prominence.
To KNAP, náp'. v. a. To bite, to break short; To strike so as to make a sharp noise; like that of breaking.
To KNAPPLE, náp'l. v. n. To break off with a sharp quick noise.
KNAPSACK, náp'-sák. f. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.
KNAPWEED, náp'-wéd. f. A plant.
KNAVE, ná'v. f. A boy, a male child; a servant: both these are obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.
KNAVERY, ná'v-úr-ý. f. Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH, ná'v-ísh. a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.
KNAVISHLY, ná'v-ísh-ly. ad. Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.
KNARE, ná're. f. A hard knot.

K N I

To KNEAD, né'd. v. a. To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.
KNEADINGTROUGH, né'd-íng-tróf. f. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
KNEE, né'. f. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.
To KNEE, né'. v. a. To supplicate by kneeling.
KNEED, né'd. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grafts.
KNEEDEEP, né'-dép. a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.
KNEEPAN, né'-pán. f. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that move the leg.
To KNEEL, né'l. v. n. To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.
KNEETRIBUTE, né'-trib-út. f. Worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling.
KNEL, né'l. f. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
KNEW, nú'. The preterite of **KNOW**.
KNICKKNACK, ní'k'-nák. f. A plaything, a gewgaw.
KNIFE, ní'fe. f. plur. **KNIVES**. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.
KNIGHT, ní'te. f. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.
KNIGHT ERRANT, ní'te-ár'-ránt. f. A wandering knight.
KNIGHT ERRANTRY, ní'te-ár'-ránt-ry. f. The character or manners of wandering knights.
To KNIGHT, ní'te. v. a. To create one a knight.
KNIGHTLY, ní'te-ly. a. Becoming a knight, befitting a knight.
KNIGHTHOOD, ní'te-húd. f. The character or dignity of a knight.
To KNIT, ní't. v. a. preter. **KNIT** or **KNITTED**. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.
To KNIT, ní't. v. n. To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.
KNITTER, ní't-túr. f. One who weaves or knits.
KNITTINGNEEDLE, ní't-tíng-nédl. f. A wire which women use in knitting.

K N O

KNOB, nób'. f. A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.
KNOBLED, nób'd. a. Set with knobs, having protuberances.
KNOBBISS, nób'-bý-nís. f. The quality of having knobs; hard, stubborn.
To KNOCK, nók'. v. n. To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expression that denotes when a man yields or submits.
To KNOCK, nók'. v. a. To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.
KNOCK, nók'. f. A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.
KNOCKER, nók'-kúr. f. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.
To KNOLL, nól'. v. a. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.
To KNOLL, nól'. v. n. To sound as a bell.
KNOT, nót'. f. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.
To KNOT, nót'. v. a. To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.
To KNOT, nót'. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.
KNOTBERRYBUSH, nót'-bér-ry-búsh. f. A plant.
KNOTGRASS, nót'-grás. f. A plant.
KNOTTED, nót'-tíd. a. Full of knots.
KNOTTINESS, nót'-tý-nís. f. Fullness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.
KNOTTY, nót'-tý. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.
To KNOW, nó'. v. a. preter. **I KNEW**, **I HAVE KNOWN**. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.
To KNOW, nó'. v. n. To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNO

KNOWABLE, nò'-àbl. a. Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, nò'-ùr. f. One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nò'-Ing. a. Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNO

KNOWINGLY, nò'-Ing-lý. ad. With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nòl'-lìdzh. f. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognisance, notice; information, power of knowing.

KOR

KNUCKLE, nùk'l. f. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant. To KNUCKLE, nùk'l. v. n. To submit. KNUCKLED, nùk'ld. a. Jointed. KORAN, kò'ràn. f. The Alcoran, the Bible of the Mahometans.

L.

LAB

LA, là. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, làb'-dà-nùm. f. A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, là'-bél. f. A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, là'-bènt. a. Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, là'-byál. a. Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, là'-byá-tìd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, là-byò-dèn'-tál. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, làb'-bò rá-tùr-ý. f. A chemist's workroom.

LABORIOUS, là-bò'-ryús. a. Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, là-bò'-ryús-lý. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, là-bò'-ryús-nìs. f. Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR, là'-bùr. f. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

LAC

To LABOUR, là'-bùr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, là'-bùr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, là'-bùr-ùr. f. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, là'-bùr-sùm. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, là'-brá. f. A lip.

LABYRINTH, làb'-bér-ìnth. f. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, là'-se. f. A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold or silver.

To LACE, là'-se. v. a. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, là'-se-mán. f. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, làs'-sér-àbl. a. Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, làs'-sér-àte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, làs'-sér-à'-shùn. f.

LAC

The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, làs'-sér-à-tív. a. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, làk'-krý-mál. a. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, làk'-krý-mér-ý. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, làk'-krý-má'-shùn. f. The act of weeping or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, làk'-krý-má'-tùr-ý. f. A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, làk'. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, làk'. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, làk'. f. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, làk'-bráne. f. One that wants wit.

LACKER, làk'-kùr. f. A kind of varnish.

To LACKER, làk'-kùr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, làk'-ký. f. An attending servant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, làk'-ký. v. a. To attend servilely.

To LACKEY, làk'-ký. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, làk'-lìn-nìn. a. Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, làk'-lùs'-tùr. a. Wanting brightness.

LACONICK,

LAD

LACONICK, lă-kôn'-ik. a. Short, brief.
 LACONISM, lăk'-kô-nizm. f. A concise stile.
 LACONICALLY, lă-kôn'-ny-kăl-ý. ad. Briefly, concisely.
 LACTARY, lăk'-tă-ry. a. Milky.
 LACTARY, lăk'-tă-ry. f. A dairy house.
 LACTATION, lăk'-tă-shùn. f. The act or time of giving suck.
 LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-âl. a. Conveying chyle.
 LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-âl. f. The vessel that conveys chyle.
 LACTEOUS, lăk'-tê-ús. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.
 LACTESCENCE, lăk-tês'-sêns. f. Tendency to milk.
 LACTESCENT, lăk-tês'-sênt. a. Producing milk.
 LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tîf'-fêr-ús. a. Conveying or bringing milk.
 LACTIFICK, lăk-tîf'-ik. ad. Breeding milk, producing milk.
 LAD, lăd'. f. A boy, a stripling.
 LADDER, lăd'-dûr. f. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.
 LADE, lă'dê. f. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon LADE, which signifies a purging or discharging.
 To LADE, lă'dê. v. a. To load, to freight, to burthen; to heave out, to throw out.
 LADING, lă'-ding. f. Weight, burden, freight.
 LADLE, lă'dl. f. A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
 LADY, lă-dý. f. A woman of high rank; the title of LADY properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used to women.
 LADY-BEDSTRAW, lă-dý-bêd-stră. f. A plant.
 LADY-BIRD, lă-dý-bûrd. } f. A
 LADY-COW, lă-dý-kow. } small
 LADY-FLY, lă-dý-fly. } beautiful insect of the beetle kind.
 LADY-DAY, lă-dý-dă. f. The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.
 LADY-LIKE, lă-dý-lîk. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.
 LADY-MANTLE, lă-dý-măntl. f. A plant.
 LADYSHIP, lă-dý-shîp. f. The title of a lady.

LAM

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lă-dýz-sîp-pûr. f. A flower.
 LADY'S-SMOCK, lă-dýz-smôk. f. A flower.
 LAG, lăg'. a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long, delayed.
 LAG, lăg'. f. The lowest class, the rump, the sag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.
 To LAG, lăg'. v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.
 LAGGER, lăg'-gûr. f. A loiterer; an idler.
 LAICAL, lă'-y-kăl. a. Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.
 LAID, lă'dê. Pret. part. of LAY.
 LAIN, lă'ne. Pret. part. of LYE.
 LAIR, lă're. f. The couch of a boar, or wild beast.
 LAIRD, lă'rd. f. The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.
 LAITY, lă'-it-ý. f. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.
 LAKE, lă'ke. f. A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.
 LAMB, lăm'. f. The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.
 LAMBKIN, lăm'-kîn. f. A little lamb.
 LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tîv. a. Taken by licking.
 LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tîv. f. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
 LAMBS-WOOL, lămz'-wû'l. f. Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
 LAMBENT, lăm'-bênt. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.
 LAMDOIDAL, lăm-doi'-dăl. a. Having the form of the letter lambda or λ.
 LAME, lă'mê. a. Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.
 To LAME, lă'mê. v. a. To cripple.
 LAMELLATED, lăm'-mêl-ă-tîd. a. Covered with films or plates.
 LAMELY, lă'mê-ly. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.
 LAMENESS, lă'mê-nîs. f. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.
 To LAMENT, lă-mênt'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

LAN

To LAMENT, lă-mênt'. v. a. To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to sorrow for.
 LAMENT, lă-mênt'. f. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
 LAMENTABLE, lăm'-mênt-tăbl. a. To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, sorrowful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful.
 LAMENTABLY, lăm'-mênt-tăb-ly. ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.
 LAMENTATION, lăm-mênt-tă-shùn. f. Expression of sorrow, audible grief.
 LAMENTER, lă-mênt-tûr. f. He who mourns or laments.
 LAMENTINE, lăm'-mênt-tîne. f. A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.
 LAMINA, lăm'-mý-nă. f. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.
 LAMINATED, lăm'-mý-nă-tîd. a. Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.
 To LAMM, lăm'. v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.
 LAMMAS, lăm'-măs. f. The first of August.
 LAMP, lămp'. f. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.
 LAMPASS, lăm'-păs. f. A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.
 LAMPBLACK, lăm'-blăk. f. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell.
 LAMPOON, lăm-pô'n. f. A personal satire, abuse, censure written not to reform but to vex.
 To LAMPOON, lăm-pô'n. v. a. To abuse with personal satire.
 LAMPOONER, lăm-pô'n-ûr. f. A scribbler of personal satire.
 LAMPREY, lămp'-prý. f. A fish much like the eel.
 LAMPRON, lămp'-prûn. f. A kind of sea fish; a long eel.
 LANCE, lăns'. f. A long spear.
 To LANCE, lăns'. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.
 LANCET, lăn'-sît. f. A small pointed surgical instrument.
 To LANCH, lăntsh'. v. a. This word

LAN

word is too often written LAUNCH;
To dart, to cast as a lance.
LANCINATION, lán-sý-ná'-shún. f. Tearing, laceration.
To LANCINATE, lán'-sý-náte. v. a. To tear, to rend.
LAND, lánd'. f. A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation, people.
To LAND, lánd'. v. a. To set on shore.
To LAND, lánd'. v. n. To come on shore.
LAND-FORCES, lánd'-fór-síz. f. Warlike powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.
LANDED, lán'-díd. a. Having a fortune in land.
LANDFALL, lánd'-fál. f. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
LANDFLOOD, lánd'-flú. f. Inundation.
LANDHOLDER, lánd'-hól-dúr. f. One whose fortune is in land.
LANDJOBBER, lánd'-dzób-úr. f. One who buys and sells land for other men.
LANDGRAVE, lánd'-gráv. f. A German title of dominion.
LANDING, lán'-dng. }
LANDING-PLACE, lán'-dng-plás. } f. The top of stairs.
LANDLADY, lán'-lá-dý. f. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.
LANDLESS, lánd'-lls. a. Without property, without fortune.
LANDLOCKED, lánd'-lòkt. a. Shut in, or inclosed with land.
LANDLOPER, lánd'-lò-púr. f. A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.
LANDLORD, lánd'-lórd. f. One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.
LANDMARK, lánd'-márk'. f. Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.
LANDSCAPE, lánd'-skíp. f. A region, the prospect of a country; a picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.
LAND-TAX, lánd'-táks. f. Tax laid upon land and houses.
LAND-WAITER, lánd'-wá-túr. f. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.
LANDWARD, lánd'-wórd. ad. Towards the land.
LANE, lá'ne. f. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an

LAP

alley; a passage between men standing on each side.
LANERET, lán'-nér-ét. f. A little hawk.
LANGUAGE, lán'-gwídz. f. Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.
LANGUAGED, lán'-gwídzhd. a. Having various languages.
LANGUAGE-MASTER, lán'-gwídzhd-máf-túr. f. One whose profession is to teach languages.
LANGUID, lán'-gwí. a. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.
LANGUIDLY, lán'-gwí-ly. ad. Weakly, feebly.
LANGUIDNESS, lán'-gwí-nls. f. Weakness, feebleness.
To LANGUISH, lán'-gwísh. v. n. To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tendernefs.
LANGUISH, lán'-gwísh. f. Soft appearance.
LANGUISHINGLY, lán'-gwísh-ing-ly. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.
LANGUISHMENT, lán'-gwísh-mént. f. State of pining; softness of mien.
LANGUOR, lán'-gwúr. f. A faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits.
To LANIATE, lá'-nyáte. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.
LANIFICE, lán'-ý-fis. f. Woollen manufacture.
LANIGEROUS, lá-nídz'-ér-ús. a. Bearing wool.
LANK, lánk'. a. Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.
LANKNESS, lánk'-nls. f. Want of plumpness.
LANNER, lán'-núr. f. A species of hawk.
LANSQUENET, lán'-skín-nét. f. A common foot soldier; a game at cards.
LANTERN, lán'-túr. f. A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.
LANTERN-JAWS, lán'-térn-dzház. f. A thin visage.
LANUGINOUS, lá-nú'-dzhín-ús. a. Downy, covered with soft hair.
LAP, láp'. f. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

LAR

To LAP, láp'. v. a. To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.
To LAP, láp'. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.
To LAP, láp'. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.
To LAP, láp'. v. a. To lick up.
LAPDOG, láp'-dóg. f. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.
LAPFUL, láp'-fúl. f. As much as can be contained in the lap.
LAPICIDE, láp'-py'-síd. f. A stone-cutter.
LAPIDARY, láp'-py'-dér-ý. f. One who deals in stones or gems.
To LAPIDATE, láp'-py'-dáte. v. a. To stone, to kill by stoning.
LAPIDATION, láp'-py'-dá'-shún. f. A stoning.
LAPIDEOUS, lá-píd'-yús. a. Stony, of the nature of stone.
LAPIDESCENCE, lá-pý'-dés'-séns. f. Stoney concretion.
LAPIDESCENT, lá-pý'-dés'-sént. a. Growing or turning to stone.
LAPIDIFICK, lá-pý'-díf'-fík. a. Forming stones.
LAPIDIST, láp'-py'-díft. f. A dealer in stones or gems.
LAPIS, lá'-pís. f. A stone.
LAPIS-LAZULI, lá-pís-láz'-zhú-ly. f. A stone of an azure or blue colour.
LAPPER, láp'-púr. f. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.
LAPPET, láp'-pít. f. The parts of a headdress that hang loose.
LAPSE, láp's. f. Flow, fall, glide; petty error, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.
To LAPSE, láp's. v. n. To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.
LAPWING, láp'-wíng. f. A clamorous bird with long wings.
LAPWORK, láp'-wúrk. f. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.
LARBOARD, lá'r-bórd. f. The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.
LARCENY, lá'r-sny. f. Petty theft.
LARCH, lá'rsh. f. A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.
LARD, lá'rd. f. The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.
To LARD, lá'rd. v. a. To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.
LARDER,

L A S

LARDER, lă'r-dŭr. f. The room where meat is kept or salted.
LARDERER, lă'r-dŭr-ŭr. f. One who has the charge of the larder.
LARGE, lă'rdzh. a. Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; At Large, without restraint, diffusely.
LARGELY, lă'rdzh-lŷ. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.
LARGENESS, lă'rdzh-nŷs. f. Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.
LARGESS, lă'r-dzhŷs. f. A present, a gift, a bounty.
LARGIFLUOUS, lă'r-gŷf'-flŭ-ŭs. ad. Flowing copiously.
LARGITION, lă'r-dzhŷh'-ŭn. f. The act of giving.
LARK, lă'rk. f. A small singing-bird.
LARKER, lă'rk-ŭr. f. A catcher of larks.
LARKSPUR, lă'rk-spŭr. f. A plant.
LARVATED, lă'r-vă-tŷd. a. Masked.
LARUM, lă'rŭm. f. Alarm; noise noting danger.
LARYNGOTOMY, lă'rŷn-gŷt'-tŷmŷ. f. An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy.
LARYNX, lă'rŷnks. f. The wind-pipe, the trachea.
LASCIVIENT, lă's-sŷv'-vyŷnt. a. Frolicksome, wantoning.
LASCIVIOUS, lă's-sŷv'-vyŷs. a. Leud, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.
LASCIVIOUSNESS, lă's-sŷv'-vyŷs-nŷs. f. Wantonness, looseness.
LASCIVIOUSLY, lă's-sŷv'-vyŷs-lŷ. ad. Leudly, wantonly, loosely.
LASH, lăsh. f. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leath, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.
To LASH, lăsh. v. a. To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jirk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
To LASH, lăsh. v. n. To ply the whip.
LASHER, lăsh-ŭr. f. One that whips or lashes.
LASS, lăs. f. A girl, a maid, a young woman.
LASSITUDE, lăs-sŷ-tshŷd. f. Weariness, fatigue.
LASSLORN, lăs-lŷrn. a. Forsaken by his mistress.

L A T

LAST, lăst. a. Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; At Last, in conclusion at the end; The Last, the end.
LAST, lăst. ad. The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.
To LAST, lăst. v. n. To endure, to continue.
LAST, lăst. f. The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.
LASTAGE, lăs-tŷdzh. f. Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.
LASTING, lăs-tŷng. particip. a. Continuing durable; of long continuance, perpetual.
LASTINGLY, lăs-tŷng-lŷ. ad. Perpetually.
LASTINGNESS, lăs-tŷng-nŷs. f. Durableness; continuance.
LASTLY, lăst-lŷ. ad. In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.
LATCH, lăsh. f. A catch of a door moved by a string or handle.
To LATCH, lăsh. v. a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.
LATCHES, lăsh-ŷz. f. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are lousps made by small ropes.
LATCHET, lăsh-ŷt. f. The string that fastens the shoe.
LATE, lăte. a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.
LATE, lăte. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.
LATED, lă-tŷd. a. Belated, surprised by the night.
LATELY, lăte-lŷ. ad. Not long ago.
LATENESS, lăte-nŷs. f. Time far advanced.
LATENT, lă-tŷnt. a. Hidden, concealed, secret.
LATERAL, lă'tŷr-ăl. a. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.
LATERALITY, lă'tŷr-ăl-ŷt-ŷ. f. The quality of having distinct sides.
LATERALLY, lă'tŷr-ăl-ŷ. f. By the side, sidewise.
LATEWARD, lăte-wărd. ad. Somewhat late.
LATH, lăth. f. A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

L A T

To LATH, lăth. v. a. To fit up with laths.
LATHE, lăthe. f. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.
To LATHER, lăth-ŭr. v. n. To form a foam.
To LATHER, lăth-ŭr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.
LATHER, lăth-ŭr. f. A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
LATIN, lăt-tŷn. a. Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.
LATINISM, lăt-tŷn-ŷzm. f. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.
LATINIST, lăt-tŷn-ŷt. f. One skilled in Latin.
LATINITY, lăt-tŷn-nŷt-ŷ. f. The Latin tongue.
To LATINIZE, lăt-tŷn-ŷze. v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.
To LATINIZE, lăt-tŷn-ŷze. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.
LATISH, lăte-ŷh. a. Somewhat late.
LATIROSTROUS, lă-tŷ-rŷs'-trŷs. a. Broad-beaked.
LATITANCY, lă'tŷ-tăn-sŷ. f. The state of lying hid.
LATITANT, lă'tŷ-tănt. a. Concealed, lying hid.
LATITATION, lă'tŷ-tă-shŷn. f. The state of lying concealed.
LATITUDE, lă'tŷ-tshŷd. f. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree, reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.
LATITUDINARIAN, lă'tŷ-tshŷd-dŷ-nă-ryă. a. Not restrained, not confined.
LATRANT, lă-trănt. a. Barking.
LATRIA, lă'tryă. f. The highest kind of worship, as distinguished by the Papists from the Dulia.
LATTEN, lă'tŷn. f. Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.
LATTER, lă'tŷr. a. Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.
LATTERLY, lă'tŷr-lŷ. ad. Of late.
LATTICE, lă'tŷs. f. A window made up with a kind of net-work; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.
 To

L A V

To LATTICE, lăt'-tīs. v. a. To mark with cross parts like a lattice.
 LAVATION, lă-vă'-shùn. f. The act of washing.
 LAVATORY, lăv'-vâ-tûr-ý. f. A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.
 LAUD, lă'd. f. Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.
 To LAUD, lă'd. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.
 LAUDABLE, lă'-dăbl. a. Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.
 LAUDABLENESS, lă'-dăbl-nīs. f. Praiseworthiness.
 LAUDABLY, lă'-dăb-lý. ad. In a manner deserving praise.
 LAUDANUM, lăd'-dă-nûm. f. A soporifick tincture.
 LAUDATIVE, lă'-dă-tív. ad. Praising, comprising praise.
 To LAVE, lă've. v. a. To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.
 To LAVE, lă've. v. n. To wash himself, to bathe.
 To LAVEER, lă-vêr. v. n. To change the direction often in a course.
 LAVENDER, lăv'-vîn-dûr. f. The name of a plant.
 LAVER, lă'-vûr. f. A washing vessel.
 To LAUGH, lăf'. v. n. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; In poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To Laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.
 To LAUGH, lăf'. v. a. To deride, to scorn.
 LAUGH, lăf'. f. The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
 LAUGHABLE, lăf'-făbl. a. Such as may properly excite laughter.
 LAUGHER, lăf'-fûr. f. A man fond of merriment.
 LAUGHINGLY, lăf'-fîng-lý. ad. In a merry way, merrily.
 LAUGHINGSTOCK, lăf'-fîng-stôk. f. A butt, an object of ridicule.
 LAUGHTER, lăf'-tûr. f. Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
 LAVISH, lăv'-vîsh. a. Prodigious, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste, profuse; wild, unrestrained.
 To LAVISH, lăv'-vîsh. v. a. To scatter with profusion.
 LAVISHER, lăv'-vîsh-ûr. f. A prodigious; a profuse man.
 LAVISHLY, lăv'-vîsh-lý. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

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LAVISHMENT, lăv'-vîsh-mênt. } f.
 LAVISHNESS, lăv'-vîsh-nīs. }
 Prodigality, profusion.
 To LAUNCH, lăntsh'. v. n. To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.
 To LAUNCH, lăntsh'. v. a. To push to sea; to dart from the hand.
 LAUND, lă'nd. f. A plain extended between woods.
 LAUNDRESS, lăn'-drīs. f. A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.
 LAUNDRY, lăn'-drý. f. The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.
 LAVOLTA, lă-vôl'-tă. f. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.
 LAUREATE, lă'-ryăt. a. Decked or invested with a laurel.
 LAUREATION, lă-rê-ă'-shùn. f. It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.
 LAUREL, lôr'-rîl. f. A tree, called also the cherry-bay.
 LAURELED, lôr'-rîld. a. Crowned or decorated with laurel.
 LAURIFEROUS, lă-rîf'-fê-rûs. a. Bearing laurel, producing laurel.
 LAW, lă. f. A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.
 LAWBREAKER, lă'-bră-kûr. f. A violator of the laws.
 LAWFUL, lă'-fûl. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.
 LAWFULLY, lă'-fûl-ý. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.
 LAWFULNESS, lă'-fûl-nīs. f. Legality; allowance of law.
 LAWGIVER, lă'-glv-ûr. f. Legislator, one that makes laws.
 LAWGIVING, lă'-glv-ing. a. Legislative.
 LAWLESS, lă'-līs. a. Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.
 LAWLESSLY, lă'-līs-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to law.
 LAWMAKER, lă'-mă-kûr. f. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.
 LAWN, lă'n. f. An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.
 LAWSUIT, lă'-shôt. f. A process in law, a litigation.
 LAWYER, loi'-yér. f. Professor of law, advocate, pleader.
 LAX, lăks'. a. Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not ri-

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gidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.
 LAX, lăks'. f. A looseness, a diarrhoea.
 LAXATION, lăk-să'-shùn. f. The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.
 LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tív. a. Having the power to ease costiveness.
 LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tív. f. A medicine slightly purgative.
 LAXATIVENESS, lăks'-ă-tív-nīs. f. Power of easing costiveness.
 LAXITY, lăks'-it-ý. f. Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not costiveness; slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.
 LAXNESS, lăks'-nīs. f. Laxity, not tension, not precision, not costiveness.
 LAY, lă'. preterite of LYE.
 To LAY, lă'. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To Lay apart, to reject, to put by; To Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; To Lay before, to expose to view, to shew, to display; To Lay by, to reserve for some future time, to put from one, to dismiss; To Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; To Lay for, to attempt by ambush, or insidious practices; To Lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; To Lay hold of, to seize, to catch; To Lay in, to store, to treasure; To Lay on, to apply with violence; To Lay open, to shew, to expose; To Lay over, to incrust, to cover; To Lay out, to expend, to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; To Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; To Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To Lay under, to subject to; To Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; To Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.
 To LAY, lă'. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive;

contrive; To Lay about, to strike on all sides; To Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; To Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To Lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To Lay out, to take measures.
 LAY, lā'. f. A row, a stratum, a wager.
 LAY, lā'. f. Grassy ground, meadow, ground unplowed.
 LAY, lā'. f. A song.
 LAY, lā'. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.
 LAYER, lā'-ūr. f. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.
 LAYMAN, lā'-mān. f. One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image.
 LAZAR, lāz'-zār. f. One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.
 LAZAR-HOUSE, lāz'-zār-hous. } f.
 LAZARETTO, lāz'-zār-rēt'-tō. } f. A house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.
 LAZARWORT, lāz'-zār-würt. f. A plant.
 LAZILY, lā'-zy-lý. ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.
 LAZINESS, lā'-zy-nis. f. Idleness, sluggishness.
 LAZING, lā'-zing. a. Sluggish, idle.
 LAZULI, lāz'-zhū-lý. f. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.
 LAZY, lā'-zy. a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.
 LEA, lē'. f. Ground inclosed, not open.
 LEAD, lēd'. f. A soft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.
 To LEAD, lēd'. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.
 To LEAD, lēd'. v. a. preter. LED. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.
 To LEAD, lēd'. v. n. To conduct as a commander; to shew the way by going first.
 LEAD, lēd'. f. Guidance, first place.
 LEADEN, lēd'n. a. Made of lead; heavy, dull.
 LEADER, lē'-dūr. f. One that leads, or conducts; captain, commander;

one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.
 LEADING, lē'-ding. part. a. Principal.
 LEADING-STRINGS, lē'-ding-stringz. f. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.
 LEADWORT, lēd'-würt. f. A plant.
 LEAF, lēf. f. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated or thinly beaten.
 To LEAF, lēf. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.
 LEAFLESS, lēf-lis. a. Naked of leaves.
 LEAFY, lēf-y. a. Full of leaves.
 LEAGUE, lē'g. f. A confederacy, a combination.
 To LEAGUE, lē'g. v. n. To unite, to confederate.
 LEAGUE, lē'g. f. A measure of length containing three miles.
 LEAGUED, lē'gd. a. Confederated.
 LEAGUER, lē'-gūr. f. Siege, investment of a town.
 LEAK, lē'k. f. A breach or hole which lets in water.
 To LEAK, lē'k. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.
 LEAKAGE, lē'k-ldzh. f. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.
 LEAKY, lē'-ky. a. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.
 To LEAN, lē'n. v. n. preter. LEANED or LEANT. To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.
 LEAN, lē'n. a. Not fat, meager, wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.
 LEAN, lē'n. f. That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.
 LEANLY, lē'n-lý. ad. Meagerly, without plumpness.
 LEANNESS, lē'n-nis. f. Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.
 To LEAP, lēp'. v. n. To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.
 To LEAP, lēp'. v. a. To pass over, or into, by leaping; to compress, as beasts.
 LEAP, lēp. f. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault

of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.
 LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frōg. f. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.
 LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr. f. Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more than year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.
 To LEARN, lērn'. v. a. To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.
 To LEARN, lērn'. v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.
 LEARNED, lēr'-nīd. a. Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.
 LEARNEDLY, lēr'-nīd-lý. ad. With knowledge, with skill.
 LEARNING, lēr'-ning. f. Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.
 LEARNER, lēr'-nūr. f. One who is yet in his rudiments.
 LEASE, lē's. f. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.
 To LEASE, lē's. v. a. To let by lease.
 To LEASE, lē'z. v. n. To glean, to gather what the harvest men leave.
 LEASER, lē'-zūr. f. Gleaner.
 LEASH, lāsh'. f. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.
 To LEASH, lāsh'. v. a. To bind, to hold in a string.
 LEASH, lē's. f. A brace and a half. A sportsman's term.
 LEASING, lē'-zing. f. Lies, falsehood.
 LEAST, lē'st. a. The superlative of LITTLE. Little beyond others, smallest.
 LEAST, lē'st. ad. In the lowest degree.
 LEATHER, lēth'-ūr. f. Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.
 LEATHERCOAT, lēth'-ūr-kōt. f. An apple with a tough rind.
 LEATHERY, lēth'-ūr-y. a. Resembling leather.
 LEAVE, lē'v. f. Grant of liberty, per-

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permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.
TO LEAVE, lě'v. v. a. pret. I **LEFT**; I **HAVE LEFT**. To quit, to forsake; to have remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; To Leave off, to desist from, to forbear; to forsake; To leave out, to omit, to neglect.
TO LEAVE, lě'v. v. n. To cease, to desist; To Leave off, to desist, to stop.
LEAVED, lě'vd. a. Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.
LEAVEN, lě'v'n. f. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.
TO LEAVEN, lě'v'n. v. a. To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.
LEAVER, lě'v-ūr. f. One who deserts or forsakes.
LEAVES, lě'vz. f. The plural of **LEAF**.
LEAVINGS, lě'v-ingz. f. Remnant, relicks, offal.
LECHER, lě'tsh'-ūr. f. A whoremaster.
LECHEROUS, lě'tsh'-ēr-ūs. a. Leud, lustful.
LECHEROUSLY, lě'tsh'-ēr-ūs-lý. ad. Leudly, lustfully.
LECHEROUSNESS, lě'tsh'-ēr-ūs-nis. f. Leudness.
LECHERY, lě'tsh'-ēr-ý. f. Leudness, lust.
LECTION, lěk'-shùn. f. A reading; a variety in copies.
LECTURE, lěk'-tshūr. f. A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.
TO LECTURE, lěk'-tshūr. v. a. To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.
LECTURER, lěk'-tshūr-ūr. f. An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.
LECTURESHIP, lěk'-tshūr-shíp. f. The office of a lecturer.
LED, lěd'. part. pret. of **LEAD**.
LEDGE, lědzh'. f. A row, layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.
LEDHORSE, lěd'-hōrs. f. A sumpter horse.
LEE, lě. f. Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.

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LEE, lě. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.
LEECH, lě'tsh. f. A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.
LEECH-CRAFT, lě'tsh-kráft. f. The art of healing.
LEEK, lě'k. f. A pot herb.
LEER, lě'r. f. An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.
TO LEER, lě'r. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.
LEES, lě'z. f. Dregs, sediment.
LEET, lě't. f. A law day.
LEEWARD, lě'-ūrd. a. Towards the wind. See **LEE**.
LEFT, lěft'. participle preter. of **LEAVE**.
LEFT, lěft'. a. Sinistrous; not on the right hand.
LEFT-HANDED, lěft'-hán-díd. a. Using the left-hand rather than the right.
LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lěft'-hán-díd-nis. f. Habitual use of the left-hand.
LEG, lěg'. f. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the Leg of a table.
LEGACY, lěg'-gá-fý. f. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.
LEGAL, lě-gál. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.
LEGALITY, lě-gál-lt-ý. f. Lawfulness.
TO LEGALISE, lě-gál-ize. v. a. To authorise; to make lawful.
LEGALLY, lě-gál-lý. ad. Lawfully, according to law.
LEGATARY, lěg'-á-tér-ý. f. One who has a legacy left.
LEGATINE, lěg'-gá-tíne. a. Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.
LEGATE, lěg'-gát. f. A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope.
LEGATEE, lěg'-gá-tě. f. One who has a legacy left him.
LEGATION, lě-gá'-shùn. f. Deputation, commission, embassy.
LEGATOR, lěg'-gá-tór. f. One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.
LEGEND, lě-dzhénd. f. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative;

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any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.
LEGER, lědzh'-ūr. f. A leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.
LEGERDEMAIN, lědzh'-ūr-dě. má'n. f. Slight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.
LEGERITY, lě-dzhér'-lt-ý. f. Lightness, nimbleness.
LEGGED, lěgd'. a. Having legs.
LEGIBLE, lědzh'-íbl. f. Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.
LEGIBLY, lědzh'-íbl-lý. ad. In such a manner as may be read.
LEGION, lě'-dzhún. f. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand; a military force; any great number.
LEGIONARY, lě'-dzhún-ēr-ý. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.
LEGISLATION, lědzh'-ís-lá'-shùn. f. The act of giving laws.
LEGISLATIVE, lědzh'-ís-lá-tív. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.
LEGISLATOR, lědzh'-ís-lá-túr. f. A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.
LEGISLATURE, lědzh'-ís-lá-tshūr. f. The power that makes laws.
LEGITIMACY, lě-dzhít'-ý-má-fý. f. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.
LEGITIMATE, lě-dzhít'-tý-mét. a. Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.
TO LEGITIMATE, lě-dzhít'-tý-máte. v. a. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.
LEGITIMATELY, lě-dzhít'-tý-mét-lý. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.
LEGITIMATION, lě-dzhít'-tý-má'-shùn. f. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
LEGUME, lěg'-gúm. } f. Seeds
LEGUMEN, lě-gú'-mén. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.
LEGUMINOUS, lě-gú'-mín-ūs. a. Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.
LEISURABLE, lě'-zhūr-ábl. a. Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.
LEISURABLY, lě'-zhūr-ábl-lý. ad. At leisure, without tumult or hurry.
LEISURE, lě'-zhūr. f. Freedom from

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from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

LEISURELY, lè'-zhùr-lý. a. Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lè'-zhùr-lý. ad. Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lém'-má. f. A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lém'-mún. f. The fruit of the lemontree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lém'-mún á'de. f. Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lënd'. v. a. To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lén'-dúr. f. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lénk'th. f. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; At Length, at last, in conclusion.

To LENGTHEN, lénk'thén. v. a. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lénk'thén. v. n. To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, lénk'th'-wíz. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lè'-nyént. a. Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lè'-nyént. f. An emollient or assuasive application.

To LENIFY, lén'-ný-fý. v. a. To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lén'-nít-tív. a. Assuasive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lén'-nít-tív. f. Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lén'-ný-tý. f. Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, léns'. f. A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a LENS; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

LENT, lént'. part. pass. from LEND.

LENT, lént'. f. The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lént'n. a. Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lén-tík'-kú-lér. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

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LENTIFORM, lén'-tý-fárm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lén-tídzh'-ín-ús. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lén-tí'-gò. f. A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, lén'-tíl. f. A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lén'-tísk. f. A beautiful evergreen, the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lén'-tý-tshód. f. Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lént'-núr. f. A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lén'-tór. f. Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physic, that fizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lén'-tús. a. Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lè'-ò-níne. a. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lèp'-púrd. f. A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lèp'-púr. f. One infected with a leprosy.

LEPEROUS, lèp'-prús. a. Causing leprosy.

LEPORINE, lè'-pò-ríne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSY, lèp'-prús-sý. f. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lèp'-prús. a. Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lés'. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man.

LESS, lés'. a. The comparative of LITTLE: opposed to greater.

LESS, lés'. f. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lés'. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lès-sé. f. The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN, lés'n. v. a. To diminish in bulk; to diminish in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lés'n. v. n. To grow less; to shrink.

LESSER, lés'-súr. a. A barbarous corruption of LESS.

LESSON, lés'n. f. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lés'-sór. f. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease.

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LEST, lèst' or lè'st. conj. That not; for fear that.

To LET, lét'. v. n. To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; To Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; To Let in, to admit; To Let off, to discharge; To Let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lét'. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lét'. f. Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lè-thá'r-dzhík. a. Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lè-thá'r-dzhík-nís. f. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lèth-ér-dzhý. f. A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lè'thè. f. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lét'-túr. f. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.

LETTER, lét'-túr. f. One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; LETTERS without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lét'-túr. v. a. To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lét'-túrd. a. Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lét'-tís. f. A plant.

LEVANT, lè-vánt'. f. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR, lè-vá'-tór. f. A surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lù-kò-flég-má-sý. f. Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lù-kò-flég-mát'-ík. a. Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVEE, lèv'-vý. f. The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lèv'-vil. a. Even, not having one part higher than another; even

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even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

To LEVEL, lèv'-vîl. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lèv'-vîl. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lèv'-vîl. f. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanic level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lèv'-vîl-lûr. f. One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lèv'-vîl-nîs. f. Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lèv'-n. f. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lè'-vûr. f. The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lèv'-vêr-îr. f. A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lèv'-vî-âbl. a. That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lè'-vî-â-thân. f. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lèv'-vî-gâte. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor become smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lèv'-vî-gâ-shûn. f. The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.

LEVITE, lè'-vîte. f. One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lè'-vîc'-tî-kâl. a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lèv'-vî-tî. f. Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lèv'-vî. v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lèv'-vî. f. The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEWD, lû'-d. a. Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lû'-d-lî. ad. Wickedly; libidiously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lû'-d-nîs. f. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lû'-d-flûr. f. A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS D'OR, lû'-y-dô'r. f. A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lèks'-y-kôg'-grâf-ûr. f. A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lèks'-y-kôg'-grâf-y. f. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lèks'-y-kûn. f. A dictionary.

LEY, lè. f. A field.

LIABLE, lî'-âbl. f. Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.

LIAR, lî'-ûr. f. One who tells falsehood, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lî'-bâ-shûn. f. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, lîb'-bûrd. f. A leopard.

LIBEL, lî'-bêl. f. A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL, lî'-bêl. v. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lî'-bêl. v. a. To satirise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lî'-bêl-lûr. f. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lî'-bêl-lûs. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lîb'-bêr-âl. a. Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.

LIBERALITY, lîb'-bêr-râl-îr-y. f. Munificence, bounty, generosity.

LIBERALLY, lîb'-bêr-râl-y. ad. Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lîb'-bêr-tîn. f. One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lîb'-bêr-tîn. a. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lîb'-bêr-tîn-îzm. f.

Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lîb'-bêr-tî. f. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.

LIBIDINOUS, lî-bîd'-îr-nûs. a. Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lî-bîd'-îr-nûs-lî. ad. Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, lî'-brâl. a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lî-brâ'-ryân. f. One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lî'-brâ-ry. f. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lî'-brât. v. a. To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, lî-brâ'-shûn. f. The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lî'-brâ-tûr-y. a. Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, lî'se. The plural of LOUSE.

LICEBANE, lî'se-bân. f. A plant.

LICENSE, lî'-sêns. f. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lî'-sêns. v. a. To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lî'-sêns-flûr. f. A granter of permission.

LICENTiate, lî-sên'-shêr. f. A man who uses a license; a degree in Spanish universities.

To LICENTiate, lî-sên'-shâte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, lî-sên'-shûs. a. Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lî-sên'-shûs-lî. ad. With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lî-sên'-shûs-nîs. f. Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To LICK, lîk'. v. a. To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lîk'. f. A blow, rough usage.

LICKERISH, lîk'-êr-îsh. } a. Nice

LICKEROUS, lîk'-êr-ûs. } in the

choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lîk'-êr-îsh-nîs. f. Niceness of palate.

LICO-

L I E

LICORICE, lĥ'-kūr-ls. f. A root of sweet taste.
 LICTOR, lĥ'-tūr. f. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.
 LID, lĥ'. f. A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.
 LIE, lē'. f. Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.
 LIE, lŷ'. f. A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.
 To LIE, lŷ'. v. n. To utter criminal falsehood.
 To LIE, lŷ'. v. n. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon; to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to tease; To Lie by, to rest, to remain still; To Lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; To Lie in, to be in childbed; To Lie under, to be subject to; To Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To Lie with, to converse in bed.
 LIEF, lēf. a. Dear, beloved. Obsolete.
 LIEGE, lē'dzh. a. Bound by some feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.
 LIEGE, lē'dzh. f. Sovereign, superior lord.
 LIEGEMAN, lē'dzh-mān. f. A subject.
 LIEGER, lē'-dzhūr. f. A resident ambassador.
 LIEN, lĥ'-ēn. the participle of LIE. Lain. Obsolete.
 LIENTERICK, lĥ'-ēn-tēr'-ĥk. a. Pertaining to a lientery.
 LIENTERY, lĥ'-ēn-tēr'-rŷ. f. A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.
 LIER, lĥ'-ēr. f. One that rests or lies down.
 LIEU, lŷ'. f. Place, room.
 LIEVE, lē'v. ad. Willingly.
 LIEUTENANCY, lĥ'-tēn'-nān'-ŷŷ. f. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
 LIEUTENANT, lĥ'-tēn'-nānt. f. A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds

L I G

the next rank to a superior of any denomination.
 LIEUTENANTSHIP, lĥ'-tēn'-nānt-ship. f. The rank or office of lieutenant.
 LIFE, lĥ'-fe. f. plural LIVES. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.
 LIFE BLOOD, lĥ'-fe-blūd. f. The blood necessary to life.
 LIFE GIVING, lĥ'-fe-gĥv-vĥng. a. Having the power to give life.
 LIFE GUARD, lĥ'-fe-gārd. f. The guard of a king's person.
 LIFELESS, lĥ'-fe-lĥs. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or spirit.
 LIFELESSLY, lĥ'-fe-lĥs-lŷ. ad. Without vigour, without spirit.
 LIFE LIKE, lĥ'-fe-like. f. Like a living person.
 LIFE STRING, lĥ'-fe-strĥng. f. Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.
 LIFE TIME, lĥ'-fe-tĥme. f. Continuance or duration of life.
 LIFE WEARY, lĥ'-fe-wē-rŷ. a. Wretched, tired of living.
 To LIFT, lĥt'. v. a. To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. Up is sometimes emphatically added to LIFT.
 To LIFT, lĥt'. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.
 LIFT, lĥt'. f. The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard struggle.
 LIFTER, lĥt'-tūr. f. One that lifts.
 To LIG, lĥg'. v. n. To lie. Obsolete.
 LIGAMENT, lĥg'-gā-mēnt. f. A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.
 LIGAMENTAL, lĥg'-ā-mēn'-tāl. }
 LIGAMENTOUS, lĥg'-ā-mēn'-tūs. } a.
 Composing a ligament.
 LIGATION, lĥ-gā'-shūn. f. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

L I G

LIGATURE, lĥg'-gā-tshōr. f. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.
 LIGHT, lĥte. f. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.
 LIGHT, lĥte. a. Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; light, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.
 LIGHT, lĥte. a. from LIGHT. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.
 LIGHT, lĥte. ad. Lightly, cheaply.
 To LIGHT, lĥte. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.
 To LIGHT, lĥte. v. n. To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.
 To LIGHTEN, lĥtn. v. n. To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light, from LIGHT, v. n.
 To LIGHTEN, lĥtn. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.
 LIGHTER, lĥte-ūr. f. A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.
 LIGHTERMAN, lĥte-ūr-mān. f. One who manages a lighter.
 LIGHT FINGERED, lĥte-fĥng-gūrd. a. Nimble at conveyance, thievish.
 LIGHT FOOT, lĥte-fūt. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.
 LIGHT FOOT, lĥte-fūt. f. Venison.
 LIGHT HEADED, lĥte-hēd'-ĥd. a. Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.
 LIGHT HEADEDNESS, lĥte-hēd'-ĥd-nĥs. f. Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHT-

LIK

LIGHTHEARTED, l'ite-hár-tíd. a. Gay, merry.
LIGHTHOUSE, l'ite-hous. f. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
LIGHTLEGGED, l'ite-lég'd. a. Nimble, swift.
LIGHTLESS, l'ite-lis. a. Wanting light, dark.
LIGHTLY, l'ite-lý. ad. Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.
LIGHTMINDED, l'ite-mín-díd. a. Unsettled, unsteady.
LIGHTNESS, l'ite-nís. f. Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.
LIGHTNING, l'ite-níng. f. The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.
LIGHTS, l'its. f. The lungs, the organs of breathing.
LIGHTSOME, l'ite-súm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.
LIGHTSOMENESS, l'ite-súm-nís. f. Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.
SIGNALOES, hg-nál'-ô-éz. f. Aloes wood.
LIGNEOUS, hg'-ný-ús. a. Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.
LIGNUMVITÆ, hg'-núm-ví"-tê. f. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.
LIGURE, l'ig-úre. f. A precious stone.
LIKE, l'ke. a. Resembling, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.
LIKE, l'ke. f. Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.
LIKE, l'ke. ad. In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.
To LIKE, l'ke. v. a. To chuse with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.
To LIKE, l'ke. v. n. To be pleased with.
LIKELIHOOD, l'ke-lý-húd. f. Appearance; shew, resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIM

LIKELY, l'ke-lý. a. Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.
LIKELY, l'ke-lý. ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought.
To LIKEN, l'kn. v. a. To represent as having resemblance.
LIKENESS, l'ke-nís. f. Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.
LIKEWISE, l'ke-wíze. ad. In like manner, also, moreover, too.
LIKING, l'king. a. Plump, in the state of plumpness.
LIKING, l'king. f. Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial, inclination.
LILACH, l'ilák. f. A tree.
LILIED, l'ilýd. a. Embellished with lilies.
LILY, l'ilý. f. A flower.
LILY-DAFFODIL, l'ilý-dáf"-fö-díl. f. A foreign flower.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, l'ilý-ôf-thê-vál-lý. May lily.
LILY-LIVERED, l'ilý-liv-vúrd. a. White livered, cowardly.
LIMATURE, l'im-á-tshör. f. Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB, l'im. f. A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.
To LIMB, l'im. v. a. To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.
LIMBECK, l'im'-bík. f. A still.
LIMBED, l'imd'. a. Formed with regard to limbs.
LIMBER, l'im'-búr. a. Flexible, easily bent, pliant.
LIMBERNESS, l'im'-búr-nís. f. Flexibility, pliancy.
LIMBO, l'im'-bô. f. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.
LIME, l'im. f. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.
To LIME, l'im. v. a. To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.
LIMEKILN, l'im'-kil. f. Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.
LIMESTONE, l'im'-stöne. f. The stone of which lime is made.
LIME-WATER, l'im'-wá-túr. f. It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIN

LIMIT, l'im'-mít. f. Bound, border, utmost reach.
To LIMIT, l'im'-mít. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.
LIMITARY, l'im'-mít-tér-ý. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.
LIMITATION, l'im-mý-tá'-shún. f. Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.
To LIMN, l'im. v. a. To draw, to paint any thing.
LIMNER, l'im'-núr. f. A painter, a picture-maker.
LIMOUS, l'im-mús. a. Muddy, slimy.
LIMP, l'imp'. f. A halt.
To LIMP, l'imp'. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.
LIMPIT, l'im'-pít. f. A kind of shell fish.
LIMPID, l'im'-pld. a. Clear, pure, transparent.
LIMPIDNESS, l'im'-pld-nís. f. Clearness, purity.
LIMPINGLY, l'imp'-píng-lý. ad. In a lame halting manner.
LIMY, l'im-mý. a. Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.
To LIN, l'in. v. n. To stop, to give over.
LINCHPIN, l'ints'-pín. f. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
LINCTUS, l'ink'-tús. f. Medicine licked up by the tongue.
LINDEN, l'in'-dén. f. The lime tree.
LINE, l'ne. f. Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascending or descending; one tenth of an inch.
To LINE, l'ne. v. a. To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.
LINEAGE, l'in'-nyádzh. f. Race, progeny, family.
LINEAL, l'in'-nyál. a. Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.
LINEALLY, l'in'-yál-lý. ad. In a direct line.
LINEAMENT, l'in'-nyá-mént. f. Feature,

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- Feature, discriminating mark in the form.
- LINEAR, lín'-nyár. a. Composed of lines, having the form of lines.
- LINEATION, lín'-y-á'-shún. f. Draught of a line or lines.
- LINEN, lín'-nín. f. Cloth made of hemp or flax.
- LINEN, lín'-nín. a. Made of linen, resembling linen.
- LINENDRAPER, lín'-nín-drá-púr. f. He who deals in linen.
- LING, líng'. f. Heath; a kind of sea fish.
- To LINGER, líng'-gúr. v. n. To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.
- LINGERER, líng'-gúr-úr. f. One who lingers.
- LINGERINGLY, líng'-gúr-íng-lý. a. With delay, tediously.
- LINGO, líng'-gò. f. Language, tongue, speech.
- LINGUACIOUS, líng-gwá'-shús. a. Full of tongue, talkative.
- LINGUADENTAL, líng-gwá-dén'-tál. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
- LINGUIST, líng'-gwíst. f. A man skilful in languages.
- LINGWORT, líng'-wúrt. f. An herb.
- LINIMENT, lín'-ný-mént. f. Ointment, balsam.
- LINING, lín'-níng. f. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
- LINK, línk'. f. A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.
- To LINK, línk'. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.
- LINKBOY, línk'-boy. f. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.
- LINNET, lín'-nít. f. A small singing bird.
- LINSEED, lín'-séd. f. The seed of flax.
- LINSEYWOOLSEY, lín'-sý-wúl'-sý. a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.
- LINSTOCK, lín'-flók. f. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
- LINT, línt'. f. The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.
- LINTEL, lín'-tél. f. That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.
- LION, lí'-ún. f. The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.
- LIONESS, lí'-ún-nés. f. A she-lion.
- LIONLEAF, lí'-ún-léf. f. A plant.
- LION'S-MOUTH, lí'-únz-mouth. f. The name of an herb.
- LION'S-PAW, lí'-únz-pá. f. The name of an herb.
- LION'S-TAIL, lí'-únz-tále. f. The name of an herb.
- LION'S-TOOTH, lí'-únz-tóth. f. The name of an herb.
- LIP, líp'. f. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in fullness and contempt.
- LIPLABOUR, líp'-lá-búr. f. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.
- LIPOTHYMOUS, lí-póth'-ý-mús. a. Swooning, fainting.
- LIPOTHYMY, lí-póth'-ý-mý. f. Swoon, fainting fit.
- LIPPED, lípt'. a. Having lips.
- LIPPITUDE, líp'-py-tshód. f. Bleariness of eyes.
- LIPWISDOM, líp'-wíz-dúm. f. Wisdom in talk without practice.
- LIQUABLE, lík'-kwábl. a. Such as may be melted.
- LIQUATION, lí-kwá'-shún. f. The art of melting; capacity to be melted.
- To LIQUATE, lí'-kwáte. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.
- LIQUEFACTION, lík-kwé-fák'-shún. f. The act of melting, the state of being melted.
- LIQUEFIABLE, lík'-kwé-fí-ábl. a. Such as may be melted.
- To LIQUEFY, lík'-kwé-fý. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.
- To LIQUEFY, lík'-wé-fý. v. n. To grow liquid.
- LIQUESCENCY, lí-kwés'-sén-fý. f. Aptness to melt.
- LIQUESCENT, lí-kwés'-sént. a. Melting.
- LIQUID, lík'-kwíd. a. Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.
- LIQUID, lík'-kwíd. f. Liquid substance, liquor.
- To LIQUIDATE, lík'-kwý-dáte. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debts.
- LIQUIDITY, lí-kwíd'-ít-ý. f. Subtlety; the property or state of being fluid.
- LIQUIDNESS, lík'-kwíd-nís. f. Quality of being liquid, fluency.
- LIQUOR, lík'-kúr. f. Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.
- To LIQUOR, lík'-kúr. v. a. To drench or moisten.
- To LISP, lísp. v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.
- LISP, lísp'. f. The act of lisping.
- LISPER, lísp'-púr. f. One who lisps.
- LIST, líst'. f. A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.
- To LIST, líst'. v. n. To chuse, to desire, to be disposed.
- To LIST, líst'. v. a. To enlist, to enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.
- LISTED, líst'-tíd. a. Striped, particoloured in long streaks.
- To LISTEN, líst'n. v. a. To hear, to attend. Obsolete.
- To LISTEN, líst'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.
- LISTENER, líst'-núr. f. One that hearkens, a hearkener.
- LISTLESS, líst'-lís. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careles, heedless.
- LISTLESLY, líst'-lís-lý. ad. Without thought, without attention.
- LISTLESNESS, líst'-lís-nís. f. Inattention, want of desire.
- LIT, lít'. the preterite of LIGHT.
- LITANY, lít-tén-ý. f. A form of supplicatory prayer.
- LITERAL, lít-tér-ál. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.
- LITERALLY, lít-tér-rál-ý. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.
- LITERALITY, lít-tér-rál-ít-ý. f. Original meaning.
- LITERATI, lít-tér-rá-tí. f. The learned.
- LITERATURE, lít-tér-rá-tshór. f. Learning; skill in letters.
- LITHARGE, líth-árdzh. f. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either

either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, lî'the. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lî'th-nîs. f. Limberness, flexibility.

LITHOGRAPHY, lî-thôg'-grâ-fy. f. The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lî-thô-mân-sy. f. Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lî-thôn-trîp'-tîk. a. Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lî-thôt'-tô-mîst. f. A surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lî-thôt'-tô-my. f. The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lî'ty-gânt. f. One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lî'ty-gânt. a. Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, lî'ty-gâte. v. a. To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lî'ty-gâte. v. n. To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lî'ty-gât'-shûn. f. Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lî-tîdzh'-ûs. a. Inclined to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lî-tîdzh'-ûs-lý. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lî-tîdzh'-ûs-nîs. f. A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lî'tûr. f. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown fluttishly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lî'tûr. v. a. To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lî'l. a. Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, lî'l. f. A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lî'l. ad. In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lî'l-nîs. f. Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lî'tô-râl. a. Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lî'tûr-dzhý. f. Form

of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, lîv'. v. n. To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, lîve. a. Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, lîfe-lîs. ad. Wanting life; rather Lifeless.

LIVELIHOOD, lî've-lý-hûd. f. Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, lî've-lý-nîs. f. Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, lîv'-lông. a. Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, lî've-lý. a. Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetic.

LIVELILY, lî've-lý-lý. } ad. Briskly,
LIVELY, lî've-lý. } vigorously;
with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, lîv'-vûr. f. One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, lîv'-vûr-kûl-lûr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, lîv'-vûr-grôn. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, lîv'-vûr-wûrt. f. A plant.

LIVERY, lîv'-vêr-y. f. The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, lîv'-vêr-y-mân. f. One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a free-man of some standing in a company.

LIVES, lîvz. The plural of LIFE.

LIVID, lîv'-îd. a. Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, lîv'-îd-ît-y. f. Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, lîv'-vîng. f. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, lîv'-vîng-lý. ad. In the living state.

LIVRE, lî'-vûr. f. The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL, lîk-sîv'-yâl. a. Impreg-

nated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lîk-sîv'-yât. a. Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lîk'-sîv'-yâm. f. Lye, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

LIZARD, lîz'-zêrd. f. An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, lîz'-zêrd-stôn. f. A kind of stone.

LO, lô'! interject. Look, see, behold.

LOACH, lô'th. f. A little fish.

LOAD, lô'd. f. A burthen, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

To LOAD, lô'd. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, lô'd. f. The leading vein in a mine.

LOADER, lô'-dûr. f. He who loads.

LOADSMAN, lô'dz-mân. f. He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lô'd-stâr. f. The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, lô'd-stôn. f. The magnet, the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAF, lô'f. f. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lô'm. f. Fat unctuous earth, marl.

To LOAM, lô'm. v. a. To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lô'-my. a. Marly.

LOAN, lô'n. f. Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, lô'th. a. Unwilling, disliking, not ready.

To LOATHE, lô'th. v. a. To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

LOATHER, lô'th-ûr. f. One that loaths.

LOATHFUL, lô'th-fûl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lô'th-îng-lý. ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, lô'th-lý. ad. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lô'th-nîs. f. Unwillingness.

LOATHSOME, lô'th-sûm. a. Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMENESS, lô'th-sûm-nîs. f. Quality of raising hatred.

LOAVES, lô'vz. Plural of LOAF.

LOD

LOB, lób'. f. Any one heavy; clumsy, or sluggish; lob's pound, a prison; a big worm.
 To LOB, lób'. v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
 LOBBY, lób'-bý. f. An opening before a room.
 LOBE, ló'be. f. A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.
 LOBSTER, lób'-stúr. f. A shell fish.
 LOCAL, ló'-kál. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.
 LOCALITY, ló'-kál'-ít-ý. f. Existence in place, relation of place or distance.
 LOCALLY, ló'-kál-ý. ad. With respect to place.
 LOCATION, ló'-ká'-shún. f. Situation with respect to place, act of placing.
 LOCK, lók'. f. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any inclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.
 To LOCK, lók'. v. a. To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.
 To LOCK, lók. v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.
 LOCKER, lók'-kúr. f. Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.
 LOCKET, lók'-kít. f. A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.
 LOCKRAM, lók'-krúm. f. A sort of coarse linen.
 LOCOMOTION, ló'-kó-mó'-shún. f. Power of changing place.
 LOCOMOTIVE, ló'-kó-mó'-tív. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.
 LOCUST, ló'-kúst. f. A devouring insect.
 LOCUST-TREE, ló'-kúst-tré. f. A species of acacia.
 LODESTAR, ló'd-flár. See LOAD-STAR.
 LODESTONE, ló'd-flón. See LOAD-STONE.
 To LODGE, lódzh'. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat.
 To LODGE, lódzh'. v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a tempo-

LOG

rary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.
 LODGE, lódzh'. f. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge.
 LODGMENT, lódzh'-mènt. f. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.
 LODGER, lódzh'-úr. f. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.
 LODGING, lódzh'-íng. f. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.
 LOFT, lá'ft. f. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.
 LOFTILY, lá'f-tí-ly. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.
 LOFTINESS, lá'f-tý-nís. f. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.
 LOFTY, lá'f-tý. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.
 LOG, lóg'. f. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.
 LOGARITHMS, lóg'-á-rithmz. f. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.
 LOGARITHMIC, lóg'-á-rith'-mík. a. Pertaining to logarithms, answering to logarithms.
 LOGGATS, lóg'-gíts. f. A play or game.
 LOGGERHEAD, lóg'-gúr-héd. f. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull.
 LOGGERHEADED, lóg'-gúr-héd-íd. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.
 LOGICK, lódzh'-ík. f. Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.
 LOGICAL, lódzh'-ík-ál. a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.
 LOGICALLY, lódzh'-ý-kál-ý. ad. According to the laws of logick.
 LOGICIAN, ló-dzích'-ún. f. A teacher or professor of logick.
 LOGMAN, lóg'-mán. f. One whose business is to carry logs.
 LOGOMACHY, ló'-gò-mák-ý. f. A contention in words, a contention about words.
 LOGWOOD, lóg'-wúd. f. A wood much used in dying.

LON

LOHOCK, ló'-hók. f. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.
 LOIN, loín. f. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.
 To LOITER, loí'-túr. v. n. To linger, to spend time carelessly.
 LOITERER, loí'-túr-úr. f. A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.
 To LOLL, lól'. v. n. To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.
 LOMP, lómp'. f. A kind of roundish fish.
 LONE, ló'ne. a. Solitary; single, without company.
 LONELINESS, ló'ne-lý-nís. f. Solitude, want of company.
 LONELY, ló'ne-lý. a. Solitary, addicted to solitude.
 LONENESS, ló'ne-nís. f. Solitude; dislike of company.
 LONESOME, ló'ne-súm. a. Solitary, dismal.
 LONG, lóng'. a. Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as a long note.
 LONGBOAT, lóng'-bót. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
 LONGEVITY, lón-jév'-ít-ý. f. Length of life.
 LONGIMANOUS, lón-jím'-má-nús. a. Longhanded, having long hands.
 LONGIMETRY, lón-jím'-mê-trý. f. The art or practice of measuring distances.
 LONGING, lóng'-íng. f. Earnest desire.
 LONGINGLY, lóng'-íng-ly. ad. With incessant wishes.
 LONGITUDE, lón-jý'-tshód. f. Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.
 LONGITUDINAL, lón-jý'-tshó'-dý-nál. a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.
 LONGLY, lóng'-ly. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not used.
 LONGSOME, lóng'-súm. a. Tedious, wearisome by its length.
 LONGSUFFERING, lóng'-súf'-fúr-íng. a. Patient, not easily provoked.
 LONGWAYS, lóng'-wáz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONG-

LOO

LONGWINDED, lɔŋ'-wɪn'-dɪd. a. Longbreathed, tedious.
 LONGWISE, lɔŋ'-wɪz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.
 LOO, lɔ. f. A game at cards.
 LOOBILY, lɔ'-bɪ-lɪ. a. Awkward, clumsy.
 LOOF, lɔ'f. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.
 To LOOF, lɔ'f. v. a. To bring the ship close to a wind.
 LOOBY, lɔ'-bɪ. f. A lumber, a clumsy clown.
 LOOFED, lɔ'ft. a. Gone to a distance.
 To LOOK, lʊk'. v. n. To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To Look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To Look after, to attend, to take care of; To Look for, to expect; To Look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; To Look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; To Look over, to examine, to try one by one; To Look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; To Look to, to watch, to take care of.
 To LOOK, lʊk'. v. a. To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To Look out, to discover by searching.
 LOOK, lʊk'. interj. See! lo! behold! observe.
 LOOK, lʊk'. f. Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.
 LOOKER, lʊk'-ɜr. f. One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.
 LOOKING-GLASS, lʊk'-kɪŋ-glɑs. f. Mirror, a glass which shews forms reflected.
 LOOM, lɔ'm. f. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
 LOOM, lɔ'm. f. A bird.
 LOON, lɔ'n. f. A sorry fellow, a scoundrel.
 LOOP, lɔp. f. A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.
 LOOPED, lɔ'pt. a. Full of holes.
 LOOPHOLE, lɔ'p-hɔl. f. Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.
 LOOPHOLED, lɔ'p-hɔld. a. Full of holes, full of openings.

LOR

To LOOSE, lɔ's. v. a. To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.
 To LOOSE, lɔ's. v. n. To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.
 LOOSE, lɔ's. a. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict; unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; To break Loose, to gain liberty; To let Loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.
 LOOSE, lɔ's. f. Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismissal from any restraining force.
 LOOSELY, lɔ's-lɪ. ad. Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely.
 To LOOSEN, lɔ'sn. v. n. To part, to separate.
 To LOOSEN, lɔ'sn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not cohesive.
 LOOSENESS, lɔ's-nɪs. f. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.
 LOOSESTRIFE, lɔ's-strɪf. f. An herb.
 To LOP, lɔp'. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.
 LOP, lɔp'. f. That which is cut from trees; a flea.
 LOPPER, lɔp'-pɜr. f. One that cuts trees.
 LOQUACIOUS, lɔ-kwɑ'-ʃɪs. a. Full of talk; babbling, not secret.
 LOQUACITY, lɔ-kwɑs'-sɪt-ɪ. f. Too much talk.
 LORD, lɑrd. f. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor.
 To LORD, lɑrd. v. n. To domineer, to rule despotically.
 LORDING, lɑr-dɪŋ. f. Lord in contempt or ridicule.
 LORDLING, lɑrd-lɪŋ. f. A diminutive lord.
 LORDLINESS, lɑrd-lɪ-nɪs. f. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.
 LORDLY, lɑrd-lɪ. a. Befting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.

LOV

LORDLY, lɑrd-lɪ. ad. Imperiously, proudly.
 LORDSHIP, lɑrd-ʃɪp. f. Dominion, power; feignory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.
 LORE, lɔ're. f. Lesson, doctrine, instruction.
 To LORICATE, lɔr'-rɪ-kɑte. v. a. To plate over.
 LORIMER, lɔr'-rɪ-mɜr. } f. Bridle.
 LORINER, lɔr'-rɪ-nɜr. } cutter.
 LORN, lɑrn. a. Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.
 To LOSE, lɔ'ze. v. a. To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.
 To LOSE, lɔ'ze. v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.
 LOSEABLE, lɔ'z-əbl. a. Subject to privation.
 LOSER, lɔ'-zɜr. f. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.
 LOSS, lɔs'. f. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.
 LOST, lɔst'. pret. of To LOSE.
 LOST, lɔst'. part. of To LOSE.
 LOT, lɔt'. f. Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay scot and Lot.
 LOTE TREE, lɔ'te-trɛ. f. The Lotos.
 LOTION, lɔ'-ʃɪn. f. A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetic.
 LOTTERY, lɔt'-tɜr-ɪ. f. A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.
 LOUD, lɔ'd. a. Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.
 LOUDLY, lɔ'd-lɪ. ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.
 LOUDNESS, lɔ'd-nɪs. f. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.
 To LOVE, lʊv'. v. a. To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.
 LOVE,

LOV

LOVE, luv'. f. The passion between the sexes; kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEAPPLE, luv'-apl. f. A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, luv'-nót. f. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, luv'-lét-túr. f. Letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, luv'-ly-ly. ad. Amia- bly.

LOVELINESS, luv'-ly-nls. f. Ami- ableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, luv'-lárn. a. Forsaken of one's love.

LOVELY, luv'-ly. a. Amiable; ex- citing love.

LOVEMONGER, luv'-múng-gúr. f. One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, luv'-vúr. f. One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, ló'-vúr. f. An opening for the smoke.

LOVESECRET, luv'-fè-krit. f. Se- cret between lovers.

LOVESICK, luv'-sik. a. Disordered with love, languishing with amo- rous desire.

LOVESOME, luv'-sum. a. Lovely. A word not used.

LOVESONG, luv'-sóng. f. Song ex- pressing love.

LOVESUIT, luv'-fút. f. Court- ship.

LOVETALE, luv'-tále. f. Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, luv'-thát. f. A- morous fancy.

LOVETOY, luv'-toy. f. Small pre- sents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, luv'-trik. f. Art of expressing love.

LOUGH, lòk'. f. A lake, a large inland standing water.

LOVING, luv'-vúg. participial a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kind- nefs.

LOVINGKINDNESS, luv'-vúg- kyúnd'-nls. f. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, luv'-vúg-ly. ad. Af- fectionately, with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, luv'-vúg-nls. f. Kindness, affection.

LOW

LOUIS D'OR, lò-y-dò'r. f. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.

To LOUNGE, lou'ndzh. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lou'n-dzhúr. f. An idler.

LOUSE, lou's. f. A small animal, of which different species live and feed on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, louz'. v. a. To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lou's-wúrt. f. The name of a plant.

LOUSILY, lou'-zy-ly. ad. In a pal- try, mean, and scurvy way.

LOUSINESS, lou'-zy-nls. f. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lou'-zy. a. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

LOUT, lout'. f. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To LOUT, lout'. v. n. To pay obei- sance, to bow. Obsolete.

LOUTISH, lout'-ish. a. Clownish; bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lout'-ish-ly. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW, lò'. a. Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in situa- tion; descending far downwards, deep; not deep, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; ab- ject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

LOW, lò'. ad. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

To LOW, lò'. v. n. To bellow as a cow.

LOWBELL, lò'-bél. f. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To LOWER, lò'-úr. v. a. To bring low, to bring down by way of sub- mission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or va- lue.

To LOWER, lò'-úr. v. n. To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To LOWER, low'-úr. v. n. To ap- pear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

LOWER, low'-úr. f. Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

LOWERINGLY, low'r-rúg-ly. ad. With cloudiness, gloomily.

LUB

LOWERMOST, lò'-úr-múst. a. Low- est.

LOWLAND, lò'-lánd. f. The coun- try that is low in respect of neigh- bouring hills.

LOWLILY, lò'-ly-ly. ad. Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lò'-ly-nls. f. Humi- lity; meanness, abject depression.

LOWLY, lò'-ly. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sub- lime.

LOWMINDED, lò'-mín'-díd. a. Mean, groveling.

LOWN, lò'n. f. A scoundrel, a ras- cal, a stupid fellow.

LOWNESS, lò'-nls. f. Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejec- tion.

To LOWT, lowt'. v. a. To over- power. Obsolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lò'-thà't-íd. a. Having the thoughts with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiment, narrow-minded.

LOWSPIRITED, lò'-spér'-ít-íd. a. Dejected, depressed, not lively.

LOXODROMICK, lòk'-fò-dróm-ík. f. Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, loy'-ál. a. Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, loy'-ál-íst. f. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, loy'-ál-ly. ad. With fide- lity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, loy'-ál-tý. f. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fide- lity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lòz'-zúndzh. f. A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

LU, lò'. f. A game at cards.

LUBBARD, lúb'-búrd. f. A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lúb'-búr. f. A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lúb'-búr-ly. a. Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lúb'-búr-ly. ad. Auk- wardly, clumsily.

To LUBRICATE, lú'-brý-káte. v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lú'-brís'-fý-táte. v. a. To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lú'-brís'-fý-tý. f. Slip- periness, smoothness of surface; apt- nefs

L U D

ness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lû'-brîk. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lû'-brý-kûs. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lû'-brý-fý-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lû'-brý-fâk'-shûn. f. The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lû's. f. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lû'-fént. a. Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lû'-férn. f. A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lû'-sîd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lû'-sîd'-î-tý. f. Splendor, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lû'-sîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lû'-sîf'-fîk. a. Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lûk'. f. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lûk'-ký-lý. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lûk'-ký-nîs. f. Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lûk'-lîs. a. Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lûk'-ký. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lû'-krâ-tîv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lû'-kûr. f. Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lû'-krîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lû'-krîf'-fîk. a. Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lûk-tâ'-shûn. f. Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUBRATE, lû'-kû-brâte. v. a. To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lû'-kû-brâ'-shûn. f. Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lû'-kû-brâ-tûr'-ý. a. Composed by candle-light.

LUCULENT, lû'-kû-lênt. a. Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lû'-dý-krûs. a. Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lû'-dý-krûf-lý. ad. Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lû'-dý-krûf-nîs. f. Burlesque, sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lû'-dý-fý-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of mocking.

L U M

To LUFF, lûf'. v. n. To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lûg'. v. a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To Lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lûg'. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lûg'. f. A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lûg'-gîdzh. f. Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lû'-gû-bryûs. a. Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lûk-wârm. a. Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lûk-wârm-lý. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lûk-wârm-nîs. f. Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lûl'. v. a. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lûl'-lâ-bý. f. A song to lull babes.

LUMBAGO, lûm-bâ'-gô. f. Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. f. Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the West India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. v. a. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. v. n. To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lû'-mîn-êr-ý. f. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lû'-mîn-â'-shûn. f. Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lû'-mîn-ûs. a. Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lûmp'. f. A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lûmp'. v. a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lûmp'-fîsh. f. A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lûmp'-îng. a. Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lûmp'-pîsh. a. Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

L U S

LUMPISHLY, lûmp'-pîsh-lý. ad. With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lûmp'-pîsh-nîs. f. Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lûmp'-ý. a. Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lû'-ná-ty. f. A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lû'-nâr. } a. Relating

LUNARY, lû'-nâr-ý. } to the moon,

LUNATED, lû'-ná-tîd. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lû'-ná-tîk. a. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the Moon.

LUNATICK, lû'-ná-tîk. f. A madman.

LUNATION, lû'-ná'-shûn. f. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lûntsh'. } f. As

LUNCHEON, lûnt'-shûn. } much

LUNE, lû'n. f. Any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lû-nê't. f. A small half moon.

LUNGED, lûng'd. a. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lûng'-grôn. a. The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGS, lûng'z. f. The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGWORT, lûng'-wûrt. f. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lû'-ny'-sô'-lâr. a. Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lû'-pîn. f. A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lûrtsh'. f. A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lûrtsh'. v. a. To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lûrtsh'-ûr. f. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lû'r. f. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

LURID, lû'-rîd. a. Gloomy, dismal.

To LURK, lûrk'. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lûrk'-ûr. f. A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lûrk'-îng-plâse. f. Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lûs'-shûs. a. Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUS-

LUS

LUSCIOUSLY, lûs'-shûf-ly. ad. With a great degree of sweetness.
LUSCIOUSNESS, lûs'-shûf-nîs. f. Immoderate sweetness.
LUSERN, lû'-sêrn. f. A lynx.
LUSERNE, lû'-sêrn. f. [A corrected spelling from the French.] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.
LUSH, lûsh'. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.
LUSORIOUS, lû-sô'-ryûs. a. Used in play, sportive.
LUSORY, lû'-sûr-y. a. Used in play.
LUST, lûst. f. Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.
To LUST, lûst'. v. n. To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to lust, to like; to have irregular dispositions.
LUSTFUL, lûst'-fûl. a. Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.
LUSTFULLY, lûst'-fûl-y. ad. With sensual concupiscence.
LUSTFULNESS, lûst'-fûl-nîs. f. Libidinousness.
LUSTIED, lûs'-ty-hêd. } f. Vi-
LUSTIHOOD, lûs'-ty-hûd. } gour,
 sprightliness, corporal ability.
LUSTILY, lûs'-ty-ly. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.
LUSTINESS, lûs'-ty-nîs. f. Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.
LUSTRAL, lûs'-trâl. a. Used in purification.

LUX

LUSTRATION, lûs'-trâ'-shûn. f. Purification by water.
LUSTRE, lûs'-tûr. f. Brightness, splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.
LUSTRING, lû'te-string. f. A shining silk.
LUSTROUS, lûs'-trûs. a. Bright, shining, luminous.
LUSTWORT, lûst'-wûrt. f. An herb.
LUSTY, lûs'-ty. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.
LUTANIST, lû'-tân-ist. f. One who plays upon the lute.
LUTARIOUS, lû-tâ'-ryûs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.
LUTE, lû't. f. A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.
To LUTE, lû't. v. a. To close with lute or chemist's clay.
LUTESTRING, lû'te-string. f. Lustring, a shining silk.
LUTULENT, lû'-tshû-lênt. a. Muddy, turbid.
To LUX, lûk's. } v. a. To
To LUXATE, lûk's-âte. } put out
 of joint, to disjoint.
LUXATION, lûks-â'-shûn. f. The act of disjoining; any thing disjoined.
LUXE, lûks'. f. Luxury, voluptuousness.
LUXURIANCE, lûg-zhû'-ryâns. } f.
LUXURIANCY, lûg-zhû'-ryân- }
 fy.
 Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LYR

LUXURIANT, lûg-zhû'-ryânt. a. Exuberant, superfluously plenteous.
To LUXURIATE, lûg-zhû'-ryâte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LUXURIOUS, lûg-zhû'-ryûs. a. Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.
LUXURIOUSLY, lûg-zhû'-ryûf-ly. ad. Deliciously, voluptuously.
LUXURY, lûk'-shûr-y. f. Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.
LYCANTHROPY, li-kân'-thûrô-py. f. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
LYING, ly'-ing. The participle of LIE.
LYMPH, lîmf'. f. Water, transparent colourless liquor.
LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'-ik. f. A vessel conveying the lymph.
LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'-ik. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.
LYNX, lînk's. f. A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
LYRE, lî're. f. A harp, a musical instrument.
LYRICAL, lîr'-ry-kâl. } a. Pertain-
LYRICK, lîr'-rik. } ing to a
 harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
LYRIST, lî'-rist. f. A musician who plays upon the harp.

M.

M A C

MACARONI, mâk-â-rô'-ny. f. A fop, a fribble, one who dresses fantastically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dress.
MACARONI, mâk-â-rô'-ny. a. Belonging to a fantastic mode of dress; suited to a fop.

M A C

MACAROONE, mâk-â-rô'-n. f. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
MACAW-TREE, mâ-kâ'-trê. f. A species of the palm-tree.

M A C

MACAW, mâ-kâ'. f. A bird in the West Indies.
MACE, mâ'se. f. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering.

M A D

M A G

M A H

- vering, of which the second is Mace.
- MACEBEARER, mǎ'se-bēr-ūr. f. One who carries the mace.
- To MACERATE, mǎs'-ēr-āte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.
- MACERATION, mǎs-fēr-ā'-shūn. f. The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.
- MACHINAL, mǎk'-kŷ-nāl. a. Relating to machines.
- To MACHINATE, mǎk'-kŷn-āte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.
- MACHINATION, mǎk'-kŷn-ā'-shūn. f. Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.
- MACHINE, mǎ-shī'n. f. Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.
- MACHINERY, mǎ shī'n-ēr-ŷ. f. Enginery, complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.
- MACHINIST, mǎ-shī'n-ist. f. A constructor of engines or machines.
- MACKEREL, mǎk'-kril. f. A sea-fish.
- MACKEREL-GALE, mǎk'-kril-gāle. f. A strong breeze.
- MACROCOSM, mǎ'-krō-kōzm. f. The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.
- MACTATION, mǎk-tǎ'-shūn. f. The act of killing for sacrifice.
- MACULA, mǎk'-kū-lā. f. A spot.
- To MACULATE, mǎk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To stain, to spot.
- MACULATION, mǎk'-kū-lā'-shūn. f. Stain, spot, taint.
- MAD, mǎd'. a. Disordered in the mind; distracted; over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.
- To MAD, mǎd'. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.
- To MAD, mǎd'. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.
- MADAM, mǎd'-ūm. f. The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.
- MADBRAIN, mǎd'-brān. } a.
- MADBRAINED, mǎd'-brānd. } Disordered in the mind, hotheaded.
- MADCAP, mǎd'-káp. f. A madman, a wild hotbrained fellow; a wild giddy girl.
- To MADDEN, mǎd'n. v. n. To become mad, to act as mad.
- To MADDEN, mǎd'n. v. a. To make mad.
- MADDER, mǎd'-dūr. f. A plant.
- MADE, mǎ'de. Participle preterite of MAKE.
- MADEFACTION, mǎd-dē fǎk'-shūn. f. The act of making wet.
- To MADEFY, mǎd'-dē-fŷ. v. a. To moisten, to make wet.
- MADHOUSE, mǎd'-hous. f. A house where madmen are cured or confined.
- MADLY, mǎd'-lŷ. ad. Without understanding.
- MADMAN, mǎd'-mǎn. f. A man deprived of his understanding.
- MADNESS, mǎd'-nŷs. f. Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.
- MADRIGAL, mǎd'-drŷ-gāl. f. A pastoral song.
- MADWORT, mǎd'-wūrt. f. An herb.
- MAGDALEN, mǎg'-dā-lēn. f. A penitent prostitute.
- MAGAZINE, mǎg-gā-zē'n. f. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.
- MAGGOT, mǎg'-gūt. f. A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy, caprice; odd fancy.
- MAGGOTTINESS, mǎg'-gūt-tŷ-nŷs. f. The state of abounding with maggots.
- MAGGOTTY, mǎg'-gūt-ŷ. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.
- MAGICAL, mǎdzh'-ŷ-kāl. a. Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.
- MAGICALLY, mǎdzh'-ŷ-kāl-ŷ. ad. According to the rites of magick.
- MAGICK, mǎdzh'-ik. f. The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers.
- MAGICK, mǎdzh'-ik. a. Incantating; necromantick.
- MAGICIAN, mǎ-dzhish'-ān. f. One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.
- MAGISTERIAL, mǎ-dzhis-tē'-ryāl. a. Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry.
- MAGISTERIALLY, mǎ-dzhis-tē'-ryāl-ŷ. ad. Arrogantly.
- MAGISTERIALNESS, mǎ-dzhis-tē'-ryāl-nŷs. f. Haughtiness, airs of a master.
- MAGISTRY, mǎdzh'-is-tēr-ŷ. f. A term in chemistry.
- MAGISTRACY, mǎdzh'-is-trēs-ŷ. f. Office or dignity of a magistrate.
- MAGISTRATE, mǎdzh'-is-trēt. f. A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.
- MAGNA CHARTA, mǎg'-nā-kār-tā. f. The great charter, the basis of English laws and privileges.
- MAGNANIMITY, mǎg-nā-nīm'-it-ŷ. f. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.
- MAGNANIMOUS, mǎg-nān'-ŷ-mŷs. a. Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.
- MAGNANIMOUSLY, mǎg-nān'-ŷ-mŷs-lŷ. ad. Bravely, with greatness of mind.
- MAGNET, mǎg'-nit. f. The lodestone, the stone that attracts iron.
- MAGNETICAL, mǎg-nēt'-tŷ-kāl. } a.
- MAGNETICK, mǎg-nēt'-tik. } Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.
- MAGNETISM, mǎg'-nēt-izm. f. Power of the lodestone, power of attraction.
- MAGNIFIABLE, mǎg-nŷ-fŷ-ābl. a. To be extolled or praised. Unusual.
- MAGNIFICAL, mǎg-nŷf'-fŷ-kāl. } a.
- MAGNIFICK, mǎg-nŷf'-fik. } Illustrious, grand.
- MAGNIFICENCE, mǎg-nŷf'-fŷ-sēns. f. Grandeur of appearance, splendour.
- MAGNIFICENT, mǎg-nŷf'-fŷ-sēnt. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to shew.
- MAGNIFICENTLY, mǎg-nŷf'-fŷ-sēnt-lŷ. ad. Pompously, splendidly.
- MAGNIFICO, mǎg-nŷf'-fŷ-kō. f. A grandee of Venice.
- MAGNIFIER, mǎg-nŷ-fŷ-ūr. f. One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.
- To MAGNIFY, mǎg-nŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to exalt, to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.
- MAGNITUDE, mǎg-nŷ-tshōd. f. Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.
- MAGPIE, mǎg'-pŷ. f. A bird sometimes taught to talk.
- MAHOMET, mǎ'-ō-mēt. f. The pretended prophet, who founded the religion and empire of the Saracens about the year of Christ 625.
- MAHO-

MAI

MAHOMETAN, mǎ-hòm'-ê-tàn. a. Belonging to Mahomet, pertaining to the religion of Mahomet.
 MAHOMETANISM, mǎ-hòm'-ê-tàn-ism. f. The religion introduced by Mahomet.
 MAID, mǎ'de. } f. An unmarried
 MAIDEN, mǎ'dn. } woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.
 MAID, mǎ'de. f. A species of skate fish.
 MAIDEN, mǎ'dn. a. Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.
 MAIDENHAIR, mǎ'dn-hār. f. A plant.
 MAIDENHEAD, mǎ'dn-héd. } f.
 MAIDENHOOD, mǎ'dn-hūd. } Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.
 MAIDENLIP, mǎ'dn-líp. f. An herb.
 MAIDENLY, mǎ'dn-lý. a. Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.
 MAIDEN SESSION, mǎ'dn-sél'-shūr. f. A session in which no person is capitally convicted.
 MAIDHOOD, mǎ'de-hūd. f. Virginity. Not used.
 MAIDMARIAN, mǎ'de-mār'-yān. f. A kind of dance.
 MAIDSERVANT, mǎ'de-sér-vānt. f. A female servant.
 MAJESTICAL, mǎ-dzhēs'-tý- } a.
 kál. }
 MAJESTICK, mǎ-dzhēs'-tík. } August, having dignity; stately, pompous, sublime.
 MAJESTICALLY, mǎ-dzhēs'-tý- }
 kál-ý. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.
 MAJESTY, mǎdzh'-ēs-tý. f. Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.
 MAIL, mǎ'l. f. A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.
 To MAIL, mǎ'l. v. a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.
 To MAIM, mǎ'm. v. a. To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.
 MAIM, mǎ'm. f. Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect.
 MAIN, mǎ'n. a. Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.
 MAIN, mǎ'n. f. The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; vio-

MAK

lence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.
 MAINLAND, mǎ'n-lānd. f. Continent.
 MAINLY, mǎ'n-lý. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.
 MAINMAST, mǎ'n-mǎst. f. The chief or middle mast.
 MAINPRISE, mǎ'n-príze. f. Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.
 MAINSAIL, mǎ'n-sāl. f. The sail of the mainmast.
 MAINSHEET, mǎ'n-shét. f. The sheet or sail of the mainmast.
 MAINYARD, mǎ'n-yārd. f. The yard of the mainmast.
 To MAINTAIN, mèn-tǎ'n. v. a. To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expence of; to support with the conveniences of life.
 To MAINTAIN, mèn-tǎ'n. v. n. To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.
 MAINTAINABLE, mèn-tǎ'n-ābl. a. Defensible, justifiable.
 MAINTAINER, mèn-tǎ'n-ūr. f. Supporter, cherisher.
 MAINTENANCE, mèn-tén-ēns. f. Supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.
 MAINTOP, mǎ'n-tóp. f. The top of the mainmast.
 MAJOR, mǎ'-jūr. a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.
 MAJOR, mǎ'-jūr. f. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major-domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
 MAJORATION, mǎ-jō-rǎ'-shùn. f. Increase, enlargement.
 MAJORITY, mǎ-jōr'-it-ý. f. The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.
 MAIZE, mǎ'ze. f. Indian wheat.
 To MAKE, mǎ'ke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit; to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to

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put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To Make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; To Make account, to reckon, to believe; To Make account of, to esteem, to regard; To Make free with, to treat without ceremony; To Make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; To Make light of, to consider as of no consequence; To Make love, to court, to play the gallant; To Make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; To Make much of, to cherish, to foster; To Make of, What to make of, is, how to understand; To Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; To Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; To Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; To Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; To make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.
 To MAKE, mǎ'ke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to shew, to appear, to carry appearance; To Make away with, to destroy, to kill; To Make for, to advantage, to favour; To Make up, to compensate, to be instead.
 MAKE, mǎ'ke. f. Form, structure, nature.
 MAKEBATE, mǎ'ke-bāte. f. Breeder of quarrels.
 MAKER, mǎ'-kūr. f. The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.
 MAKEPEACE, mǎ'ke-pēs. f. Peacemaker; reconciler.
 MAKEWEIGHT, mǎ'ke-wāt. f. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
 MALADY, mǎl'-ā-dý. f. A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.
 MALANDERS, mǎl'-ān-dūr. f. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
 MALAPERT, mǎl'-ā-pért. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.
 MALAPERTLY, mǎl'-ā-pért-lý. ad. Impudently, saucily.
 MALAPERTNESS, mǎl'-ā-pért-nis. f. Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness.
 MALE,

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MALE, mǎ'le. a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.
 MALE, mǎ'le. f. The he of any species.
 MALE, mǎ'le. In composition, signifies L.L.
 MALEADMINISTRATION, mǎ'-
 ǎd-mín-nis-trǎ'-shún. f. Bad management of affairs.
 MALECONTENT, mǎl-kón-tént'. f.
 MALECONTENTED, mǎl-kón-tén'-tíd. a.
 Discontented, dissatisfied.
 MALECONTENTEDLY, mǎl-kón-tén'-tíd-ly. ad. With discontent.
 MALECONTENTEDNESS, mǎl-kón-tén'-tíd-nis. f. Discontentedness, want of affection to government.
 MALEDICTION, mǎl-lě-dík'-shún. f. Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.
 MALEFACTION, mǎl-lě-fák'-shún. f. A crime, an offence.
 MALEFACTOR, mǎl-lě-fák-túr. f. An offender against law, a criminal.
 MALEFICK, mǎl-lěf'-fik. a. Mischievous, hurtful.
 MALEPRACTICE, mǎl-prák'-tis. f. Practice contrary to rules.
 MALETREATMENT, mǎl-trét'-mément. f. Abuse, ill usage.
 MALEVOLENCE, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-lěns. f. Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.
 MALEVOLENT, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-lěnt. a. Ill-disposed towards others.
 MALEVOLENTLY, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-lěnt-ly. ad. Malignly, malignantly.
 MALICE, mǎl'-lis. f. Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.
 MALICIOUS, mǎ-lis'-ús. a. Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.
 MALICIOUSLY, mǎ-lis'-ús-ly. ad. With malignity, with intention of mischief.
 MALICIOUSNESS, mǎ-lis'-ús-nis. f. Malice, intention of mischief to another.
 MALIGN, mǎ-lí'ne. a. Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.
 To MALIGN, mǎ-lí'ne. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.
 MALIGNANCY, mǎ-lig'-nán-sý. f. Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.
 MALIGNANT, mǎ-lig'-nánt. a. En-

vious, malicious; hostile to life, as Malignant fevers.
 MALIGNANT, mǎ-lig'-nánt. f. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.
 MALIGNANTLY, mǎ-lig'-nánt-ly. ad. With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.
 MALIGNER, mǎ-lí'n-núr. f. One who regards another with ill will; farcatical censurer.
 MALIGNITY, mǎ-lig'-nít-ý. f. Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.
 MALIGNLY, mǎ-lí'ne-ly. ad. Enviously, with ill will.
 MALKIN, mǎ'-kín. f. A dirty wench.
 MALL, mǎl'. f. A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
 MALLARD, mǎl-lárd. f. The drake of the wild duck.
 MALLEABILITY, mǎl-lyá-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Quality of enduring the hammer.
 MALLEABLE, mǎl-lyábl. a. Capable of being spread by beating.
 MALLEABLENESS, mǎl-lyábl-nis. f. Quality of enduring the hammer.
 To MALLEATE, mǎl-lyáte. v. a. To hammer.
 MALLET, mǎl-lit. f. A wooden hammer.
 MALLOWS, mǎl-lǒz. f. A plant.
 MALMSEY, mǎm-zý. f. A sort of grape; a kind of wine.
 MALT, mǎlt'. f. Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
 To MALT, mǎlt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.
 MALTDRINK, mǎlt-drink'. f. Drink made of malt.
 MALTDUST, mǎlt-dúst. f. The dust of malt.
 MALTED, mǎlt-lđ. part. Made into malt.
 MALT FLOOR, mǎlt-flór. f. A floor to dry malt.
 MALTHORSE, mǎlt-hórs. f. A dull dolt. Obsolete.
 MALTHOUSE, mǎlt-hous. f. The building in which malt is made.
 MALTMAN, mǎlt-mán. f. One who makes malt.
 MALTSTER, mǎlt-súr. f. who makes malt.
 MALVACEOUS, mǎl-vá'-shús. a. Relating to mallows.
 MALVERSATION, mǎl-vér-sǎ'-shún. f. Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mǎm-mǎ. f. The fond word for mother.
 MAMMET, mǎm'-mít. f. A puppet, a figure dressed up.
 MAMMIFORM, mǎm'-mý-fǎrm. a. Having the shape of paps or dugs.
 MAMILLARY, mǎm-míl'-lá-rý. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
 MAMMOCK, mǎm'-múk. f. A large shapeless piece.
 To MAMMOCK, mǎm'-múk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.
 MAMMON, mǎm'-mún. f. Riches.
 MAN, mán'. f. Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French On, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.
 To MAN, mán'. v. a. To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.
 MANACLES, mán'-nákls. f. Chain for the hands.
 To MANACLE, mán'-nák. v. a. To chain the hands, to shackle.
 To MANAGE, mán'-nǐdzh. v. a. To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.
 To MANAGE, mán'-lđzh. v. n. To superintend affairs, to transact.
 MANAGE, mán'-lđzh. f. Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.
 MANAGEABLE, mán'-nǐdzh-íbl. a. Easy in the use; governable, tractable.
 MANAGEABLENESS, mán-nǐdzh-íbl-nis. f. Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.
 MANAGEMENT, mán'-nǐdzh-mément. f. Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.
 MANAGER, mán'-nǐdzh-úr. f. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.
 MANAGERY, mán'-lđzh-rý. f. Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.
 MANATION, mǎ-nǎ'-shún. f. The act of issuing from something else.
 MANCHET, mǎntsh'-ít. f. A small loaf of fine bread.

MAN

MANCHILD, mán'-tshild. f. A male child.
 MANCHINEEL, mánth'-in-él. f. A large tree, a native of the West Indies.
 To MANCIPATE, mán'-sý-pâte. v.a. To enslave, to bind.
 MANCIPATION, mán'-sý-pá-shùn. f. Slavery, involuntary obligation.
 MANCIPLE, mán'-sipl. f. The steward of a community, the purveyor.
 MANDAMUS, mán-dá'-mús. f. A writ from the court of King's bench.
 MANDARIN, mán-dá-rín. f. A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
 MANDATARY, mán'-dà-tér-y. f. He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate, for his benefice.
 MANDATE, mán'-dát. f. Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.
 MANDATORY, mán'-dà-túr-y. a. Preceptive, directory.
 MANDIBLE, mán'-díbl. f. The jaw, the instrument of manducation.
 MANDIBULAR, mán-díbl'-bù-lúr. a. Belonging to the jaw.
 MANDRAKE, mán'-drák. f. The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.
 To MANDUCATE, mán'-dù-kâte. v.a. To chew, to eat.
 MANDUCATION, mán'-dù-ká-shùn. f. Eating, chewing.
 MANE, mán'e. f. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.
 MANEATER, mán'-ét-úr. f. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.
 MANED, mán'd. a. Having a mane.
 MANES, mán'-nêz. f. Ghost, shade.
 MANFUL, mán'-fúl. a. Bold, stout, daring.
 MANFULLY, mán'-fúl-y. ad. Boldly, stoutly.
 MANFULNESS, mán'-fúl-nís. f. Stoutness, boldness.
 MANGE, mán'dzh. f. The itch or scab in cattle.
 MANGER, mán'-dzhúr. f. The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.
 MANGINESS, mán'dzh-y-nís. f. Scabbiness, infection with the mange.
 To MANGLE, mán'-gl. v.a. To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher; to smooth linen by means of a mangle.
 MANGLE, mán'-gl. f. A machine or utensil for smoothing house linen.
 MANGLER, mán'-glúr. f. A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly; one

MAN

who smooths linen by means of a mangle.
 MANGO, mán'-gò. f. A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.
 MANGY, mán'dzh-y. a. Infected with the mange, scabby.
 MANHATER, mán'-hâte-úr. f. Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.
 MANHOOD, mán'-húd. f. Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.
 MANIACK, mán'-nyák. } a. Ra-
 MANIACAL, mán'-ní-á-kál. } ging with madness.
 MANIFEST, mán'-ny-fést. a. Plain, open, not concealed; detected.
 To MANIFEST, mán'-ny-fést. v.a. To make appear; to shew plainly, to discover.
 MANIFESTATION, mán'-ny-fést-tá-shùn. f. Discovery, publication.
 MANIFESTIBLE, mán'-ny-fést-tíbl. a. Easy to be made evident.
 MANIFESTLY, mán'-ny-fést-lý. ad. Clearly, evidently.
 MANIFESTNESS, mán'-ny-fést-nís. f. Perspicuity, clear evidence.
 MANIFESTO, mán'-ny-fést-tò. f. Publick protestation, a declaration in form.
 MANIFOLD, mán'-ny-föld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.
 MANIFOLDLY, mán'-ny-föld-lý. ad. In a manifold manner.
 MANIKIN, mán'-ny-kín. f. A little man.
 MANIPLE, mán'-ípl. f. A handful; a small band of soldiers.
 MANIPULAR, mán'-níp'-pù-lér. a. Relating to a manipule.
 MANKILLER, mán'-kíl-lúr. f. Murderer.
 MANKIND, mán'-kyí'nd. f. The race or species of human beings.
 MANLESS, mán'-lís. a. Without men, not manned.
 MANLIKE, mán'-líke. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.
 MANLINESS, mán'-lý-nís. f. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.
 MANLY, mán'-lý. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.
 MANNA, mán'-ná. f. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.
 MANNER, mán'-núr. f. Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of the look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way

MAN

of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.
 MANNERLINESS, mán'-nér-lý-nís. f. Civility, ceremonious complaisance.
 MANNERLY, mán'-nér-lý. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.
 MANNERLY, mán'-nér-lý. ad. Civilly, without rudeness.
 MANNIKIN, mán'-ny-kín. f. A little man, a dwarf.
 MANNISH, mán'-nísh. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.
 MANOR, mán'-núr. f. Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.
 MANSION, mán'-shùn. f. Place of residence, abode, house.
 MANSLAUGHTER, mán'-slá-túr. f. Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
 MANSLAYER, mán'-slá-úr. f. Murderer, one that has killed another.
 MANSUETE, mán'-swét. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.
 MANSUETUDE, mán'-swét-tshòd. f. Tameness, gentleness.
 MANTEL, mán'tl. f. Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.
 MANTELET, mán'-tè-lét. f. A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.
 MANTIGER, mán'-tí-gúr. f. A large monkey or baboon.
 MANTLE, mán'tl. f. A kind of cloak or garment.
 To MANTLE, mán'tl. v.a. To cloke, to cover.
 To MANTLE, mán'tl. v.n. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.
 MANTUA, mán'tá. f. A lady's gown.
 MANTUAMAKER, mán'-tá-má-kúr. f. One who makes gowns for women.
 MANUAL, mán'-ù-él. a. Performed by the hand; used by the hand.
 MANUAL, mán'-ù-él. f. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.
 MANUBRIUM, mán'-nú-bryùm. f. A handle.
 MANUDUCTION, mán'-nú-dúk-shùn. f. Guidance by the hand.
 MANUFACTURE, mán'-nú-fák-tshúr.

tshúr. f. The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.
 To MANUFACTURE, mán-ú-fák'-tshúr. v. a. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.
 MANUFACTURER, mán-nú-fák'-tshúr-úr. f. A workman, an artificer.
 To MANUMISE, mán'-nú-míze. v. a. To set free, to dismiss from slavery.
 MANUMISSION, mán'-nú-mísh'-ún. f. The act of giving liberty to slaves.
 To MANUMIT, mán-nú-mít'. v. a. To release from slavery.
 MANURABLE, mán-nú-rábl. a. Capable of cultivation.
 MANURANCE, mán-nú-réns. f. Agriculture, cultivation.
 To MANURE, mán-nú'r. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.
 MANURE, mán-nú'r. f. Soil to be laid on lands.
 MANUREMENT, mán-nú'r-mént. f. Cultivation, improvement.
 MANURER, mán-nú-rúr. f. He who manures land, a husbandman.
 MANUSCRIPT, mán'-nú-skript. f. A book written, not printed.
 MANY, mén'-ny. a. Consisting of a great number, numerous.
 MANY, mén'-ny. f. A multitude, a company, a great number; people. It is much used in composition.
 MANYCOLOURED, mén'-ny-kúl-lúrd. a. Having many colours.
 MANYCORNERED, mén'-ny-kár-núrd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.
 MANYHEADED, mén'-ny-héd-díd. a. Having many heads.
 MANYLANGUAGED, mén'-ny-láng-gwídzhd. a. Having many languages.
 MANYPEOPLED, mén'-ny-pép-ld. a. Numerously populous.
 MANYTIMES, mén'-ny-tímz. ad. Often, frequently.
 MAP, máp'. f. A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact ad-measurement.
 To MAP, máp'. v. a. To delineate, to set down. Little used.
 MAPLE TREE, máp'pl. f. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.
 MAPPERY, máp'-púr-ý. f. The art of planning and designing.
 To MAR, már. v. a. To injure, to spoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, mán-rán'-á-thá. f. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.
 MARASMUS, mán-ráz'-mús. f. A consumption.
 MARAUDER, mán-rá'd-úr. f. A soldier that roves about in search of plunder.
 MARBLE, már'bl. f. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.
 MARBLE, már'bl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.
 To MARBLE, már'bl. v. a. To variegate, or vein like marble.
 MARBLEHEARTED, már'bl-hárt-ld. a. Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.
 MARCASITE, már-ká-zíte. f. The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.
 MARCH, már'tsh. f. The third month of the year.
 To MARCH, már'tsh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.
 To MARCH, már'tsh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.
 MARCH, már'tsh. f. Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.
 MARCHER, már'-tshúr. f. President of the marches or borders.
 MARCHIONESS, már'-tshún-ís. f. The wife of a marquis.
 MARCHPANE, már'tsh-pán. f. A kind of sweet bread.
 MARCID, már-síd. a. Lean, pining, withered.
 MARCOUR, már-kúr. f. Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.
 MARE, má're. f. The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night-mare.
 MARESCHAL, már-shál. f. A chief commander of an army.
 MARGARITE, már-gá-ríte. f. A pearl.
 MARGENT, már-dzhént. } f. The
 MARGIN, már-dzhín. } border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or fore.

MARGINAL, már-dzhý-nél. a. Placed, or written on the margin.
 MARGINATED, már-dzhý-ná-tíd. a. Having a margin.
 MARGRAVE, már-gráv. f. A title of sovereignty in Germany.
 MARIETS, már-ryéts. f. A kind of violet.
 MARIGOLD, már-ry-göld. f. A yellow flower.
 To MARINATE, már-ry-nát. v. a. To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.
 MARINE, már-rín. a. Belonging to the sea.
 MARINE, már-rín. f. Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
 MARINER, már-rín-úr. f. A seaman, a sailor.
 MARJORUM, már'-dzhúr-úm. f. A fragrant plant of many kinds.
 MARISH, már'sh. f. A bog, a fen, a swamp, watry ground.
 MARISH, már'-ih. a. Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.
 MARITAL, már-rít-ál. a. Pertaining to a husband.
 MARITIMAL, már-rít-tý-mál. } a.
 MARITIME, már-rí-tím. } Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.
 MARK, már'rk. f. A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.
 To MARK, már'rk. v. a. To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.
 To MARK, már'rk. v. n. To note, to take notice.
 MARKER, már-kúr. f. One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.
 MARKET, már-kít. f. A publick time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.
 To MARKET, már-kít. v. n. To deal at a market, to buy or sell.
 MARKET-BELL, már-kít-bél. f. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.
 MARKET-CROSS, már-kít-krós'. f. A cross set up where the market is held.
 MARKET-DAY, már-kít-dá. f. The day

day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mǎ'r-kít-fòks. f. People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAN, mǎ'r-kít-mǎn. f. One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mǎ'r-kít-pláse. f. Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mǎ'r-kít-príse. f.

MARKET-RATE, mǎ'r-kít-ráte. f. The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKET-TOWN, mǎ'r-kít-town. f. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mǎ'r-kít-ábl. a. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mǎrks-mǎn. f. A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mǎ'rl. f. A kind of clay much used for manure.

To MARL, mǎ'rl. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mǎ'r-lín. f. Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mǎ'r-lín-spíke. f. A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mǎ'rl-pít. f. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mǎ'r-lý. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mǎ'r-má-lád. f. The pulp of quinces boiled into a confistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mǎr-mò-rá-shùn. f. Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mǎr-mò-ryán. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mǎr-mò-zét. f. A small monkey.

MARMOT, mǎr-mò't. f. The marmotto, or mus alpinus.

MARQUE, mǎrk'. f. A reprisal, a licence of reprisals.

MARQUETRY, mǎ'r-két-trý. f. Checquered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mǎ'r-kwís. f. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mǎ'r-kwíz-ét. f. The feigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mǎ'r-rúr. f. One who spoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mǎ'r-rídzh. f. The

act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mǎ'r-rídzh-íbl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mǎ'r-rýd. a. Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mǎ'r-rò. f. An oleaginous substance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mǎ'r-rò-bón. f. Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mǎ'r-rò-fát. f. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mǎ'r-rò-lés. a. Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mǎ'r-rý. v. a. To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for a husband or wife.

To MARRY, mǎ'r-rý. v. n. To enter into the conjugal state.

MARSH, mǎ'rsh. f. A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mǎ'rsh-mál-lò. f. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mǎ'rsh-má-rý-gòld. f. A flower.

MARSHAL, mǎ'r-shál. f. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates combats in lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To MARSHAL, mǎ'r-shál. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mǎ'r-shál-lúr. f. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mǎ'r-shál-sý. f. The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mǎ'r-shál-shíp. f. The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, mǎ'rsh-él-dúr. f. A gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, mǎ'rsh-ròk'-kít. f. A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mǎ'rsh-y. a. Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, mǎ'rt. f. A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of Mart. See MARK.

To MART, mǎ'rt. v. a. To traffick, to buy or sell.

MARTEN, mǎ'r-tín. f. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mǎ'r-shál. a. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike

show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIALIST, mǎ'r-shál-íst. f. A warrior, a fighter.

MARTIN, mǎ'r-tín. f. A kind

MARTINET, mǎ'r-tín-ít. f. offswal-

MARTLIT, mǎ'rt-lít. f. low.

MARTINGAL, mǎ'r-tín-gál. f. A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mǎ'r-tín-mús. f. The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmas or Martlemas.

MARTYR, mǎ'r-túr. f. One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To MARTYR, mǎ'r-túr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mǎ'r-túr-dúm. f. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mǎ'r-túr-ròl'-lò-dzhý. f. A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mǎ'r-túr-ròl'-lò-dzhíst. f. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mǎ'r-víl. f. A wonder, any thing astonishing.

To MARVEL, mǎ'r-víl. v. n. To wonder, to be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, mǎ'r-víl-lús. a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mǎ'r-víl-lús-lý. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mǎ'r-víl-lús-nís. f. Wonderfulness, strangeness.

MASCULINE, mǎs'-kú-lín. a. Male not female; resembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mǎs'-kú-lín-lý. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mǎs'-kú-lín-nís. f. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mǎsh'. f. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, mǎsh'. v. a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHINGTUB, mǎsh'-íng-túb. f. The tub in which water and malt are mixed for brewing.

MASK, mǎsk'. f. A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or

sub-

M A S

subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatic performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, mǎsk'. v. a. To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, mǎsk'. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mǎs'-kúr. f. One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mǎsn. f. A builder with stone.

MASONRY, mǎsn-ry. f. The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mǎs-kúr-rǎde. f. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mǎs-kúr-rǎde. v. n. To go in disguise, to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mǎs-kúr-rǎ-dúr. f. A person in a mask.

MASS, mǎs'. f. A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Romish church.

MASSACRE, mǎs'-sǎ-kúr. f. Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mǎs'-sǎ-kúr. v. a. To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mǎs'-sý-nís. } f.

MASSIVENESS, mǎs'-sív-nís. } f.

Weight, bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mǎs'-sív. } a. Weighty,

MASSY, mǎs'-sý. } bulky, continuous.

MAST, mǎst'. f. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mǎs'-tíd. a. Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mǎs'-túr. f. One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as Master of arts.

To MASTER, mǎs'-túr. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERDOM, mǎs'-túr-dúm. f. Dominion, rule.

MASTER-HAND, mǎs'-túr-hǎnd. f. The hand of a man eminently skilful.

M A T

MASTER-KEY, mǎs'-túr-ké. f. The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mǎs'-túr-sín'-nú. f. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mǎs'-túr-string. f. Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, mǎs'-túr-strók. f. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mǎs'-túr-lís. a. Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS, mǎs'-túr-lý-nís. f. Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, mǎs'-túr-lý. ad. With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mǎs'-túr-lý. a. Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mǎs'-túr-pés. f. Capital performance, anything done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mǎs'-túr-shíp. f. Rule, power; superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mǎs'-túr-téth. f. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mǎs'-túr-wúrt. f. A plant.

MASTERY, mǎs'-túr-ý. f. Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mǎst'-fúl. a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mǎs'-tý-kǎ-shún. f. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mǎs'-tý-kǎ-túr-ý. f. A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, mǎs'-tík. f. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mǎs'-tíf. f. A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, mǎst'-lís. a. Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mǎs'-lín. f. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mǎt'. f. A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, mǎt'. v. a. To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mǎt'-ǎ-dór. f. A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the

M A T

two black duces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mǎtsh'. f. Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mǎtsh'. v. a. To be equal to; to shew an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mǎtsh'. v. n. To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mǎtsh'-ábl. a. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mǎtsh'-lís. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mǎtsh'-lész-lý. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mǎtsh'-lész-nís. f. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mǎtsh'-mǎ-kúr. f. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mǎte. f. A husband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the master's Mate.

To MATE, mǎte. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter senses.

MATERIAL, mǎ-té-ryál. a. Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important, momentous.

MATERIALS, mǎ-té-ryálz. f. The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mǎ-té-ryál-íst. f. One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mǎ-té-ryál-ít-ý. f. Material existence, not spirituality.

MATERIALLY, mǎ-té-ryál-ý. ad. In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mǎ-té-ryál-nís. f. State of being material, importance.

MATERIATE, mǎ-té-ryát. a. Consisting of matter.

MATERNAL, mǎ-tér-nál. a. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mǎ-tér-nít-ý. f. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, mǎt'-fél-ún. f. A species of knap-weed.

MATHE-

MAT

MATHEMATICAL, mǎth-ê-
mǎt'-y-kál. } a.
MATHEMATICK, mǎth-ê-
mǎt'-tik. }
Considered according to the doctrine
of the mathematicians.
MATHEMATICALLY, mǎth-ê-
mǎt'-tý-kál-y. ad. According to
the laws of the mathematical sci-
ences.
MATHEMATICIAN, mǎth-ê-mǎ-
tíh'-én. f. A man versed in the ma-
thematicallys.
MATHEMATICKS, mǎth-ê-mǎt'-
tik. f. That science which con-
templates whatever is capable of be-
ing numbered or measured.
MATHESES, mǎ-thé'-sis. f. The
doctrine of mathematicks.
MATIN, mǎt'-tín. f. Morning, used
in the morning.
MATINS, mǎt'-tínz. f. Morning
worship.
MATRASS, mǎt'-rás. f. A chemical
vessel made for digestion or distilla-
tion.
MATRICE, mǎ'-trís. f. The womb,
the cavity where the foetus is form-
ed; a mould, that which gives form
to something inclosed.
MATRICIDE, mǎt'-trý-síd. f.
Slaughter of a mother; a mother
killer.
To MATRICULATE, mǎ-trík'-ù-
lǎte. v. a. To enter or admit to a
membership of the universities of
England.
MATRICULATE, mǎ-trík'-ù-lét. f.
A man matriculated.
MATRICULATION, mǎ-trík-kù-
lǎ'-shún. f. The act of matriculat-
ing.
MATRIMONIAL, mǎt-trý-mô'-nyál.
a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining
to marriage, connubial.
MATRIMONIALLY, mǎt-trý-mô'-
nyál-y. ad. According to the man-
ner or laws of marriage.
MATRIMONY, mǎt'-trý-mún-y. f.
Marriage, the nuptial state.
MATRIX, mǎ'-tríks. f. Womb, a
place where any thing is generated
or formed.
MATRON, mǎ'-trún. f. An elderly
lady; an old woman.
MATRONAL, mǎ'-trún-úl. a. Suit-
able to a matron, constituting a ma-
tron.
MATRONLY, mǎ'-trún-lý. a. El-
derly, ancient.
MATROSS, mǎ-trós'. f. Matrosses
are a sort of soldiers next in degree
under the gunners, who assist about
the guns in traversing, spunging,
firing, and loading them.

MAU

MATTER, mǎt'-túr. f. Body, sub-
stance extended; materials, that of
which any thing is composed; sub-
ject, thing treated; the whole, the
very thing supposed; affair, busi-
ness, in a familiar sense; cause of
disturbance; import, consequence;
thing, object, that which has some
particular relation; space or quan-
tity nearly computed; purulent run-
ning.
To MATTER, mǎt'-túr. v. n. To
be of importance, to import; to ge-
nerate matter by suppuration.
To MATTER, mǎt'-túr. v. a. To re-
gard, not to neglect.
MATTERY, mǎt'-túr-y. a. Purulent,
generating matter.
MATTING, mǎt'-tíng. f. Mats, the
texture of which mats are made.
MATTOCK, mǎt'-túk. f. A kind of
toothed instrument to pull up wood;
a pickax.
MATTRESS, mǎt'-trís. f. A kind of
quilt made to lie upon.
To MATURATE, mǎt'-ù-ráte. v. a.
To hasten, to ripen.
To MATURATE, mǎt'-ù-ráte. v. n.
To grow ripe.
MATURATION, mǎt'-ù-rá'-shún. f.
The act of ripening, the state of
growing ripe; the suppuration of
excrementitious or extravasated
juices into matter.
MATURATIVE, mǎ-tù'-rá-tív. a.
Ripening, conducive to ripeness;
conducive to the suppuration of a
fore.
MATURE, mǎ-tù're. a. Ripe, per-
fected by time; brought near to
completion; well-disposed, fit for
execution, well-digested.
To MATURE, mǎ-tù're. v. a. To
ripen, to advance to ripeness.
MATURELY, mǎ-tù're-lý. ad. Ripe-
ly, completely; with counsel well
digested; early, soon.
MATURITY, mǎ-tù're-ít-y. f. Ripe-
ness, completion.
MAUDLIN, mǎ'd-lín. a. Drunk,
fuddled.
MAUGRE, mǎ'-gúr. ad. In spite
of, notwithstanding.
To MAUL, mǎ'l. v. a. To beat, to
bruise, to hurt in a coarse or but-
cherly manner.
MAUL, mǎ'l. f. A heavy hammer.
Obsolete.
MAUND, mǎ'nd. f. A hand bas-
ket.
To MAUNDER, mǎ'n-dúr. v. n. To
grumble, to murmur, to be saucy.
MAUNDERER, mǎ'n-dúr-ér. f. A
grumbler, a murmurer.
MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mǎ'n-dý-

MAZ

thúr'-dǎ. f. The Thursday before
Good-Friday.
MAUSOLEUM, mǎ-sò-lé'-úm. f. A
pompous funeral monument.
MAW, mǎ'. f. The stomach of ani-
mals; the craw of birds.
MAWKISH, mǎ'-kísh. a. Apt to of-
fend the stomach.
MAWKISHNESS, mǎ'-kísh-nís. f.
Aptness to cause loathing.
MAWMET, móm'-mèt. f. A pup-
pet; anciently an idol.
MAWMISH, mǎ'-mísh. a. Foolish,
idle, nauseous.
MAW-WORM, mǎ'-wúrm. f. Gut-
worms frequently creep into the sto-
mach, whence they are called sto-
mach or Maw-worms.
MAXILLAR, mǎgz-íl'-lér. } a.
MAXILLARY, mǎks'-íl-lér-y. }
Belonging to the jaw-bone.
MAXIM, mǎks'-ím. f. An axiom, a
general principle, a leading truth.
MAY, mǎ'. auxiliary verb, preterite
MIGHT. To be at liberty, to be per-
mitted, to be allowed; to be possible;
to be by chance; to have power; a
word expressing desire or wish.
MAY BE, mǎ'-bý. Perhaps.
MAY, mǎ'. f. The fifth month of
the year; the confine of spring and
summer; the early or gay part of
life.
To MAY, mǎ'. v. n. To gather
flowers on May morning.
MAY-BUG, mǎ'-búg. f. A chaf-
fer.
MAY-DAY, mǎ'-dǎ. f. The first of
May.
MAY-FLOWER, mǎ'-flówr. f. A
plant.
MAY-FLY, mǎ' flý. f. An insect.
MAY-GAME, mǎ'-gǎme. f. Diver-
sion, sports, such as are used on the
first of May.
MAY-LILY, mǎ'-lí-lý. f. The same
with Lily of the valley.
MAY-POLE, mǎ'-póle. f. Pole to be
danced round in May.
MAY-WEED, mǎ'-wéd. f. A species
of chamomile.
MAYOR, mǎ'r. f. The chief magi-
strate of a corporation, who, in
London and York, is called Lord
Mayor.
MAYORALTY, mǎ'r-ál-tý. f. The
office of a mayor.
MAYORESS, mǎ'r-ís. f. The wife
of a mayor.
MAZARD, mǎz'-zúrd. f. A jaw. A
low word.
MAZE, mǎ'ze. f. A labyrinth, a
place of perplexity and winding pas-
sages; confusion of thought, uncer-
tainty, perplexity.

M E A

M E A

M E D

To MAZE, mǎ'ze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuse.
 MAZY, mǎ'-zý. a. Perplexed, confused.
 ME, mǎ'. The oblique case of I.
 MEACOCK, mǎ'-kòk. a. Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.
 MEAD, mǎ'd. f. A kind of drink made of water and honey.
 MEAD, mǎ'd. } f. A rich pasture ground,
 MEADOW, mǎ'd'-dò. } from which hay is made.
 MEADOW-SAFFRON, mǎ'd'-dò-sǎf-frún. f. A plant.
 MEADOW-SWEET, mǎ'd'-dò-swét. f. A plant.
 MEAGER, mǎ'-gúr. a. Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.
 MEAGERNESS, mǎ'-gúr-nís. f. Leanness, want of flesh; scantness, barrenness.
 MEAK, mǎk'. f. A hook with a long handle, an instrument for cutting pease.
 MEAL, mǎ'l. f. The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flower or edible part of corn.
 To MEAL, mǎ'l. v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.
 MEALMAN, mǎ'l-mán. f. One that deals in meal.
 MEALTIME, mǎ'l-tíme. f. The time in which people generally take their meals.
 MEALY, mǎ'l-ý. a. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled, as with meal.
 MEALY-MOUTHED, mǎ'l-ý-mouthd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.
 MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, mǎ'l-ý-mouthd-nís. f. Bashfulness, restraint of speech.
 MEAN, mǎ'n. a. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base; despicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.
 MEAN, mǎ'n. f. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; By all Means, without doubt, without hesitation; By no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or Mean-while, in the intervening time.
 To MEAN, mǎ'n. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.
 To MEAN, mǎ'n. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.
 MEANDER, mǎ'-án'-dúr. f. Maze,

labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.
 MEANDROUS, mǎ'-án'-drús. a. Winding, flexuous.
 MEANING, mǎ'n-íng. f. Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.
 MEANLY, mǎ'n-lý. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.
 MEANNESS, mǎ'n-nís. f. Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.
 MEANT, mǎnt'. perf. and part. pass. of To MEAN.
 MEASE, mǎ'se. f. A Mease of herrings is five hundred.
 MEASLES, mǎ'zíz. f. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.
 MEASLED, mǎ'zld. a. Infected with the measles.
 MEASLY, mǎ'z-lý. a. Scabbed with the measles.
 MEASURABLE, mǎz'-zhúr-ébl. a. Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.
 MEASURABLENESS, mǎz'-zhúr-ébl-nís. f. Quality of admitting to be measured.
 MEASURABLY, mǎz'-zhúr-ébl-lý. ad. Moderately.
 MEASURE, mǎz'-zhúr. f. That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as a measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard Measure, to be hardly dealt by.
 To MEASURE, mǎz'-zhúr. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.
 MEASURELESS, mǎz'-zhúr-lís. a. Immense, immeasurable.
 MEASUREMENT, mǎz'-zhúr-mént. f. Mensuration, act of measuring.
 MEASURER, mǎz'-zhúr-úr. f. One that measures.
 MEAT, mǎt'. f. Flesh to be eaten; food in general.
 MEATED, mǎt'-ld. a. Fed, foddered.
 MEATHE, mǎth. f. Drink.

MECHANICAL, mǎ-kán'-ný-kál. } a.
 MECHANICK, mǎ-kán'-ník. }
 Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.
 MECHANICK, mǎ-kán'-ník. f. A manufacturer, a low workman.
 MECHANICKS, mǎ-kán'-níks. f. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.
 MECHANICALLY, mǎ-kán'-ný-kál-ý. ad. According to the laws of mechanism.
 MECHANICALNESS, mǎ-kán'-ný-kál-nís. f. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.
 MECHANICIAN, mǎk'-án-nísh'-én. f. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
 MECHANISM, mǎk'-ká-nízm. f. Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
 MECONIUM, mǎ-kò'-nyúm. f. Expresed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.
 MEDAL, mǎd'-dál. f. An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
 MEDALLICK, mǎ-dál'-lík. a. Pertaining to medals.
 MEDALLION, mǎ-dál'-lyún. f. A large antique stamp or medal.
 MEDALLIST, mǎd'-dál-íst. f. A man skilled or curious in medals.
 To MEDDLE, mǎd'l. v. n. To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.
 MEDDLER, mǎd'-lúr. f. One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
 MEDDLESOME, mǎd'l-fúm. a. Intermeddling.
 To MEDiate, mǎ'-dyáte. v. n. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.
 To MEDiate, mǎ'-dyáte. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.
 MEDiate, mǎ'-dyét. a. Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.
 MEDIATELY, mǎ'-dyét-lý. ad. By a secondary cause.
 MEDIATION, mǎ-dyá'-shún. f. Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.
 MEDIATOR, mǎ-dyá'-túr. f. One that intervenes between two parties;
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an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dyā-tō-ryāl. } a.

MEDIATORY, mē-dyā-tūr-y. } a.

Belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dyā-tūr-shīp. f. The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dyā-trīks. f. A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mēd-dy-kāl. a. Physical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mēd-dy-kāl-y. ad. Physically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mēd-dy-kā-mēnt. f. Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDICAMENTAL, mēd-dy-kā-mēnt-āl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mēd-dy-kā-mēnt-āl-y. ad. After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mēd-dy-kāte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mēd-dy-kā-shūn. f. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dīs-sīn-ēbl. a. Having the power of physick.

MEDICINAL, { mē-dīs-sīn-ēl. } a. { mēd-y-sī-nēl. }

Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick.

MEDICINALLY, mē-dīs-sīn-ēl-y. ad. Physically.

MEDICINE, mēd-sīn. f. Any remedy administered by a physician.

To MEDICINE, mēd-sīn. v. a. To operate as physick. Not used.

MEDIETY, mē-dī-ē-ty. f. Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dzhōk'-krī-ty. f. Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mēd-dy-tāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mēd-dy-tāte. v. n. To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mēd-dy-tā-shūn. f. Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mēd-dy-tā-tiv. a. Addicted to meditation; expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd-dy-tēr-rā-nyān. }

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd-dy-tēr-rā-nyūs. }

Encircled with land; inland, remote from the sea.

MEDIUM, mē-dyūm. f. Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mēd-lēr. f. A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mēd-lē. f. Mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mēd-lē. a. Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mē-dūl-lūr. }

MEDULLARY, mē-dūl-lūr-y. }

Pertaining to the marrow.

MEED, mēd. f. Reward, recompence; present, gift.

MEEK, mēk. a. Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mēkn. v. a. To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mēk-lē. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēk-nīs. f. Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mēr. a. Simple, unmixed. See **MERE**.

MEER, mēr. f. A lake, a boundary. See **MERE**.

MEERED, mērd. a. Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēt. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mēt. v. a. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēt. v. n. To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; To Meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēt-ūr. f. One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mē-ting. f. An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; a conflux, at the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mē-ting-hous. f. Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēt-lē. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēt-nīs. f. Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē-grīm. f. Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mēl-lān-kōl-lik. a. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mēl-ēn-kōl-y. f. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mēl-ēn-kōl-y. a. Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mēl-līl-ūt. f. A plant.

To MELIORATE, mē-lyō-rāte. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lyō-rā-shūn. f. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lyōr-it-y. f. State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mēl-līf-fēr-ūs. a. Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mēl-līf-fy-kā-shūn. f. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mēl-līf-flū-ēns. f. A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mēl-līf-flū-ēnt. }

MELLIFLUOUS, mēl-līf-flū-ūs. }

Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mēl-lō. a. Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mēl-lō. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to soften.

To MELLOW, mēl-lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mēl-lō-nīs. f. Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō-dzhūs. a. Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō-dzhūs-lē. ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō-dzhūs-nīs. f. Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mēl-lō-dy. f. Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mēl-lūn. f. A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mēl-lūn-thīfl. f. A plant.

MELPOMENE, mēl-pōm"-mē-nē. f. One of the muses, the supposed patroness of Tragedy.

To MELT, mēlt. v. a. To dissolve, to

M E N

to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To MELT, mēl't. v. n. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mēl'-tūr. f. One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mēl'-ting-lý. ad. Like something melting.

MELWEL, mēl'-wél. f. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mēm'-būr. f. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mēm'-brāne. f. A Membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brā-nā'-shūs. } a.

MEMBRANEOUS, mēm-brā'-nyūs. }

MEMBRANOUS, mēm'-brān-ūs. }

Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mēn'-tō. f. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mo'ir. } f. An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMOIR, { mē-mwār. }

MEMORABLE, mēm'-mūr-ēbl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mēm'-mūr-ēb-lý. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mēm-mō-rān'-dūm. f. A note to help the memory.

MEMORANDUMBOOK, mēm-mō-rān'-dūm-bōk. f. A book in which memorandums are entered.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryāl. a. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryāl. f. A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'-ryāl-ist. f. One who writes memorials.

To MEMORIZE, mēm'-mō-rize. v. a. To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mēm'-mūr-ý. f. The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mēn'. The plural of MAN.

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To MENACE, mēn'-nēs. v. a. To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mēn'-nēs. f. Threat.

MENACER, mēn'-nās-ūr. f. A threatener, one that threatens.

MENAGE, mē-nā'zh. f. A collection of animals.

MENAGOGUE, mēn'-ā-gōg. f. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mēnd'. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mēnd'. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mēn'-dēbl. a. Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mēn-dās'-sīt-ý. f. Falsehood.

MENDER, mēn'-dūr. f. One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mēn'-dý-kānt. a. Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mēn'-dý-kānt. f. A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mēn'-dý-kāte. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mēn-dís'-sīt-ý. f. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mēnd'z. for AMENDS. Not used.

MENIAL, mē'-nyāl. f. One of a train of servants.

MENIAL, mē'-nyāl. a. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mē-nín'-jēs. f. The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mē-nōl'-lō-dzhý. f. A register of months.

MENSAL, mēn'-fāl. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mēns'-strū-āl. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mēns'-strū-ús. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mēns'-strū-úm. f. All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mēn-shūr-rā-bíl'-it-ý. f. Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mēn'-shūr-ābl. a. Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mēn'-shūr-āl. a. Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mēn'-shūr-āte. v. a. To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

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MENSURATION, mēn-shūr-ā'-shūn. f. The act or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mēnt'-tāl. a. Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mēnt'-tāl-ý. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mēn'-shūn. f. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mēn'-shūn. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mē-flit'-ý-kāl. a. Ill favoured, stinking.

MERACIOUS, mē-rā'-shūs. a. Strong, racy.

MERACITY, mē-rās'-sīt-ý. f. Purity, clearness.

MERCANTANT, mēr'-kán-tānt. f. A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mēr'-kán-tíle. a. Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mēr'-sē-nēr-rý-nis. f. Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mēr'-sē-nēr-rý. a. Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mēr'-sē-nēr-rý. f. A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mēr'-sūr. f. One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mēr'-sēr-ý. f. Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mār'-tshān-dize. f. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANDISE, mār'-tshān-dize. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mār'-tshānt. f. One who trafficks to remote countries.

MERCHANTABLE, mār'-tshānt-ābl. a. Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCHANTLY, mār'-tshānt-lý. }

MERCHANTLIKE, mār'-tshānt-like. } a.

Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mār'-tshānt-mán. f. A ship of trade.

MERCIFUL, mēr'-fý-fúl. a. Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MERCIFULLY, mēr'-fý-fúl-lý. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mēr'-fý-fúl-nis. f. Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mēr'-fý-lis. a. Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.

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MERCILESSLY, mēr'-fý-lis-lý. ad.
In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mēr'-fý-lēs-nīs.
f. Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mēr-kū'-ryāl. a.
Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mēr-kū'-ry-fý-kā'-shùn. f. The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mēr-kū'-ry. f. The chemist's name for quicksilver is Mercury; sprightly qualities; a planet; a news-paper.

MERCY, mēr'-sý. f. Tendernefs, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

MERCY-SEAT, mēr'-sý-sēt. f. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mēr'. a. That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mǎ're. f. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mēr'-lý. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mēr-rē-trísh'-ús. a. Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mēr-rē-trísh'-ús-lý. ad. Whorishly, after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mēr-rē-trísh'-ús-nīs. f. False allurements like those of strumpets.

MERIDIAN, mē-rídzh'-ún. f. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mē-rídzh'-ún. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, mē-rídzh'-ún-úl. a. Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, mē-rídzh'-ôn-ál'-ít-ý. f. Position in the south, aspect towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY, mē-rídzh'-ôn-ál-lý. ad. With a southern aspect.

MERIT, mēr'-ít. f. Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.

To MERIT, mēr'-ít. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mēr-rý-tō'-ryūs.

a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mēr-rý-tō'-ryūs-lý. ad. In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mēr-rý-tō'-ryūs-nīs. f. The act or state of deserving well.

MERLIN, mēr'-lín. f. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mēr'-mǎd. f. A sea woman.

MERRILY, mēr'-rý-lý. ad. Gaily, cheerfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mēr'-rý-mǎke. f. A festival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mēr'-rý-mǎke. v. n. To feast, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mēr'-rý-mént. f. Mirth, gaiety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mēr'-rý-nīs. f. Mirth, merry disposition.

MERRY, mēr'-rý. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mēr-rý-án'-drō. f. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mēr'-rý-thát. f. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MESERAICK, mēz-zár-ǎ'-ík. f. Belonging to the mesentery.

MERSION, mēr'-shùn. f. The act of sinking.

MESEEMS, mý-sē'mz. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mēz'-zēn-tēr-ý. f. That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mēz-zēn-tēr'-rík. a. Relating to the mesentery.

MESH, mēsh'. f. The space between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mēsh'. v. a. To catch in a net, to ensnare.

MESHY, mēsh'-ý. a. Reticulated, of network.

MESLIN, mēs'-lín. f. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mēs'. f. A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.

To MESS, mēs'. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mēs'-sídzh. f. An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESENTERY, mēs'-sín-dzhúr. f. One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretold of any thing.

MESSIAH, mēs-sí'-ǎ. f. The Anointed, the Christ.

MESSIEURS, mēs'-súr. f. Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mēs'-mǎte. f. One of a set who mess together.

MESSUAGE, mēs'-swǎdzh. f. The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, mēt'. The preterite and part. of MEET.

METABOLA, mē-táb'-bō-lá. f. In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS, mēt-tá-kǎ'r-pús. f. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METAL, mēt'l. f. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The Metals are six in number: first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Courage, spirit.

METAL, mēt'l. a. Made of metal inferior to gold or silver.

METALEPSIS, mēt-tá-lép'-sís. f. A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL, mē-tál'-lý-kál. } a.

METALLICK, mē-tál'-lík. } a. Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mē-tál-líf'-fēr-ús. a. Producing metals.

METALLINE, mē-tál'-lín. a. Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIST, mēt-tál-líst. f. A worker in metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mē-tál-lōg'-grá-fý. f. An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST, mē-tál-lúr'-dzhíst. f. A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mēt-tál-lúr'-dzhy. f. The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mēt-tá-mǎ'r-fús. v. a. To change the form or shape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mēt-tá-mǎ'r-fō-sís. f. Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mēt-tá-fúr. f. The application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mēt-tá-fór'-ý-kál. } a.

METAPHORICK, mēt-tá-fór'-ík. } a.

Not literal, not according to the pri-

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- primitive meaning of the word, figurative.
- METAPHORICALLY**, mêt-tâ-fôr'-y-kâl-y. ad. Figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.
- METAPHRASE**, mêt'-tâ-frâz. f. A mere verbal translation from one language into another.
- METAPHRAST**, mêt'-tâ-frâst. f. A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.
- METAPHYSICAL**, mêt-tâ-fiz'-y-kâl. } a.
- METAPHYSICK**, mêt-tâ-fiz'-ik. } a.
- Verbed in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.
- METAPHYSICKS**, mêt-tâ-fiz'-iks. f. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.
- METASTASIS**, mêt-tâs'-tâ-sis. f. Translation or removal.
- METATARSAL**, mêt-â-tâ'r-sâl. a. Belonging to the metatarsus.
- METATARSUS**, mêt-â-tâ'r-sûs. f. The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.
- METATHESIS**, mêt-tâth'-ê-sis. f. A transposition.
- To **METE**, mêt'. v. a. To measure, to reduce to measure.
- METEMPSYCHOSIS**, mêt-têmp-sy-kô'-sis. f. The transmigration of souls from body to body.
- METEOR**, mêt'-tyûr. f. Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.
- METEOROLOGICAL**, mêt-tê'-ô-rô-lôdzh'-y-kâl. a. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.
- METEOROLOGIST**, mêt-tê'-ô-rô-lô-dzhist. f. A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.
- METEOROLOGY**, mêt-tê'-ô-rô-lô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of meteors.
- METEOROUS**, mêt-tê'-ô-rûs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.
- METER**, mêt'-tûr. f. A measurer.
- METHEGLIN**, mêt-thêg'-lin. f. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.
- METHINKS**, mý-think's. verb impersonal. I think, it seems to me.
- METHOD**, mêt'h'-ûd. f. The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.
- METHODICAL**, mêt-thôd'-y-kâl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.
- METHODICALLY**, mêt-thôd'-y-kâl-y. ad. According to method and order.
- To **METHODISE**, mêt'h'-ô-dîze. v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.
- METHODIST**, mêt'h'-ô-dist. f. A physician who practises by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.
- METHODISTICAL**, mêt'h'-ô-dist-tý-kâl. a. Belonging to the Methodists.
- METHOUGHT**, mý-thâ't. The pretence of **METHINKS**.
- METONYMICAL**, mêt-tô-ním'-mý-kâl. a. Put by metonymy for something else.
- METONYMICALLY**, mêt-tô-ním'-mý-kâl-y. ad. By metonymy, not literally.
- METONYMY**, mêt-tô-ním-y. f. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.
- METOPOSCOPY**, mêt-tô-pôs'-kô-pý. f. The study of physiognomy.
- METRE**, mêt'-têr. f. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.
- METRICAL**, mêt'-trý-kâl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
- METROPOLIS**, mêt-trôp'-pô-lis. f. The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.
- METROPOLITAN**, mêt-trô-pôl'-ly-tân. f. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.
- METROPOLITAN**, mêt-trô-pôl'-ly-tân. a. Belonging to a metropolis.
- METROPOLITICAL**, mêt-trô-pô-lit'-y-kâl. a. Chief or principal of cities.
- METTLE**, mêt'l. f. Spirit, spriteliness, courage.
- METTLED**, mêt'ld. a. Spritely, courageous.
- METTLESOME**, mêt'l-sûm. a. Spritely, lively, brisk.
- METTLESOMELY**, mêt'l-sûm-ly. ad. With spriteliness.
- MEW**, mû'. f. A cage, an inclosure, a place where any thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.
- To **MEW**, mû'. v. a. To shut up, to confine, to imprison, to inclose; to shed the feathers; to cry as a cat.
- To **MEWL**, mû'l. v. n. To squall as a child.
- MEZEREON**, mêt-zê'-ryûn. f. A species of spurge lawrel.
- MEZZOTINTO**, mêt-sô-tin'-tô. f. A kind of graving.
- MIASM**, mî'-âzm. f. Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.
- MICE**, mî'se. The plural of Mouse.
- MICHAELMAS**, mîk'l-mûs. f. The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.
- To **MICHE**, mî'th. v. n. To be secret or covered.
- MICHER**, mî'th-ûr. f. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and bye places; hedgecreeper.
- MICKLE**, mîk'l. a. Much, great. Obsolete.
- MICROCOSM**, mî'-krô-kôzm. f. The little world. Man is so called.
- MICROGRAPHY**, mî'-krô-gráf-y. f. The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.
- MICROMETER**, mî'-krôm'-mê-tûr. f. An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.
- MICROSCOPE**, mî'-krô-skôp. f. An optick instrument for viewing small objects.
- MICROSCOPICAL**, mî'-krô-skôp'-y-kâl. } a.
- MICROSCOPICK**, mî'-krô-skôp'-pik. } a.
- Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.
- MID**, mid'. a. Middle, equally between two extremes: it is much used in composition.
- MID-COURSE**, mid'-kôrs. f. Middle of the way.
- MID-DAY**, mid'-dâ. f. Noon, meridian.
- MIDDLE**, mid'l. a. Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.
- MIDDLE**, mid'l. f. Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.
- MIDDLE-AGED**, mid'l-âdzhd. a. Placed about the middle of life.
- MIDDLEMOST**, mid'l-mûst. a. Being in the middle.
- MIDDLING**, mid'-ling. a. Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.
- MIDLAND**, mid'-lând. a. That which is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.
- MIDGE**, midzh'. f. A small fly.

MIL

MID-HEAVEN, mid'-hēvn. f. The middle of the sky.
 MIDLEG, mid'-lēg. f. Middle of the leg.
 MIDMOST, mid'-mūst. a. The middle.
 MIDNIGHT, mid'-nite. f. The depth of night, twelve at night.
 MIDRIFF, mid'-drif. f. The diaphragm.
 MID-SEA, mid'-sē. f. The Mediterranean sea.
 MIDSHIPMAN, mid'-ship-mān. f. A lower officer on board a ship.
 MIDST, midst'. f. Middle.
 MIDST, midst'. a. Midmost, being in the middle.
 MIDSTREAM, mid'-strēm. f. Middle of the stream.
 MIDSUMMER, mid'-sūm-mūr. f. The summer solstice.
 MIDWAY, mid'-wā. f. The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.
 MIDWAY, mid'-wā. a. Middle between two places.
 MIDWAY, mid'-wā. ad. In the middle of the passage.
 MIDWIFE, mid'-wife. f. A woman who assists women in childbirth.
 MIDWIFERY, mid'-wif-ry. f. Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.
 MIDWINTER, mid'-win-tūr. f. The winter solstice.
 MIEN, mē'n. f. Air, look, manner.
 MIGHT, mī'te. the preterite of MAY.
 MIGHT, mī'te. f. Power, strength, force.
 MIGHTILY, mī'-tī-lī. ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.
 MIGHTINESS, mī'-tī-nīs. f. Power, greatness, height of dignity.
 MIGHTY, mī'-tī. a. Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.
 MIGHTY, mī'-tī. ad. In a great degree.
 To MIGRATE, mī'-grāt. v. n. To change the place, to change the place of one's dwelling.
 MIGRATION, mī'-grā'-shūn. f. Act of changing place.
 MILCH, milth'. a. Giving milk.
 MILD, mīld. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.
 MILDEW, mil'-dū. f. A disease in plants.
 To MILDEW, mil'-dū. v. a. To taint with mildew.

MIL

MILDLY, mīld-lī. ad. Tenderly, gently.
 MILDNESS, mīld-nīs. f. Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.
 MILE, mīle. f. The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.
 MILESTONE, mīle-stōne. f. Stone set to mark the miles.
 MILFOIL, mil'-foll. f. A plant, the same with yarrow.
 MILIARY, mil'-lyā-ry. a. Small, resembling a millet seed.
 MILIARY FEVER, mil'-lyā-ry-fē-vūr. f. A fever that produces small eruptions.
 MILITANT, mil'-lī-tānt. a. Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.
 MILITARY, mil'-lī-tēr-ry. a. Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.
 MILITIA, mil-līh'-ā. f. The trainbands, the standing force of a nation.
 MILITIA-MAN, mil-līh'-ā-mān. f. One who serves in the militia.
 MILK, milk'. f. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
 To MILK, milk'. v. a. To draw milk from the breast by the hand, or from the dug of an animal; to suck.
 MILKEN, milk'n. a. Consisting of milk.
 MILKER, milk'-ūr. f. One that milks animals.
 MILKINESS, milk'-y-nīs. f. Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.
 MILKLIVERED, milk'-liv-vūrd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.
 MILKMAID, milk'-māde. f. Woman employed in the dairy.
 MILKMAN, milk'-mān. f. A man who sells milk.
 MILKPAIL, milk'-pāle. f. Vessel into which cows are milked.
 MILKPAN, milk'-pān. f. Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
 MILKPOTTAGE, milk'-pōt'-tīdz. f. Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
 MILKSCORE, milk'-skōre. f. Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
 MILKSOP, milk'-sōp. f. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MIL

MILKTOOTH, milk'-tōth. f. Milk-teeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.
 MILKTHISTLE, milk'-thīstl. f. An herb.
 MILKTREFOIL, milk'-trēf-foll. f. An herb.
 MILKVETCH, milk'-vētsh. f. A plant.
 MILKWEED, milk'-wēd. f. A plant.
 MILKWHITE, milk'-hwīte. a. White as milk.
 MILKWORT, milk'-wūrt. f. Milk-wort is a bell-shaped flower.
 MILKWOMAN, milk'-wūm-mūn. f. A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
 MILKY, milk'-y. a. Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.
 MILKY-WAY, milk'-y-wā. f. The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.
 MILL, mil'. f. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
 To MILL, mil'. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.
 MILL-COG, mil'-kōg. f. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
 MILLDAM, mil'-dām. f. The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
 MILL-HORSE, mil'-hōrs. f. Horse that turns a mill.
 MILL-POND, mil'-pōnd. f. A head of water dammed up to drive a mill.
 MILL-TEETH, mil'-tēth. f. The grinders.
 MILLENARIAN, mil-lēn-nā'-ryān. f. One who expects the millennium.
 MILLENARY, mil'-lēn-nā-ry. a. Consisting of a thousand.
 MILLENNIUM, mil-lēn'-nyūm. f. A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection.
 MILLENNIAL, mil-lēn'-nyāl. a. Pertaining to the millennium.
 MILLEPEDES, mil'-lē-pēdz. f. Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.
 MILLER, mil'-lūr. f. One who attends a mill.

MILLER's-

MIN

MIN

MIN

MILLER'S-THUMB, mīl'-lūr-z-thūm". f. A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.
 MILLESIMAL, mīl'-lēs'-sý-mál. a. Thousandth.
 MILLET, mīl'-lēt. f. A plant; a kind of fish.
 MILLINER, mīl'-līn-nūr. f. One who sells ribands and dresses for women.
 MILLINERY, mīl'-līn-nūr-ý. f. The goods sold by a milliner.
 MILLION, mīl'-lyūn. f. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.
 MILLIONTH, mīl'-lyūnth. a. The ten hundred thousandth.
 MILLSTONE, mīl'-flōne. f. The stone by which corn is ground.
 MILT, mīl't. f. The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.
 MILTER, mīl't-ūr. f. The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.
 MILTWORT, mīl't-wūrt. f. An herb.
 MIME, mī'me. f. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.
 To MIME, mī'me. v. a. To play the mime.
 MIMER, mī'-mūr. f. A mimick, a buffoon.
 MIMICAL, mīm'-mý-kél. a. Imitative, besitting a mimick, acting the mimick.
 MIMICALLY, mīm'-mý-kél-ý. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.
 MIMICK, mīm'-mík. f. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.
 MIMICK, mīm'-mík. a. Imitative.
 To MIMICK, mīm'-mík. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
 MIMICKRY, mīm'-mík-ry. f. Burlesque imitation.
 MIMOGRAPHER, mī-móg'-grá-fūr. f. A writer of farces.
 MINACIOUS, mī-nā'-shūs. a. Full of threats.
 MINACITY, mī-nās'-sý-tý. f. Disposition to use threats.
 MINATORY, mī'-nā-tūr-ý. a. Threatening.
 To MINCE, mīns'e. v. a. To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.
 To MINCE, mīns'e. v. n. To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small

and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.
 MINCINGLY, mīn'-sīng-lý. ad. In small parts, not fully; affectedly.
 MIND, mī'nd. f. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.
 To MIND, mī'nd. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.
 To MIND, mī'nd. v. n. To incline, to be disposed. Little used.
 MINDED, mī'n-díd. a. Disposed, inclined, affected towards.
 MINDFUL, mī'nd-fúl. a. Attentive, having memory.
 MINDFULLY, mī'nd-fúl-lý. ad. Attentively.
 MINDFULNESS, mī'nd-fúl-nīs. f. Attention, regard.
 MINDLESS, mī'nd-līs. a. Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.
 MIND-STRICKEN, mī'nd-strīkn. a. Moved, affected in his mind.
 MINE, mī'ne. pronoun possessive. Belonging to me.
 MINE, mī'ne. f. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.
 To MINE, mī'ne. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.
 To MINE, mī'ne. v. a. To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.
 MINER, mī'n-ūr. f. One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.
 MINERAL, mīn'-ēr-úl. f. Fossile body, matter dug out of mines.
 MINERAL, mīn'-ēr-úl. a. Consisting of fossile bodies.
 MINERALIST, mīn'-ēr-úl-īst. f. One skilled or employed in minerals.
 MINERALOGIST, mīn'-ēr-úl-lō-dzhīst. f. One who discourses on minerals.
 MINERALOGY, mīn'-ēr-úl-lō-dzhý. f. The doctrine of minerals.
 MINEVER, mīn'-év'-ūr. f. A kind of fur, a skin spotted with white.
 To MINGLE, mīng'-gl. v. a. To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.
 To MINGLE, mīng'-gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.
 MINGLE, mīng'-gl. f. Mixture, medley, confused mass.
 MINGLER, mīng'-glūr. f. He who mingles.
 MINIATURE, mīn'-īt-tshūr. f. Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

MINIKIN, mīn'-ný-kīn. a. Small, diminutive.
 MINIKIN, mīn'-ný-kīn. f. A small sort of pins.
 MINIM, mīn'-nīm. f. A small being, a dwarf.
 MINIMUS, mīn'-ný-mūs. f. A being of the least size. Not used.
 MINION, mīn'-nyūn. f. A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.
 MINIOUS, mīn'-nyūs. a. Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.
 To MINISH, mīn'-nīsh. v. a. To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.
 MINISTER, mīn'-nīs-tūr. f. An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.
 To MINISTER, mīn'-nīs-tūr. v. a. To give, to supply, to afford.
 To MINISTER, mīn'-nīs-tūr. v. n. To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.
 MINISTERIAL, mīn'-nīs-tē-ryál. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.
 MINISTRY, mīn'-nīs-trý. f. Office, service.
 MINISTRAL, mīn'-nīs-trál. a. Pertaining to a minister.
 MINISTRANT, mīn'-nīs-tránt. a. Attendant, acting at command.
 MINISTRATION, mīn'-nīs-trá-shún. f. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.
 MINISTRY, mīn'-nīs-trý. f. Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.
 MINIMUM, mīn'-yūm. f. Vermilion, red lead.
 MINNOW, mīn'-nō. f. A very small fish, a pink.
 MINOR, mī'-nūr. a. Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.
 MINOR, mī'-nūr. f. One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.
 To MINORATE, mī'-nō-rát. v. a. To lessen.
 MINORATION, mī'-nō-rá-shún. f. The act of lessening, diminution.
 MINORITY, mīn'-nōr-īt-tý. f. The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.
 MINOTAUR, mī'-nō-tár. f. A monster

MIN

ster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.
MINSTER, mĩns'-tũr. f. A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.
MINSTREL, mĩns'-trĩl. f. A musician, one who plays upon instruments.
MINSTRELSEY, mĩns'-trĩl-sỹ. f. Musick, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians.
MINT, mĩnt'. f. A plant.
MINT, mĩnt'. f. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.
To MINT, mĩnt'. v. a. To coin, to stamp money, to invent, to forge.
MINTAGE, mĩnt'-ĩdzh. f. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.
MINTER, mĩnt'-tũr. f. Coiner.
MINTMAN, mĩnt'-mãn. f. One skilled in coinage.
MINTMASTER, mĩnt'-mãs-tũr. f. One who presides in coinage.
MINUET, mĩn'-nũ-ĩt. f. A stately regular dance.
MINUM, mĩn'-nũm. f. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of flow time.
MINUTE, mĩn'-nũt. a. Small, little, slender, small in bulk.
MINUTE, mĩn'-nũt. f. The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.
To MINUTE, mĩn'-nũt. v. a. To set down in short hints.
MINUTE-BELL, mĩn'-nũt-bẽl. f. A bell sounded every minute on funeral occasions.
MINUTE-BOOK, mĩn'-nũt-bũk. f. Book of short hints.
MINUTE-GLASS, mĩn'-nũt-glãs. f. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
MINUTE-GUN, mĩn'-nũt-gũn. f. A gun fired every minute on some solemn occasion.
MINUTE-HAND, mĩn'-nũt-hãnd. f. The index which shews the minute on the dial-plate of a clock or watch.
MINUTELY, mĩn'-nũt-lỹ. ad. To a small point, exactly.
MINUTELY, mĩn'-nũt-lỹ. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.
MINUTENESS, mĩn'-nũt-nĩs. f. Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.
MINUTE-WATCH, mĩn'-nũt-wũtsh. f. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in com-

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mon watches which reckon by the hour.
MINX, mĩnks'. f. A young, pert, wanton girl.
MIRACLE, mẽr'-ãkl. f. A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.
MIRACULOUS, mĩ-rãk'-kũ-lũs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.
MIRACULOUSLY, mĩ-rãk'-kũ-lũf-lỹ. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.
MIRACULOUSNESS, mĩ-rãk'-kũ-lũf-nĩs. f. The state of being effected by miracle, superiority to natural power.
MIRADOR, mĩr'-ã-dũr. f. A balcony; a gallery from whence ladies see shews.
MIRE, mĩ'-ẽr. f. Mud, dirt.
To MIRE, mĩ'-ẽr. v. a. To overwhelm in the mud.
MIRINESS, mĩ'-rỹ-nĩs. f. Dirtiness, fulness of mire.
MIRKSOME, mẽrk'-sũm. a. Dark, obscure.
MIRROR, mẽr'-rũr. f. A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.
MIRTH, mẽrth'. f. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.
MIRTHFUL, mẽrth'-fũl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.
MIRTHLESS, mẽrth'-lĩs. a. Joyless, cheerless.
MIRY, mĩ'-rỹ. a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.
MIS, mĩs'. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or a meaning opposite to that of the word whereto it is prefixed.
MISACCEPTATION, mĩs-ãk-sẽp-tã'-shũn. f. The act of taking in a wrong sense.
MISADVENTURE, mĩs-ãd-vẽn'-tshũr. f. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.
MISADVENTURED, mĩs-ãd-vẽn'-tshũrd. a. Unfortunate.
MISADVISED, mĩs-ãd-vĩ'zd. a. Ill directed.
MISAILED, mĩs-ã'md. a. Not aimed rightly.
MISANTHROPE, mĩs'-ãn-thrũpe. f. A hater of mankind.
MISANTHROPY, mĩs'-ãn'-thrũ-pỹ. f. Hatred of mankind.
MISAPPLICATION, mĩs-ãp-plỹ-kã'-shũn. f. Application to a wrong purpose.

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To MISAPPLY, mĩs-ãp-plỹ'. v. a. To apply to wrong purposes.
To MISAPPREHEND, mĩs-ãp-prẽ-hẽnd'. v. a. Not to understand rightly.
MISAPPREHENSION, mĩs-ãp-prẽ-hẽn'-shũn. f. Mistake, not right apprehension.
To MISASCRIBE, mĩs-ãs-křĩ-be. v. a. To ascribe falsely.
To MISASSIGN, mĩs-ãs-sĩ'ne. v. a. To assign erroneously.
To MISBECOME, mĩs-bỹ-kũm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.
MISBEGOT, mĩs-bỹ-gũt'.
MISBEGOTTEN, mĩs-bỹ-gũt'n. } a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
To MISBEHAVE, mĩs-bỹ-hã've. v. a. To act ill or improperly.
MISBEHAVIOUR, mĩs-bỹ-hã'-vyũr. f. Ill conduct, bad practice.
MISBELIEF, mĩs-bỹ-lĩ'f. f. False religion, a wrong belief.
MISBELIEVER, mĩs-bỹ-lẽ'-vũr. f. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.
MISBODING, mĩs-bũd'-ĩng. a. Bodding ill, threatening ill.
To MISCALCULATE, mĩs-kãl'-kũ-lãte. v. a. To reckon wrong.
To MISCAL, mĩs-kã'l. v. a. To name improperly.
MISCARRIAGE, mĩs-kãr'-rĩdzh. f. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.
To MISCARRY, mĩs-kãr'-rỹ. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.
MISCELLANE, mĩs'-sẽl-lãn. f. Mixed corn.
MISCELLANEOUS, mĩs-sẽl-lã'-nyũs. a. Mingled, composed of various kinds.
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mĩs-sẽl-lã'-nyũf-nĩs. f. Composition of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mĩs'-sẽl-lẽn-ỹ. a. Mixed of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mĩs'-sẽl-lẽn-ỹ. f. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.
To MISCAST, mĩs-kãst'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.
MISCHANCE, mĩs-tshãns'. f. Ill luck, ill fortune.
MISCHIEF, mĩs'-tshĩf. f. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.
To MISCHIEF, mĩs'-tshĩf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

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MIS

MISCHIEFMAKER, mis'-tshif-mă-kûr. f. One who causes mischief.
 MISCHIEVOUS, mis'-tshy-vûs. a. Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.
 MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'-tshy-vûs-lý. ad. Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.
 MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'-tshy-vûs-nis. f. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.
 MISCIBLE, mis'-sibl. a. Possible to be mingled.
 MISCITATION, mis'-sî-tă"-shûn. f. Unfair or false quotation.
 To MISCITE, mis'-sî-te. v. a. To quote wrong.
 MISCLAIM, mis'-klâ'm. f. Mistaken claim.
 MISCONCEIT, mis'-kôn-sê't. } f.
 MISCONCEPTION, mis'-kôn-sêp'-shûn. } False opinion, wrong notion.
 To MISCONCEIVE, mis'-côn-sêv. v. a. To misunderstand, to have a false notion of.
 MISCONDUCT, mis'-kôn-dûkt. f. Ill behaviour, ill management.
 To MISCONDUCT, mis'-kôn-dûkt'. v. a. To manage amiss.
 MISCONSTRUCTION, mis'-kôn-strûk'-shûn. f. Wrong interpretation of words or things.
 To MISCONSTRUE, mis'-kôn'-stûr. v. a. To interpret wrong.
 MISCONTINUANCE, mis'-kôn-tîn'-nû-âns. f. Cessation, intermission.
 To MISCOUNT, mis'-count'. v. a. To reckon wrong.
 MISCREANCE, mis'-krý-âns. } f.
 MISCREANCY, mis'-krý-ân-sý. } Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.
 MISCREANT, mis'-krý-ânt. f. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.
 MISCREATE, mis'-krê-â'te. } a.
 MISCREATED, mis'-krê-â'-tid. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.
 MISDEED, mis'-dê'd. f. Evil action.
 To MISDEEM, mis'-dê'm. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.
 To MISDEMEAN, mis'-dê-mê'n. v. a. To behave ill.
 MISDEMEANOR, mis'-dê mē'n-ûr. f. A petty offence, ill behaviour.
 To MISDO, mis'-dô'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.
 To MISDO, mis'-dô'. v. n. To commit faults.
 MISDOER, mis'-dô'-ûr. f. An offender, a criminal.

MIS

To MISDOUBT, mis'-dou't. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.
 MISDOUBT, mis'-dou't. f. Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation.
 MISE, mîz'. f. A law term. A mesuage; the issue, the junction of the parties in a law-suit.
 To MISEMPLOY, mis'-îm-ploy'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.
 MISEMPLOYMENT, mis'-îm-ploy'-mênt. f. Improper application.
 MISER, mî'-zûr. f. A wretch covetous to extremity.
 MISERABLE, mîz'-zûr-ûbl. a. Unhappy, wretched; worthless; culpably parsimonious, stingy.
 MISERABLENESS, mîz'-zûr-ûbl-nis. f. State of misery.
 MISERABLY, mîz'-zûr-ûb-lý. ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.
 MISERY, mîz'-zûr-ý. f. Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.
 To MISFASHION, mis'-fâsh'-ûn. v. a. To form wrong.
 MISFORTUNE, mis'-fâr-tshûn. f. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.
 To MISGIVE, mis'-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.
 MISGOVERNMENT, mis'-gûv'-vûrn-mênt. f. Ill administration of public affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.
 MISGUIDANCE, mis'-gyî-dêns. f. False direction.
 To MISGUIDE, mis'-gyî-de. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.
 MISHAP, mis'-hâp'. f. Ill chance, ill luck.
 To MISINFER, mis'-în-fêr'. v. a. To infer wrong.
 To MISINFORM, mis'-în-fâ'rm. v. a. To deceive by false accounts.
 MISINFORMATION, mis'-în-fôr-mâ'-shûn. f. False intelligence, false accounts.
 To MISINTERPRET, mis'-în-têr'-prît. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.
 To MISJOIN, mis'-joi'n. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.
 To MISJUDGE, mis'-jûdzh'. v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.
 To MISLAY, mis'-lâ'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.
 MISLAYER, mis'-lâ'-ûr. f. One that puts in the wrong place.
 To MISLE, mîz'l. v. n. To rain in imperceptible drops like a thick mist.

MIS

To MISLEAD, mis'-lê'd. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.
 MISLEADER, mis'-lê'-dûr. f. One that leads to ill.
 To MISLIKE, mis'-lî'ke. v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with.
 MISLIKE, mis'-lî'ke. f. Disapprobation; distaste.
 MISLIKER, mis'-lî'-kûr. f. One that disapproves.
 MISLEN, mēs'-lîn. f. Mixed corn.
 To MISLIVE, mis'-liv'. v. n. To live ill.
 To MISMANAGE, mis'-mân'-nîdzh. v. a. To manage ill.
 MISMANAGEMENT, mis'-mân'-nîdzh-mênt. f. Ill management, ill conduct.
 To MISMATCH, mis'-mâtsh'. v. a. To match unsuitably.
 To MISNAME, mis'-nâ'me. v. a. To call by the wrong name.
 MISNOMER, mis'-nô'-mûr. f. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
 To MISOBSERVE, mis'-ôb-zêrv'. v. a. Not to observe accurately.
 MISOGAMIST, mî-sôg'-gâ-mîst. f. A marriage hater.
 MISOGYNY, mî-sôg'-gy'-ny. f. Hatred of women.
 To MISORDER, mis'-â'r-dûr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.
 MISORDER, mis'-â'r-dûr. f. Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.
 MISORDERLY, mis'-â'r-dûr-lý. a. Irregular.
 To MISPELL, mis'-spêl'. v. a. To spell wrong.
 To MISPEND, mis'-spênd'. v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.
 MISPENDER, mis'-spên'-dûr. f. One who spends ill or prodigally.
 MISPERSUASION, mis'-pêr-swâ'-zhûn. f. Wrong notion, false opinion.
 To MISPLACE, mis'-plâ'se. v. a. To put in a wrong place.
 To MISPOINT, mis'-point'. v. a. To use wrong stops in sentences.
 To MISPRISE, mis'-prî'ze. v. a. To mistake; to slight, to scorn.
 MISPRISION, mis'-prîzh'-ûn. f. Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.
 To MISPROPORTION, mis'-prô-pô'r-shûn. v. a. To join without due proportion.
 MISPROUD, mis'-prou'd. a. Viciously proud. Obsolete.
 To MISQUOTE, mis'-kô'te. v. a. To quote falsely.

To

MIS

To MISRECITE, mîf-rê-sî'te. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mîf-rêk'n. v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mîf-rê-lâ'te. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mîf-rê-lâ'-shûn. f. False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mîf-rê-mêm'bûr. v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mîf-rê-pô'rt. v. a. To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mîf-rê-pô'rt. f. False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mîf-rêp-prê-zênt'. v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mîf-rêp-prê-zên-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISRULE, mîf-rô'l. f. Tumult, confusion, revel.

MISS, mîs'. f. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To MISS, mîs'. v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mîs'. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mîs'. f. Loss, want; mistake, error.

MISSAL, mîs'-sêl. f. The mass book.

To MISSAY, mîf-sâ'. v. a. To say ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mîf-sê'm. v. n. To make false appearance; to misbecome.

To MISSERVE, mîf-sêrv'. v. a. To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mîf-shâ'pe. v. a. To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mîs'-sil. a. Thrown by the hand, striking at distance.

MISSION, mîs'-shûn. f. Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismissal, discharge.

MISSIONARY, mîs'-shûn-nêr-ry. f.

MISSIONER, mîs'-shûn-nêr. f. One sent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mîs'-sîv. a. Such as may be sent.

MISSIVE, mîs'-sîv. f. A letter sent:

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it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.

To MISSPEAK, mîf-spêk'. v. a. To speak wrong.

MIST, mîst'. f. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mîst'. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

MISTAKABLE, mîf-stâ'k-êbl. a. Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mîf-stâ'k. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mîf-tâ'k. v. n. To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mîf-tâ'n. pret. and part. pass. of MISTAKE, for MISTAKEN.

To be MISTAKEN, mîf-tâ'kn. To err.

MISTAKE, mîf-tâ'ke. f. Misconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mîf-tâ'k-ing-lý. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

To MISSTATE, mîf-stâ'te. v. a. To state wrong.

To MISTEACH, mîf-tê'tsh. v. a. To teach wrong.

To MISTELL, mîf-têl'. v. a. To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTEMPER, mîf-têm'-pûr. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mîs'-tûr. f. A master, a title of common respect in speaking to or of any one.

To MISTERM, mîf-têrm'. v. a. To term erroneously.

To MISTHINK, mîf-thînk'. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mîf-tî'me. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mîs'-tý-nîs. f. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

MISTION, mîs'-tshûn. f. The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mîz'l-tô. f. The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, sometimes on the oak; and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mîst'-like. a. Resembling a mist.

MISTOLD, mîf-tô'ld. particip. pass. of MISTELL.

MISTOOK, mîf-tûk'. particip. pass. of MISTAKE.

MISTRESS, mîs'-trîs. f. A woman who governs, correlative to subject or servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved

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and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

MISTRUST, mîf-trûst'. f. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mîf-trûst'. v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mîf-trûst'-fûl. a. Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mîf-trûst'-fûl-nîs. f. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mîf-trûst'-fûl-lý. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS, mîf-trûst'-lîs. a. Confident, unsuspecting.

MISTY, mîs'-tý. a. Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure, dark, not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mîf-ûn-dûr-stând'. v. a. To misconceive, to mistake.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mîf-ûn-dûr-stând'-ing. f. Difference, disagreement; error, misconception.

MISUSAGE, mîf-û'-zîdzh. f. Abuse, ill use; bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mîf-û'ze. v. a. To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

MISUSE, mîf-û'se. f. Bad use.

To MISWEEN, mîf-wê'n. v. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

MITE, mî'te. f. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.

MITELLA, mî-têl'-lâ. f. A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mîth'-thîrý-dât. f. Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mît'-tý-gânt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mît'-tý-gâte. v. a. To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mît'-tý-gâ'-shûn. f. Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, mî'-tûr. f. An ornament for the head; a kind of episcopal crown.

MITRED, mî'-tûrd. a. Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mît'-tînz. f. Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mît'-tý-mûs. f. A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To

M O C

To MIX, miks'. v. a. To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, miks'-tshùn. f. Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mikst'-ly. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, miks'-tshúr. f. The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, miz'-máze. f. A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.

MIZZEN, miz'n. f. The Mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.

MNEMONICKS, mnê-môn'-niks. f. The art of memory.

MO, mō'. a. Making greater number, more. Obsolete.

To MOAN, mō'ne. v. a. To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mō'ne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mō'ne. f. Lamentation, audible sorrow.

MOAT, mō'te. f. A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

To MOAT, mō'te. v. a. To surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mōb'. f. The croud, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dress.

To MOB, mōb'. v. a. To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mōb'-bish. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mōb'l. v. a. To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

MOBBY, mōb'-by. f. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mō'-bil. f. The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mō'-bil'-ly-tý. f. Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mō'-kō-stōne. f. Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone.

To MOCK, mōk'. v. a. To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To MOCK, mōk'. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

MOCK, mōk'. f. Act of contempt, sneer, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

MOCK, mōk'. a. False, counterfeit, not real.

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MOCKABLE, mōk'-kabl. a. Exposed to derision.

MOCK-PRIVET, mōk-priv'-vit. } f.

MOCK-WILLOW, mōk-will'-lō. } Plants.

MOCKER, mōk'-kūr. f. One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

MOCKERY, mōk'-kūr-ý. f. Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, mōk'-king-búrd. f. An American bird which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mōk'-king-ly. ad. In contempt, with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mōk'-king-flōk. f. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'-dál. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODALITY, mō'-dál-lit-ý. f. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mō'de. f. Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, mōd'-díl. f. A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To MODEL, mōd'-díl. v. a. To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mōd'-díl-lúr. f. Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mōd'-dér-ét. a. Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mōd'-ér-âte. v. a. To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mōd'-dér-ét-ly. ad. Temperately; mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mōd'-dér-ét-nis. f. State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, mōd'-dér-â'-shùn. f. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mōd'-dér-râ'-túr. f. The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending

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parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, mōd'-durn. a. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mōd'-durnz. f. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mōd'-durn-nizm. f. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To MODERNISE, mōd'-durn-nize. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mōd'-durn-nis. f. Novelty.

MODEST, mōd'-díst. a. Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mōd'-díst-ly. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mōd'-díst-tý. f. Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mōd'-díst-tý-pé's. f. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before.

MODICUM, mōd'-dý-kúm. f. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mōd'-dý-fi-ábl. a. That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFIABLE, mōd'-dý-fi-kébl. a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mōd'-dý-fý-ká'-shùn. f. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mōd'-dý-fý. v. a. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, } mō-díl'-lyùn. f.

MODILLON, } Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mō'-dish. a. Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mō'-dish-ly. ad. Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mō'-dish-nis. f. Affectation of the fashion.

To MODULATE, mōd'-dzhú-lâte. v. a. To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mōd'-dzhú-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

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MODULATOR, mōd'-dzhū-lā-tūr. f. He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mōd'-dzhūl. f. An empty representation, a model.

MODUS, mō'-dūs. f. Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mō'. a. More, a greater number. Obsolete.

MOHAIR, mō'-hāre. f. Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mō'-hōck. f. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London.

MOIDERED, moi'-dērd. a. Crazy, stupefied.

MOIDORE, moi-dō're. f. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, moy'-ē-tý. f. Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. a. To dawb with dirt; to weary. Not used.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, moi'ft. a. Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

To MOISTEN, moi'sn. v. a. To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, moi's-nūr. f. The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, moi'ft-nīs. f. Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, moi'f-tshūr. f. Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mō'le. f. A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mō'le-kāst. f. Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mō'le-kātsh-ūr. f. One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mō'le-hīl. f. Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mō-lēst'. v. a. To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mō-lēst-tā-shūn. f. Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mō-lēs'-tūr. f. One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, mō'le-trāk. f. Course of the mole under ground.

MON

MOLEWARP, mō'le-wārp. f. A mole. Not used.

MOLLIENT, mōl'-lyēnt. a. Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mōl'-ly-fl-ābl. a. That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mōl'-ly-flk-kā-shūn. f. The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mōl'-ly-fl-ūr. f. That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, mōl'-ly-fy. v. a. To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

MOLTEN, mōl'tn. part. pass. from MELT.

MOLY, mō'-ly. f. The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, } mō-lōs'-sīz. f.

MOLASSES, } Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

MOME, mō'me. f. A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mō'-mēnt. f. Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mō'-mēn-tēl-ly. ad. For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mō-mēn-tā-nyūs. a. Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mō'-mēn-tēr-rý. a. Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-mēn-tūs. a. Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMENTUM, mō-mēn-tum. f. The impetus, the force; the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMMERY, mūm'-mūr-rý. f. An entertainment in which maskers play frolics.

MONACHAL, mōn'-nā-kāl. a. Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mōn'-nā-kīzm. f. The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONAD, } mōn'-nād. f. An indivisible thing.

MONADE, }

MONARCH, mōn'-nūr-k. f. A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mō-nār-kāl. a. Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mō-nār-ký-kāl. a. Vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mōn'-nār-kīze. v. n. To play the king.

MON

MONARCHY, mōn'-nār-ký. f. The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mōn'-nās-tēr-rý. f. House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mō-nās'-tík. } a.

MONASTICAL, mō-nās'-tý- } Religiously reclusive.

MONASTICALLY, mō-nās'-tý-kāl-ly. ad. Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mūn'-dā. f. The second day of the week.

MONEY, mūn'-ny. f. Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mūn'-ny-bāg. f. A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mūn'-ny-tshān-dzhūr. f. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mūn'-nyd. a. Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mūn'-ny-līs. a. Wanting money, penniless.

MONEYMATTER, mūn'-ny-māt-tūr. f. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYS CRIVENER, mūn'-ny-skřiv-nūr. f. One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mūn'-ny-wurt. f. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mūn'-nyz-wurt. f. Something valuable.

MONGER, mūng'-gūr. f. A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mūng'-gril. a. Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mōn'-nīsh. v. a. To admonish.

MONISHER, mōn'-nīsh-ūr. f. An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, mō-nīsh-ūn. f. Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, mōn'-ny-tūr. f. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school, commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mōn'-ny-tūr-rý. a. Conveying useful instructions, giving admonition.

MONITORY, mōn'-ny-tūr-rý. f. Admonition, warning.

MONK, mūnk'. f. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, mūnk'-ký. f. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY,

- MONKERY, mŭnk'-kŭr-ý. f. The monastick life.
- MONKHOOD, mŭnk'-hŭd. f. The character of a monk.
- MONKISH, mŭnk'-kŭsh. a. Monastick, pertaining to monks.
- MONK'S-HOOD, mŭnks'-hŭd. f. A plant.
- MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭnks'-rŭb-ŭrb. f. A species of dock.
- MONOCHORD, mŭn'-nŭ-kŭrd. f. An instrument of one string.
- MONOCULAR, mŭnŭ-nŭk'-kŭ-lŭr. } a.
- MONOCULOUS, mŭnŭ-nŭk'-kŭ-lŭs. } One-eyed.
- MONODY, mŭn'-nŭ-dý. f. A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.
- MONOGAMIST, mŭnŭ-nŭg'-gŭ-mŭst. f. One who disallows second marriages.
- MONOGAMY, mŭnŭ-nŭg'-gŭ-mý. f. Marriage of one wife.
- MONOGRAM, mŭn'-nŭ-grŭm. f. A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.
- MONOLOGUE, mŭn'-nŭ-lŭg. f. A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.
- MONOME, mŭn'-nŭm. f. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.
- MONOPETALOUS, mŭnŭ-nŭ-pŕt'-tŭl-lŭs. a. It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
- MONOPOLIST, mŭnŭ-nŭp'-pŭ-lŭst. f. One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
- To MONOPOLIZE, mŭnŭ-nŭp'-pŭ-lŭze. v. a. To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
- MONOPOLY, mŭnŭ-nŭp'-pŭ-lý. f. The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.
- MONOPTOTE, mŭn'-nŭp-tŭte. f. Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.
- MONOSTICH, mŭnŭ-nŭs'-tŭk. f. A composition of one verse.
- MONOSYLLABICAL, mŭnŭ-nŭ-sŭl-lŭb'-ý-kŭl. a. Consisting of words of one syllable.
- MONOSYLLABLE, mŭnŭ-nŭ-sŭl-lŭbl. f. A word of only one syllable.
- MONOTONY, mŭnŭ-nŭt'-tŭ-ný. f. Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.
- MONSIEUR, mŭn-sŕr. f. A term of reproach for a Frenchman.
- MONSOON, mŭn-sŭn. f. Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically.
- MONSTER, mŭn'-stŭr. f. Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.
- To MONSTER, mŭn'-stŭr. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not used.
- MONSTROSITY, mŭnŭ-stŕŭs'-sŭt-ý. f. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.
- MONSTROUS, mŭn'-stŭs. a. Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous; shocking, hateful.
- MONSTROUS, mŭn'-stŭs. ad. Exceedingly, very much.
- MONSTROUSLY, mŭns'-stŭf-lý. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.
- MONSTROUSNESS, mŭns'-stŭf-nŭs. f. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.
- MONTH, mŭnth. f. One of the twelve principal divisions of the year, as set down in the calendar; the space of four weeks.
- MONTH'S MIND, mŭnthŭs'-mŭnd. f. Longing desire.
- MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lý. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.
- MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lý. ad. Once in a month.
- MONUMENT, mŭn'-nŭ-mŕnt. f. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.
- MONUMENTAL, mŭnŭ-nŭ-mŕn'-tŭl. a. Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.
- MOOD, mŭd. f. The form of an argument; stile of musick; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.
- MOODY, mŭd'-ý. a. Angry, out of humour.
- MOON, mŭn. f. The changing luminary of the night; a month.
- MOON-BEAM, mŭnŭ-bŕm. f. Rays of lunar light.
- MOON-CALF, mŭnŭ-kŭf. f. A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.
- MOON-EYED, mŭnŭ-ýd. a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.
- MOONFERN, mŭnŭ-fŕn. f. A plant.
- MOONFISH, mŭnŭ-fŭsh. f. Moonfish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.
- MOONLESS, mŭnŭ-lŭs. a. Not enlightened by the moon.
- MOONLIGHT, mŭnŭ-lŭte. f. The light afforded by the moon.
- MOONLIGHT, mŭnŭ-lŭte. a. Illuminated by the moon.
- MOONSHINE, mŭnŭ-shŭne. f. The lustre of the moon.
- MOONSHINE, mŭnŭ-shŭne. } a. Il-
- MOONSHINY, mŭnŭ-shŭn-ý. } lumina-
- MOONSTRUCK, mŭnŭ-strŭk. a. Lunatick, affected by the moon.
- MOON-TREFOIL, mŭnŭ-trŕf-foil. f. A plant.
- MOONWORT, mŭnŭ-wŭrt. f. Stationflower, honesty.
- MOONY, mŭnŭ-ný. a. Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.
- MOOR, mŭr. f. A marsh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watry grounds; a negro, a black-a-moor.
- To MOOR, mŭr. v. a. To fasten by anchors or otherwise.
- To MOOR, mŭr. v. n. To be fixed, to be stationed.
- MOORCOCK, mŭr-kŭk. f. The male of the moorhen.
- MOORHEN, mŭr-hŕn. f. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.
- MOORISH, mŭr-ŭsh. a. Fenny, marshy, watry.
- MOORLAND, mŭr-lŭnd. f. Marsh, fen, watry ground.
- MOORSTONE, mŭr-stŕne. f. A species of granite.
- MOORY, mŭr-ý. a. Marshy, fenny.
- MOOSE, mŭs. f. A large American deer.
- To MOOT, mŭt. v. a. To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.
- MOOT CASE or POINT, mŭt-kŭse. f. A point or case unsettled and disputable.
- MOOTED, mŭt-ýd. a. Plucked up by the root.
- MOOTER, mŭt-tŭr. f. A disputer of moot points.
- MOP, mŭp. f. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To MOP, móp'. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To MOP, móp'. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

To MOPE, móp'pe. v. n. To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, móp'pe. v. a. To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, móp'pe-íde. a. Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, móp'-pít. } f. A puppet

MOPSEY, móp'-fý. } made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, móp'-pús. f. A drone, a dreamer, a dull, spiritless creature. A cant word from To MOPE.

MORAL, mór'-rúl. a. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in general business of life.

MORAL, mór'-úl. f. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mór'-úl. v. n. To moralise, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mór'-rál-íst. f. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mór'-rál-ly-tý. f. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To MORALIZE, mór'-rá-líze. v. a. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALIZE, mór'-rá-líze. v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, mór'-rá-lí-zúr. f. He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mór'-rél-ý. ad. In the ethical sense according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mór'-rúlz. f. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mór-rás'. f. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mór'-bíde. a. Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mór'-bíde-nís. f. State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, mór-bíf'-fý-kál. } a.

MORBIFICK, mór-bíf'-fík. } Causing diseases.

MORBOSE, mór-bó'se. a. Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mór-bós'-sít-tý. f. Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mór-dá'-shús. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mór-dás'-sít-ý. f. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mór-dý-kánt. a. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mór-dý-ká'-shún. f. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mór'e. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mór'e. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a second time, as once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer existing.

MORE, mór'e. f. A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mór-rél'. f. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mór're-lánd. f. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mór-ó'-vúr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mór-rídzh'-ér-ús. a. Obedient, obsequious.

MORION, mór'-ryún. f. A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mór-rís'-kó. f. A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

MORN, mór'n. f. The first part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mór'-níng. f. The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING-GOWN, mór'-níng-gow'n. f. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mór'-níng-stár. f. The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

MOROSE, mór-ró'se. a. Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.

MOROSELY, mór-ró'se-ly. ad. Sourly, peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mór-ró'se-nís. f. Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mór-rós'-sít-tý. f. Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.

MORPHEW, mór'-fú. f. A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mór'-rís-dáns. f. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mór'-rís-dán-súr. f. One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mór'-ró. f. The day after the present day; To-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mór'se. f. A sea-horse.

MORSEL, mór-síl. f. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mór-shúr. f. The act of biting.

MORT, mór't. f. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mór'-tál. a. Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.

MORTAL, mór'-tál. f. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mór-tál-lít-tý. f. Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death, power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mór-tál-ý. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mór'-túr. f. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mór'-túr. f. Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mór'-gídzh. f. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mór'-gídzh. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mór-gá-dzhé'. f. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mór'-gá-dzhúr. f. He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mór-tíf'-fér-rús. a. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, mór-tý-fý-ká'-shún. f. The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, mór-tý-fý. v. a. To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To MORTIFY, mór-tí-fý. v. n. To gan-

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gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.
MORTISE, mǎ'r-tis. f. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.
To MORTISE, mǎ'r-tis. v. a. To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.
MORTMAIN, mǎ'rt-mǎn. f. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.
MORTUARY, mǎ'r-tǔ-ér-rý. f. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.
MOSAICK, mǒ-zǎ'-ík. a. Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.
MOSCHETTO, mǒs-kě'-tǒ. f. A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies.
MOSQUE, mǒsk'. f. A Mahometan temple.
MOSS, mǒs'. f. A plant.
To MOSS, mǒs'. v. a. To cover with moss.
MOSSINESS, mǒs'-sý-nis. f. The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.
MOSSY, mǒs'-sý. a. Overgrown with moss.
MOST, mǒft. a. the superlative of **MORE**. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.
MOST, mǒft. ad. The particle noting the superlative degree, as, the most incentive; in the greatest degree.
MOST, mǒft. f. The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree, the greatest quantity.
MOSTICK, mǒs'-tik. f. A painter's staff.
MOSTLY, mǒft-lý. ad. For the greatest part.
MOSTWHAT, mǒft-hwǒt. ad. For the most part. Not used.
MOTATION, mǒ-tǎ'-shún. f. Act of moving.
MOTE, mǒ'te. f. A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.
MOTE, mǒ'te. for **MIGHT**. Obsolete.
MOTH, mǒth. f. A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.
MOTHEATEN, mǒth-é'tn. a. Eaten by moths.
MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. f. A woman that has borne a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has

produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concentered.
MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. a. Had at a birth, native.
To MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. v. a. To gather concretion.
MOTHER OF PEARL, mǔth'-thúr-ǒv-pér'l'. A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.
MOTHERHOOD, mǔth'-thúr-húd. f. The office, state, or character, of a mother.
MOTHERLESS, mǔth'-thúr-lis. a. Destitute of a mother.
MOTHERLY, mǔth'-thúr-lý. a. Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.
MOTHERWORT, mǔth'-thúr-wúrt. f. A plant.
MOTHERY, mǔth'-thúr-y. a. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: used of liquors.
MOTHMULLEIN, mǒth-múl'-lín. f. A plant.
MOTHWORT, mǒth'-wúrt. f. An herb.
MOTHY, mǒth'-thý. a. Full of moths.
MOTION, mǒ'-shún. f. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture, action; tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.
MOTIONLESS, mǒ'-shún-lis. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.
MOTIVE, mǒ'-tív. a. Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.
MOTIVE, mǒ'-tív. f. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.
MOTLEY, mǒt'-lý. a. Mingled of various colours.
MOTOR, mǒ'-tór. f. A mover.
MOTORY, mǒ'-túr-rý. a. Giving motion.
MOTTO, mǒt'-tǒ. f. A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.
To MOVE, mǒ'v. v. a. To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir

passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.
To MOVE, mǒ'v. v. n. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.
MOVEABLE, mǒ'v-ábl. a. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.
MOVEABLES, mǒ'v-áblz. f. Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.
MOVEABLENESS, mǒ'v-ábl-nis. f. Mobility, possibility to be moved.
MOVEABLY, mǒ'v-á-blý. ad. So as it may be moved.
MOVELESS, mǒ'v-lis. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.
MOVEMENT, mǒ'v-mént. f. Manner of moving; motion.
MOVENT, mǒ'-vént. a. Moving.
MOVER, mǒ'-vúr. f. The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves, or stands not still; a proposer.
MOVING, mǒ'-vǐng. part. a. Pathetic, touching, adapted to affect the passions.
MOVINGLY, mǒ'-vǐng-lý. ad. Pathetically, in such a manner as to seize the passions.
MOULD, mǒ'ld. f. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.
To MOULD, mǒ'ld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.
To MOULD, mǒ'ld. v. a. To cover with mould.
To MOULD, mǒ'ld. v. a. To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, To mould bread.
MOULDABLE, mǒ'ld-ábl. a. What may be moulded.
MOULDER, mǒl'-dúr. f. He who moulds.
To MOULDER, mǒl'-dúr. v. n. To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.
To MOULDER, mǒl'-dúr. v. a. To turn to dust.
MOULDINESS, mǒl'-dý-nis. f. The state of being mouldy.
MOULDING, mǒl'-dǐng. f. Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.
MOULDWARP, mǒ'ld-wárp. f. A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.
MOULDY, mǒl'-dý. a. Overgrown with concretions.
To MOULT, mǒ'lt. v. n. To shed or

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or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

To MOUNCH, mou'ntsh. v. a. To eat. Obsolete.

MOUND, mou'nd. f. Any thing raised to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, mount'. f. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. n. To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to rise in value.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. a. To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, To mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; To mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; To mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tin. f. A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tin. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, moun-tin'-nēr. f. An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

MOUNTAINOUS, mou'n-tin-nūs. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mou'n-tin-nūs-nis. f. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mou'n-tin-pā'rs-lī. f. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mou'n-tin-rō'ze. f. A plant.

MOUNTANT, mou'n-tānt. a. Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tē-bānk. f. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tē-bānk. v. a. To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

MOUNTER, mou'n-tūr. f. One that mounts.

MOUNTING, mou'n-tīng. f. The ornaments that raise and set off a work.

MOUNTY, mou'n-tī. f. The rise of a hawk.

To MOURN, mō'rn. v. n. To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

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To MOURN, mō'rn. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mō'r-nūr. f. One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mō'rn-fūl. a. Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mō'rn-fūl-lī. ad. Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mō'rn-fūl-nīs. f. Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mō'r-nīng. f. Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mō'r-nīng-lī. ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, mou's. f. plural MICE. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn fields.

To MOUSE, mou'z. v. n. To catch mice.

MOUSE HOLE, mou's-hōle. f. Small hole.

MOUSER, mou'-zūr. f. One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mou's-tāle. f. An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mou's-trāp. f. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mou'th. f. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; Distortion of the mouth, wry face; Down in the Mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, mou'th. v. n. To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mou'th. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, mou'thd. a. Furnished with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mou'th-frēnd. f. One who professes friendship without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mou'th-fūl. f. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mou'th-ōn-nūr. f. Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

MUC

MOUTHLESS, mou'th-līs. a. Without a mouth.

MOW, mow'. f. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, mō'. v. a. To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To MOW, mow'. v. a. To put in a mow.

MOW, mow'. f. Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To MOWBURN, mow'-būrn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mō'-ūr. f. One who cuts with a scythe.

MOXA, mōk'-sā. f. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, mō'l. f. A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

MUCH, mūtsh'. a. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, mūtsh'. ad. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, mūtsh'. f. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burthen; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, mūtsh'-āt-wōn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, mūtsh'-whōt. ad. Nearly. Little used.

MUCID, mū'-sīd. a. Slimy, musty.

MUCIDNESS, mū'-sīd-nīs. f. Sliminess, mustiness.

MUCILAGE, mū'-sī-lāzh. f. A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū'-sīl-lāzh'-līn-ūs. a. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mūk'. f. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a Muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, mūk'. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, mūk'-līn-dūr. f. A handkerchief. Not used.

MUCKHILL, mūk'-hīl. f. A dung-hill.

MUCKINESS, mūk'-kī-nīs. f. Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mūk'l. a. Much. Obsolete.

MUCK-

M U L

MUCKSWEAT, mŭk'-swĕt. f. Profuse sweat.
 MUCKWORM, mŭk'-wŭrm. f. A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.
 MUCKY, mŭk'-kŷ. a. Nasty, filthy.
 MUCOUS, mŭ'-kŭs. a. Slimy, viscous.
 MUCOUSNESS, mŭ'-kŭf-nĭs. f. Slime, viscosity.
 MUCULENT, mŭ'-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Viscous, slimy.
 MUCUS, mŭ'-kŭs. f. The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.
 MUD, mŭd'. f. The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.
 To MUD, mŭd'. v. a. To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.
 MUDDILY, mŭd'-dŷ-lŷ. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.
 MUDDINESS, mŭd'-dŷ-nĭs. f. Turbidity, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.
 To MUDDLE, mŭd'l. v. a. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.
 MUDDY, mŭd'-dŷ. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.
 To MUDDY, mŭd'-dŷ. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.
 MUDSUCKER, mŭd'-sŭk-kŭr. f. A sea fowl.
 MUDWALL, mŭd'-wāl. f. A wall built without mortar.
 MUDWALLED, mŭd'-wāld. a. Having a mudwall.
 To MUE, mŭ'. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.
 MUFF, mŭf'. f. A soft cover for the hands in winter.
 To MUFFLE, mŭf'l. v. a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.
 MUFFLER, mŭf'-flŭr. f. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.
 MUFTI, mŭf'-tŷ. f. The high priest of the Mahometans.
 MUG, mŭg'. f. A cup to drink out of.
 MUGGY, mŭg'-gŷ. } a. Moist,
 MUGGISH, mŭg'-gĭsh. } damp.
 MUGHOUSE, mŭg'-hous. f. An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.
 MUGIENT, mŭ'-dzhĕnt. a. Bellowing.
 MULATTO, mŭ-lāt'-tŭ. f. One begot between a white and black.

M U L

MULBERRY, mŭl'-bĕr-rŷ. f. Tree and fruit.
 MULCT, mŭlkt'. f. A fine, a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.
 To MULCT, mŭlkt'. v. a. To punish with fine or forfeiture.
 MULE, mŭl. f. An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.
 MULETEER, mŭ-lĕt-tĕ'r. f. Mule-driver, horse-boy.
 MULIEBRITY, mŭ-lyĕb'-brŷ-tŷ. f. Womanhood, the contrary to virility.
 To MULL, mŭl'. v. a. To soften, as wine when burnt or softened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.
 MULLAR, mŭl'-lŭr. f. A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.
 MULLEIN, mŭl'-lĭn. f. A plant.
 MULLET, mŭl'-lĭt. f. A sea fish.
 MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'-lŷ-grŭbz. f. Twisting of the guts.
 MULSE, mŭls'. f. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
 MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-āng'-gŭ-lĕr. a. Many cornered, having many corners, polygonal.
 MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-āng'-gŭ-lĕr-lŷ. ad. Polygonally, with many corners.
 MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-āng'-gŭ-lĕr-nĭs. f. The state of being polygonal.
 MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-tŷ-kāp'-shŭ-lār. a. Divided into many partitions or cells.
 MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-tŷ-fā'-ryŭs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.
 MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-tŷ-fā'-ryŭf-lŷ. ad. With multiplicity.
 MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-tŷ-fā'-ryŭs-nĭs. f. Multiplied diversity.
 MULTIFORM, mŭl-tŷ-fŏrm. a. Having various shapes or appearances.
 MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-tŷ-fā'r-mŷ-tŷ. f. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
 MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tŷ-lāt'-tĕr-āl. a. Having many sides.
 MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'-lŭ-kwŭs. a. Very talkative.
 MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tŷ-nŏm'-mŷ-nāl. a. Having many names.
 MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tŷ-pā-rŭs. a. Bringing many at a birth.

M U L

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'-tŷ-pĕd. f. An insect with many feet.
 MULTIPLE, mŭl'-tĭpl. f. A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the Multiple of three, containing it three times.
 MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl-tŷ-plĭ'-ābl. a. Capable of being multiplied.
 MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl-tŷ-plĭ'-ābl-nĭs. f. Capacity of being multiplied.
 MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'-tŷ-plŷ-kābl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
 MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ-kānd'. f. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.
 MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ-kĕt. a. Consisting of more than one.
 MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ-kā-shŭn. f. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.
 MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ-kā-tŭr. f. The number by which another number is multiplied.
 MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tŷ-plĭs'-sĭt-tŷ. f. More than one of the same kind; state of being many.
 MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tŷ-plĭh'-ŭs. a. Manifold. Obsolete.
 MULTIPLIER, mŭl-tŷ-plĭ-ŭr. f. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplier in arithmetick.
 To MULTIPLY, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ. v. n. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.
 To MULTIPLY, mŭl-tŷ-plŷ. v. n. To grow in number; to increase themselves.
 MULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tŷ-pŏ-tĕnt. a. Having manifold power.
 MULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tŷ-prĕ-zĕns. f. The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.
 MULTISILICOUS, mŭl-tŷ-sĭl-lŷ-kwŭs. a. The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.
 MULTISONOUS, mŭl-tĭs'-sŏ-nŭs. a. Having many sounds.
 MULTITUDE, mŭl-tŷ-tŭd. f. Many, more than one; a great number.

M U N

ber, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.
MULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tŭ-tshŏ'-dŭn-ŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.
MULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tŭv'-vā-gānt. }
MULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tŭv'-vā-gŭs. } a. That wanders or strays much abroad.
MULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tŭv'-vŭ-ŭs. a. Having many ways, manifold.
MULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'-kŭ-lŭr. a. Having more eyes than two.
MUM, mŭm'. interject. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.
MUM, mŭm'. f. Ale brewed with wheat.
To MUMBLE, mŭm'-bl. v. n. To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.
To MUMBLE, mŭm'-bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.
MUMBLER, mŭm'-blŭr. f. One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.
MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'-bling-ly. ad. With inarticulate utterance.
To MUMM, mŭm'. v. a. To mask, to frolic in disguise. Obsolete.
MUMMER, mŭm'-mŭr. f. A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.
MUMMERY, mŭm'-mŭr-rŭ. f. Masking, frolic in masks, foolery.
MUMMY, mŭm'-mŭ. f. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.
To MUMP, mŭmp'. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.
MUMPER, mŭm'-pŭr. f. A beggar.
MUMPS, mŭmps'. f. Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.
To MUNCH, mŭntsh'. v. a. To chew by great mouthfuls.
MUNCHER, mŭn'-tshŭr. f. One that munches.
MUNDANE, mŭn'-dāne. a. Belonging to the world.
MUNDATION, mŭn'-dā'-shŭn. f. The act of cleansing.
MUNDATORY, mŭn'-dā-tŭr-rŭ. a. Having the power to cleanse.
MUNDICK, mŭn'-dik. f. A kind of

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marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.
MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dŭ-fŭ-kā'-shŭn. f. Cleansing any body.
MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dŭf'-fŭ-kā-tŭv. a. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.
To MUNDIFY, mŭn'-dŭ-fŭ. v. a. To cleanse, to make clean.
MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dŭv'-vā-gānt. a. Wandering through the world.
MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng'-gŭs. f. Stinking tobacco.
MUNERARY, mŭ'-nēr-rēr-ŭ. a. Having the nature of a gift.
MUNGREL, mŭng'-grŭl. f. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.
MUNGREL, mŭng'-grŭl. a. Generated between different natures, base-born, degenerate.
MUNICIPAL, mŭ-nŭs'-sŭ-pāl. a. Belonging to a corporation.
MUNIFICENCE, mŭ-nŭf'-fŭ-sēns. f. Liberality, the act of giving.
MUNIFICENT, mŭ-nŭf'-fŭ-sēnt. a. Liberal, generous.
MUNIFICENTLY, mŭ-nŭf'-fŭ-sēnt-ly. ad. Liberally, generously.
MUNIMENT, mŭ'-nŭ-mēnt. f. Fortification, strong hold; support, defence. Not used.
To MUNITE, mŭ-nŭ'te. v. a. To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.
MUNITION, mŭ-nŭsh'-ŭn. f. Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.
MUNNION, mŭn'-nyŭn. f. Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame.
MURAGE, mŭ'-rŭzh. f. Money paid to keep walls in repair.
MURAL, mŭ'-rāl. a. Pertaining to a wall.
MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. f. The act of killing a man unlawfully.
To MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.
MURDERER, mŭr'-dēr-rŭr. f. One who has shed human blood unlawfully.
MURDERESS, mŭr'-dēr-ŭs. f. A woman that commits murder.
MURDERMENT, mŭr'-dŭr-mēnt. f. The act of killing unlawfully.
MURDEROUS, mŭr'-dŭr-rŭs. a. Bloody, guilty of murder.
MURE, mŭr'. f. A wall. Not in use.
MURENGER, mŭ'-rŭn-dzhŭr. f. An overseer of a wall.

M U S

MURIATICK, mŭ-rŭ-āt'-tik. a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.
MURK, mŭrk'. f. Darkness, want of light.
MURKY, mŭr'-kŭ. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.
MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. f. A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.
To MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. v. n. To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.
MURMURER, mŭr'-mŭr-rŭr. f. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.
MURRAIN, mŭr'-rŭn. f. The plague in cattle.
MURREY, mŭr'-rŭ. a. Darkly red.
MURRION, mŭr'-ryŭn. f. A helmet, a casque.
MUSCADEL, mŭs'-kā-dēl. }
MUSCADINE, mŭs'-kā-dŭne. } f. A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.
MUSCAT, mŭs'-kāt. f. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.
MUSCLE, mŭs'l. f. A fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motion; a bivalve shell fish.
MUSCOSITY, mŭs'-kŏs'-sŭt-ŭ. f. Mossiness.
MUSCULAR, mŭs'-kŭ-lēr. a. Performed by muscles.
MUSCULARITY, mŭs'-kŭ-lār-rŭt-ŭ. f. The state of having muscles.
MUSCULOUS, mŭs'-kŭ-lŭs. a. Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.
MUSE, mŭ'z. f. One of the nine sister goddesses who in the heathen mythology are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.
MUSE, mŭ'z. f. Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.
To MUSE, mŭ'z. v. n. To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.
MUSEFUL, mŭ'z-fŭl. a. Deep thinking.
MUSER, mŭ'-zŭr. f. One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.
MUSEUM, mŭ-zē'-ŭm. f. A repository of learned curiosities.
MUSHROOM, mŭsh'-rŏm. f. Mushrooms are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill.
MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭsh'-rŏm-stŏne. f. A kind of fossil.
MUSICK,

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MUSICK, mû'-zîk. f. The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.
 MUSICAL, mû'-zý-kál. a. Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.
 MUSICALLY, mû'-zý-kál-lý. ad. Harmoniously, with sweet sound.
 MUSICALNESS, mû'-zý-kál-nîs. f. Harmony.
 MUSICIAN, mû'-zîsh'-ûn. f. One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.
 MUSICK-MASTER, mû'-sîk-mâs-tûr. f. One who teaches musick.
 MUSK, mûsk'. f. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.
 MUSK, mûsk'. f. Grape hyacinth or grape flower.
 MUSKAPPLE, mûsk'-âpl. f. A kind of apple.
 MUSKCAT, mûsk'-kât. f. The animal from which musk is got.
 MUSKCHERRY, mûsk'-tshér-ry. f. A sort of cherry.
 MUSKET, mûs'-kîr. f. A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.
 MUSKETEER, mûs'-kê-têr. f. A soldier whose weapon is his musket.
 MUSKETOON, mûs'-kê-tô'n. f. A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.
 MUSKINESS, mûs'-ký-nîs. f. The scent of musk.
 MUSKMELON, mûsk'-mél-lûn. f. A fragrant melon.
 MUSKPEAR, mûsk'-pêr. f. A fragrant pear.
 MUSKROSE, mûsk'-rôze. f. A rose so called from its fragrance.
 MUSKY, mûs'-ký. a. Fragrant, sweet of scent.
 MUSLIN, mûz'-lîn. f. A fine stuff made of cotton.
 MUSS, mûs'. f. A scramble. Obsolete.
 MUSSITATION, mûs'-fý-tâ'-shûn. f. Murmur, grumble.
 MUSSULMAN, mûs'-sûl-mân. f. A Mahometan believer.
 MUST, mûst'. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.
 MUST, mûst'. f. New wine, new wort.
 To MUST, mûst'. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.
 To MUST, mûst'. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mûs'-tâsh'. f. Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.
 MUSTARD, mûs'-tûrd. f. A plant.
 To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. v. n. To assemble in order to form an army.
 To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.
 MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. f. A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as, a Muster of peacocks; To pass Muster, to be allowed.
 MUSTER-BOOK, mûs'-tûr-bûk. f. A book in which the forces are registered.
 MUSTERMASTER, mûs'-tûr-mâs-tûr. f. One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.
 MUSTER-ROLL, mûs'-tûr-rôl. f. A register of forces.
 MUSTILY, mûs'-tý-lý. ad. Mouldily.
 MUSTINESS, mûs'-tý-nîs. f. Mould, damp, foulness.
 MUSTY, mûs'-tý. a. Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.
 MUTABILITY, mû-tâ-bîl'-lý-tý. f. Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.
 MUTABLE, mû-tâbl. a. Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.
 MUTABLENESS, mû-tâbl-nîs. f. Changeableness, uncertainty.
 MUTATION, mû-tâ'-shûn. f. Change, alteration.
 MUTE, mû't. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.
 MUTE, mû't. f. One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.
 To MUTE, mû't. v. n. To dung as birds.
 MUTELY, mû't-lý. ad. Silently, not vocally.
 To MUTILATE, mû-tîl-lâte. v. a. To deprive of some essential part.
 MUTILATION, mû-tý-lâ'-shûn. f. Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
 MUTINE, mû-tîn. f. A mutineer. Not used.
 MUTINEER, mû-tîn-nêr. f. A mover of sedition.
 MUTINOUS, mû-tîn-nûs. a. Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
 MUTINOUSLY, mû-tîn-nûs-lý. ad. Seditiously, turbulently.
 MUTINOUSNESS, mû-tîn-nûs-nîs. f. Seditiousness, turbulence.
 To MUTINY, mû-tî-ný. v. n. To rise against authority, to make insurrection.

MUTINY, mû-tî-ný. f. Insurrection, sedition.
 To MUTTER, mû't-tûr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur.
 To MUTTER, mû't-tûr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.
 MUTTER, mû't-tûr. f. Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.
 MUTTERER, mû't-têr-rûr. f. Grumbler, murmurer.
 MUTTERINGLY, mû't-tûr-rîng-lý. ad. With a low voice; indistinctly.
 MUTTON, mû't'n. f. The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.
 MUTTONFIST, mû't'n-fîl'. f. A hand large and red.
 MUTUAL, mû-tshû-âl. a. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
 MUTUALLY, mû-tshû-âl-lý. ad. Reciprocally, in return.
 MUTUALITY, mû-tshû-âl-lý-tý. f. Reciprocation.
 MUZZLE, mûz'l. f. The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.
 To MUZZLE, mûz'l. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not used.
 To MUZZLE, mûz'l. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.
 MY, mý or mý. pronoun possessive. Belonging to me.
 MYOGRAPHY, mý-ôg'-grâ-fý. f. A description of the muscles.
 MYOLOGY, mý-ôl'-lô-dzhý. f. The description and doctrine of the muscles.
 MYOPY, mý-ô-pý. f. Shortness of sight.
 MYRIAD, mýr'-ryád. f. The number of ten thousand; proverbially any great number.
 MYRMIDON, mêr'-mý-dûn. f. Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.
 MYROBALAN, mî-rôb'-â-lân. f. A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.
 MYROPOLIST, mý-rôp'-pô-lîst. f. One who sells unguents.
 MYRRH, mêr'. f. A precious kind of gum.
 MYRRHINE, mêr'-rîne. a. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.
 MYRTIFORM, mêr'-tý-fârm. a. Having the shape of a myrtle.
 MYRTLE, mêr'tl. f. A fragrant tree.
 MYSELF, mý-sêlf'. f. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myself do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

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MYSTAGOGUE, mîs'-tâ-gôg. f. One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mîf-tê'-ry-ârk. f. One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mîf-tê'-ryûs. a. Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mîf-tê'-ryûf-lý. ad. In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mîf-tê'-ryûf-nîs. f. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mîs'-tê-rîze. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mîs'-tê-ry. f. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mîs'-tý-kâl. } a. Sa-
MYSTICK, mîs'-tík. } credly
obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mîs'-tý-kâl-lý. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mîs'-tý-kâl-nîs.

f. Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mý-thô-lôdzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the explanation of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mý-thô-lôdzh'-ý-kél-lý. ad. In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mý-thôl'-lô-dzhîst. f. A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mý-thôl'-lô-dzhîze. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mý-thôl'-lô-dzhý. f. System of fables.

N.

NAK

NAP

NAR

To NAB, nâb'. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NABOB, nâ-bôb'. f. A viceroy or governor in one of the provinces of the empire of the Great Mogul; one who has acquired a large fortune in the East Indies.

NADIR, nâ'-dêr. f. The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, nâg'. f. A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIAD, nâ'-yâd. f. One of the fabulous nymphs supposed to haunt rivers and fountains.

NAIL, nâ'le. f. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nâ'le. v. a. To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nâ'-lûr. f. A nail-maker.

NAKED, nâ'-kîd. a. Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nâ'-kîd-lý. ad. Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nâ'-kîd-nîs. f. Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAME, nâ'me. f. The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

To NAME, nâ'me. v. a. To discriminate by a particular appellation; to mention by name; to specify, to nominate; to utter, to mention.

NAMELESS, nâ'me-lîs. a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nâ'me-lý. ad. Particularly, specially.

NAMER, nâ'-mûr. f. One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nâ'me-sâke. f. One that has the same name with another.

NAP, nâp'. f. Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

To NAP, nâp'. v. n. To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nâ'pe. f. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, nâf'-thâ. f. A kind of bitumen.

NAPKIN, nâp'-kîn. f. Clothes used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPPINESS, nâp'-py-nîs. f. The quality of having a nap.

NAPLESS, nâp'-lîs. a. Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPY, nâp'-py. a. Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, nâr-sîs'-sûs. f. A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nâr-kôr'-tîk. a. Producing torpor or stupefaction.

NARD, nâ'rd. f. Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, nâ're. f. A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nâr'-râbl. a. Capable to be told.

To NARRATE, nâr-râ'te. v. a. To relate, to tell.

NARRATION, nâr'-râ'-shân. f. Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nâr'-râ-tîv. a. Relating,

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ting, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.
NARRATIVE, nár'-rá-tív. f. A relation, an account.
NARRATIVELY, nár'-rá-tív-lý. ad. By way of relation.
NARRATOR, nár'-rá-túr. f. A teller, a relater.
To NARRIFY, nár'-rý-fý. v. a. To relate, to give account of.
NARROW, nár'-rô. a. Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.
To NARROW, nár'-rô. v. a. To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.
NARROWLY, nár'-rô-lý. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.
NARROWNESS, nár'-rô-nîs. f. Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.
NASAL, nâ'-zâl. a. Belonging to the nose.
NASTILY, nâs'-tî-lý. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.
NASTINESS, nâs'-tý-nîs. f. Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.
NASTY, nâs'-tý. a. Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.
NATAL, nâ'-tâl. a. Native, relating to nativity.
NATATION, nâ-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of swimming.
NATHLESS, nâth-lês'. ad. Nevertheless. Obsolete.
NATHMORE, nâth-mô're. ad. Never the more. Obsolete.
NATION, nâ'-shûn. f. A people distinguished from another people.
NATIONAL, nâsh'-ûn-ûl. a. Public, general; bigotted to one's own country.
NATIONALLY, nâsh'-ûn-ûl-lý. ad. With regard to the nation.
NATIONALNESS, nâsh'-ûn-ûl-nîs. f. Reference to the people in general.
NATIVE, nâ'-tív. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.
NATIVE, nâ'-tív. f. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.
NATIVENESS, nâ'-tív-nîs. f. State of being produced by nature.
NATIVITY, nâ-tív'-vý-tý. f. Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

N A U

NATURAL, nât'-tshûr-êl. a. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not far-fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a Natural death.
NATURAL, nât'-tshûr-êl. f. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.
NATURALIST, nât'-tshûr-râ lîst. f. A student in physics.
NATURALIZATION, nât'-tshûr-râ-lî-zâ'-shûn. f. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
To NATURALIZE, nât'-tshûr-râ-lîze. v. a. To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.
NATURALLY, nât'-tshûr-rêl-lý. ad. According to unassisted nature; without affection; spontaneously.
NATURALNESS, nât'-tshûr-rêl-nîs. f. The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
NATURE, nâ'-tshûr. f. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.
NAVAL, nâ'-vâl. a. Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.
NAVE, nâ'-ve. f. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.
NAVEL, nâ'-vl. f. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.
NAVELGALL, nâ'-vl-gâl. f. Navel-gall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.
NAVELSTRING, nâ'-vl-strîng. f. The ligament by which an embryo communicates with the mother or dam.
NAVELWORT, nâ'-vl-wûrt. f. An herb.
NAUGHT, nâ't. a. Bad, corrupt, worthless.
NAUGHT, nâ't. f. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written **NOUGHT**.

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NAUGHTILY, nâ'-tîl-ý. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.
NAUGHTINESS, nâ'-tý-nîs. f. Wickedness, badness.
NAUGHTY, nâ'-tý. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.
NAVIGABLE, nâv'-vý-gébl. a. Capable of being passed by ships or boats.
NAVIGABLENESS, nâv'-vý-gébl-nîs. f. Capacity to be passed in vessels.
To NAVIGATE, nâv'-vý-gâte. v. n. To sail, to pass by water.
To NAVIGATE, nâv'-vý-gâte. v. a. To pass by ships or boats.
NAVIGATION, nâv'-vý-gâ'-shûn. f. The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.
NAVIGATOR, nâv'-vý-gâ-túr. f. Sailor, seaman.
NAUMACHY, nâ'-mâ-ký. f. A mock sea-fight.
To NAUSEATE, nâ'-shâte. v. n. To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.
To NAUSEATE, nâ'-shâte. v. a. To loath, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.
NAUSEOUS, nâ'-shûs. a. Loathsome, disgusting.
NAUSEOUSLY, nâ'-shûs-lý. ad. Loathsomely, disgustfully.
NAUSEOUSNESS, nâ'-shûs-nîs. f. Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
NAUTICAL, nâ'-tý-kêl. } a. Pertaining
NAUTICK, nâ'-tîk. } to sailors.
NAUTILUS, nâ'-tîl-ûs. f. A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
NAVY, nâ'-vý. f. An assembly of ships, a fleet.
NAY, nâ'. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only so but more.
NAYWORD, nâ'-wûrd. f. The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.
NE, nâ'. ad. Neither, and not. Obsolete.
NEAF, nê'f. f. A fist. Obsolete.
To NEAL, nê'l. v. a. To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.
NEAP, nê'p. a. Low, decreescent. Used only of the tide.
NEAR, nê'r. prep. At no great distance from, close to, nigh.
NEAR, nê'r. ad. Almost; at hand, not far off.
NEAR, nê'r. a. Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.

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NEARLY, nê'r-lý. ad. At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nê'r-nîs. f. Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nê't. f. Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, nê't. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nê't-hêrd. f. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nê't-lý. ad. Elegantly, but without dignity, sprucely; cleanly.

NEATNESS, nê't-nîs. f. Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

NEATWEIGHT, nê't-wá't. f. The weight of any commodity without the package or cask.

NEB, nêb'. f. Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nêb'-bû-lâ. f. It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nêb'-bû-lûs. a. Mifty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nês'-sê-sêr-rýz. f. Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nês'-sê-sêr-rý-lý. ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, nês'-sê-sêr-rý-nîs. f. The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nês'-sê-sêr-rý. a. Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.

To NECESSITATE, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tâte. v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tâ-shûn. f. The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.

NECESSITATED, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tâ-tîd. a. In a state of want.

NECESSITOUS, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tûs. a. Pressed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tûs-nîs. f. Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nê-sê-sêr-sý-tîhód. f. Want, need.

NECESSITY, nê-sê-sêr-sít-tý. f. Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.

NEE

NECK, nêk'. f. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; On the neck, immediately after; To break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nêk'-bêf. f. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

NECKCLOATH, nêk'-klôth. f. That which men wear on their neck.

NECKHANDKERCHIEF, nêk'-hând'-kûr-tshîf. f. A handkerchief worn by women about the neck.

NECKLACE, nêk'-lê-s. f. An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nêk'-krô-mân-sûr. f. An inchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nêk'-krô-mân-sý. f. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nêk'-tûr. f. The supposed drink of the gods; a medical drink exceedingly pleasant.

NECTARED, nêk'-têrd. a. Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nêk'-tâ-ryûs. a. Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nêk'-têr-rîne. a. Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nêk'-têr-în. f. A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nê'd. f. Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

To NEED, nê'd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, nê'd. v. n. To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

NEEDER, nê'-dûr. f. One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nê'd-fûl. a. Necessary, indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nê'd-fûl-lý. ad. Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nê'd-fûl-nîs. f. Necessity.

NEEDILY, nê'-dý-lý. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nê'-dý-nîs. f. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nê'dl. f. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which in the mariners

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compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLE-FISH, nê'dl-fîsh. f. A kind of sea fish.

NEEDLE-FUL, nê'dl-fûl. f. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nê'dl-mâ-kûr. f. He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nê'dl-wûrk. f. The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESS, nê'd-lîs. a. Unnecessary, not requisite.

NEEDLESSLY, nê'd-lêf-lý. ad. Unnecessarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nê'd-lêf-nîs. f. Unnecessariness.

NEEDMENT, nê'd-mênt. f. Something necessary. Obsolete.

NEEDS, nê'dz. ad. Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

NEEDY, nê'-dý. a. Poor, necessitous.

NE'ER, nê'r. For NEVER.

To NEESE, nê'z. v. n. To sneeze. Obsolete.

NEF, nêf'. f. The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nê-fâ-ryûs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nê-gâ'-shûn. f. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

NEGATIVE, nêg'-gâ-tîv. a. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nêg'-gâ-tîv. f. A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nêg'-gâ-tîv-lý. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.

To NEGLECT, nê-glêkt'. v. a. To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

NEGLECT, nê-glêkt'. f. Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nê-glêkt'-tûr. f. One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nê-glêkt'-fûl. a. Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nê-glêkt'-shûn. f. The state of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nê-glêkt'-fûl-lý. ad. With heedless inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nê-glêkt'-tîv. a. Inattentive to, or regardless of.

NEGLIGENCE, nêg'-glý-dzhêns. f. Habit

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Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
NEGLIGENT, nêg'-glý-dzhént. a. Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.
NEGLIGENTLY, nêg'-glý-dzhént-ly. ad. Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.
NEGOTIABLE, nê-gô'-shâbl. a. Capable of being negotiated.
To NEGOTIATE, nê-gô'-shét. v. n. To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.
NEGOTIATION, nê-gô'-shâ-shún. f. Treaty of business.
NEGOTIATING, nê-gô'-shét-tíng. a. Employed in negotiation.
NEGOTIATOR, nê-gô'-shâ-túr. f. One employed to treat with others.
NEGRO, nê'-grô. f. A blackmore.
NEIF, nêf. f. Fift. It is likewise written NEAF.
To NEIGH, nê'. v. n. To utter the voice of a horse.
NEIGH, nê'. f. The voice of a horse.
NEIGHBOUR, nê'-búr. f. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.
To NEIGHBOUR, nê'-búr. v. a. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, nê'-búr-húd. f. Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.
NEIGHBOURLY, nê'-búr-ly. a. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.
NEIGHBOURLY, nê'-búr-ly. ad. With social civility.
NEITHER, nê'-thúr. conjunct. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall Not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.
NEITHER, nê'-thúr. pronoun. Not either, not one nor other.
NEOPHYTE, nê'-ôfít. f. One regenerated, a convert.
NEOTERICK, nê'-ô-ter'-ík. a. Modern, novel, late.
NEPENTHE, nê-pén'-thê. f. A drug that drives away all pains.
NEPHEW, nêv'-yô. f. The son of a brother or sister.
NEPHRITICK, nê-fít'-ík. a. Belonging to the organs of urine; trou-

bled with the stone; good against the stone.
NEPOTISM, nê'-pô-tizm. f. Fondness for nephews.
NERVE, nêrv'. f. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.
NERVELESS, nêrv'-lls. a. Without strength.
NERVOUS, nêr'-vús. a. Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.
NERVY, nêr'-vý. a. Strong, vigorous.
NESCIENCE, nês'-shéns. f. Ignorance, the state of not knowing.
NEST, nêst'. f. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.
To NEST, nêst'. v. n. To build nests.
NESTEGG, nêst'-ég. f. An egg left in the nest.
To NESTLE, nêst'. v. n. To settle; to lie close and snug.
To NESTLE, nêst'. v. a. To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.
NESTLING, nêst'-líng. f. A bird taken out of the nest.
NET, nêt'. f. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.
NETHER, nêth'-úr. a. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.
NETHERMOST, nêth'-ér-múst. a. Lowest.
NETTING, nêt'-tíng. f. Any work made like a net.
NETTLE, nêtl'. f. A stinging herb well known.
To NETTLE, nêtl'. v. a. To sting, To irritate.
NETWORK, nêt'-wúrk. f. Any thing resembling the work of a net.
NEVER, nêv'-úr. ad. At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition: as, Never-ending, having no end.
NEVERTHELESS, nêv'-úr-thê-lê's. ad. Notwithstanding that.
NEUROLOGY, nû-rôl'-lô-dzhý. f. A description of the nerves.
NEUROTICK, nû-rôt'-tík. f. A remedy for disorders of the nerves.
NEUROTOMY, nû-rôt'-tô-mý. f. The anatomy of the nerves.
NEUTER, nû'-túr. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nû'-túr. f. One indifferent and unengaged.
NEUTRAL, nû'-trél. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.
NEUTRAL, nû'-trél. f. One who does not act nor engage on either side.
NEUTRALITY, nû-trál'-ít-ý. f. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.
NEUTRALLY, nû'-trál-ý. ad. Indifferently.
NEW, nû'. a. Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.
NEW, nû'. ad. This is used in composition for NEWLY.
NEWFANGLED, nû-fáng'ld. a. Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.
NEWFANGLEDNESS, nû-fáng'ld-nis. f. Vain and foolish love of novelty.
NEWEL, nû'-íl. f. The compass round which the staircase is carried.
NEWLY, nû'-ly. ad. Freshly, lately.
NEWNESS, nû'-nís. f. Freshness, novelty, state of being new.
NEWS, nû'z. f. Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.
NEWSMONGER, nû'z-múng-gúr. f. One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.
NEWSWRITER, nû'z-rí-túr. f. One who writes for the publick papers.
NEWT, nû't. f. Eft, small lizard.
NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nû'-yêr-z-gift. f. Present made on the first day of the year.
NEXT, nêkst'. a. Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.
NEXT, nêkst'. ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding.
NIB, nîb'. f. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.
NIBBED, nîbd'. a. Having a nib.
To NIBBLE, nîb'l. v. a. To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.
To NIBBLE, nîb'l. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.
NIBBLER, nîb'-lúr. f. One that bites by little at a time.
NICE, nî'se. a. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily

- easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.
- NICELY, nī'le-lý. ad. Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.
- NICENESS, nī'le-nls. f. Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.
- NICETY, nī'-fý-tý. f. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.
- NICHE, nīsh'. f. A hollow in which a statue may be placed.
- NICK, nīk'. f. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.
- To NICK, nīk'. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.
- NICKNAME, nīk'-nāme. f. A name given in scoff or contempt.
- To NICKNAME, nīk'-nāme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.
- NIDE, nīde. f. A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants.
- NIDIFICATION, nī-dý-fý-kā'-shún. f. The act of building nests.
- NIDULATION, nī-dū-lā'-shún. f. The time of remaining in the nest.
- NIECE, nēs. f. The daughter of a brother or sister.
- NIGGARD, nīg'-gērd. f. A miser, a curmudgeon.
- NIGGARD, nīg'-gērd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.
- To NIGGARD, nīg'-gērd. v. a. To stint.
- NIGGARDISH, nīg'-gēr-dīsh. a. Having some disposition to avarice.
- NIGGARDLINESS, nīg'-gērd-lý-nls. f. Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGGARDLY, nīg'-gērd-lý. a. Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.
- NIGGARDNESS, nīg'-gērd-nls. f. Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGH, nī'. prep. At no great distance from.
- NIGH, nī'. ad. Not at a great distance; to a place near.
- NIGH, nī'. a. Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective NEAR being substituted in its place.
- NIGHTLY, nī'-lý. ad. Nearly, within a little.
- NIGHNESS, nī'-nls. f. Nearness, proximity.
- NIGHT, nī'te. f. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.
- NIGHTBRAWLER, nī'te-brā-lūr. f. One who raises disturbances in the night.
- NIGHTCAP, nī'te-kāp. f. A cap worn in bed, or in undress.
- NIGHTCROW, nī'te-kīō. f. A bird that cries in the night.
- NIGHTDEW, nī'te-dū. f. Dew that wets the ground in the night.
- NIGHTDOG, nī'te-dōg. f. A dog that hunts in the night.
- NIGHTDRESS, nī'te-drēs. f. The dress worn at night.
- NIGHTED, nī'te-ld. a. Darkened, clouded, black.
- NIGHTFAREING, nī'te-fā-rīng. a. Travelling in the night.
- NIGHTFIRE, nī'te-fīre. f. Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp.
- NIGHTFLY, nī'te-flý. f. Moth that flies in the night.
- NIGHTFOUNDERED, nī'te-foundurd. f. Lost or distressed in the night.
- NIGHTGOWN, nī'te-gown. f. A loose gown used for an undress.
- NIGHTHAG, nī'te-hāg. f. Witch supposed to wander in the night.
- NIGHTINGALE, nī'te-tīn-gēl. f. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.
- NIGHTLY, nī'te-lý. ad. By night, every night.
- NIGHTLY, nī'te-lý. a. Done by night, acting by night.
- NIGHTMAN, nī'te-mān. f. One who carries away ordure in the night.
- NIGHTMARE, nī'te-māre. f. A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.
- NIGHTPIECE, nī'te-pēs. f. A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.
- NIGHTRAIL, nī'te-rāl. f. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.
- NIGHTRAVERN, nī'te-rā'vn. f. A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.
- NIGHTRULE, nī'te-rōl. f. A tumult in the night. Not used.
- NIGHTSHADE, nī'te-shāde. f. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.
- NIGHTSHINING, nī'te-shī-nīng. a. Shewing brightness in the night.
- NIGHTSHRIEK, nī'te-shrēk. f. A loud screaming in the night.
- NIGHT-TRIPPING, nī'te-trīp-pīng. a. Lightly skipping along in the night.
- NIGHTWALK, nī'te-wāk. f. Walk in the night.
- NIGHTWALKER, nī'te-wāk-ūr. f. One who roves in the night upon ill designs.
- NIGHTWARBLING, nī'te-wā'r-blīng. a. Singing in the night.
- NIGHTWARD, nī'te-wōrd. a. Approaching towards night.
- NIGHTWATCH, nī'te-wōtsh. f. A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.
- NIGRESCENT, nī-grēs-sēnt. a. Growing black.
- NIGRIFICATION, nī'-grý-fý-kā'-shún. f. The act of making black.
- To NILL, nīl'. v. a. Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.
- To NIM, nīm'. v. a. To steal. A low word.
- NIMBLE, nīm'bl. a. Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.
- NIMBLENESS, nīm'bl-nls. f. Quickness, activity, speed.
- NIMBLEWITTED, nīm'bl-wīt-tīd. a. Quick, eager to speak.
- NIMBLY, nīm'-blý. ad. Quickly, speedily, actively.
- NIMMER, nīm'-mūr. f. A thief, a pilferer. A low word.
- NINCOMPOOP, nīn-kūm-pōp'. f. A fool, a trifler.
- NINE, nīne. f. One more than eight.
- NINEFOLD, nī'ne-fōld. f. Nine times.
- NINEPENNY, nī'ne-pēnse. f. A silver coin valued at ninepence.
- NINEPINS, nī'ne-pīnz. f. A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.
- NINESCORE, nī'ne-skōre. a. Nine times twenty.
- NINETEEN, nī'ne-tēn. a. Nine and ten.
- NINETEENTH, nī'ne-tēnth. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.
- NINETIETH, nī'ne-týth. a. The tenth nine times told.
- NINETY, nī'ne-tý. a. Nine times ten.
- NINNY, nīn'-ny. f. A fool, a simpleton.
- NINNYHAMMER, nīn'-ny-hām-mūr. f. A simpleton.
- NINTH, nīnth. a. Next in order to the eighth.
- To NIP, nīp'. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch

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pinch as frost; to vex, to bite; to taunt sarcastically.
NIP, níp'. f. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.
NIPPER, níp'-púr. f. A satirist. Not in use.
NIPPERS, níp'-púr. f. Small pin-cers.
NIPPINGLY, níp'-píng-lý. ad. With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE, níp'l. f. The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NIPPLEWORT, níp'l-wúrt. f. A very common weed.
NISI PRIUS, ní'-sĩ-prĩ-ús. f. In law, a judicial writ.
NIT, nít'. f. The egg of a louse.
NITENCY, ní'-tén-lý. f. Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.
NITID, nít'-tíd. a. Bright, shining, lustrous.
NITRE, ní'-túr. f. Saltpetre.
NITROUS, ní'-trús. a. Impregnated with nitre.
NITRY, ní'-trý. a. Nitrous.
NITTY, nít'-tý. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NIVEOUS, nív'-yús. a. Snowy.
NO, nõ'. ad. The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: No not.
NO, nõ'. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.
To NOBILITATE, nõ-bh'-lý-táte. v. a. To make noble.
NOBILITY, nõ-bh'-lý-tý. f. Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.
NOBLE, nõ'bl. a. Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.
NOBLE, nõ'bl. f. One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.
NOBLEMAN, nõ'bl-mán. f. One who is ennobled.
NOBLENES, nõ'bl-nís. f. Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent.
NOBLESS, nõ-blés'. f. Nobility. This word is not now used; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively,

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NOBLY, nõ'-blý. ad. Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.
NOBODY, nõ'-böd-ý. f. No one, not any one.
NOCENT, nõ'-sént. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.
NOCK, nõk'. f. A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.
NOCTIDIAL, nõk-tíd'-yál. a. Comprising a night and day.
NOCTIFEROUS, nõk-tíf'-fēr-ús. a. Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT, nõk-tív'-vâ-gánt. a. Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY, nõk'-tshû ér-ry. f. An account of what passes by night.
NOCTURN, nõk'-túr. f. An office of devotion performed in the night.
NOCTURNAL, nõk-túr'-nêl. a. Nightly.
NOCTURNAL, nõk-túr'-nêl. f. An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
To NOD, nõd'. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.
NOD, nõd'. f. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.
NODATION, nõ-dâ'-shûn. f. The act of making knots.
NODDER, nõd'-dúr. f. One who nods.
NODDLE, nõd'l. f. A head, in contempt.
NODDY, nõd'-dý. f. A simpleton, an idiot.
NODE, nõ'de. f. A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.
NODOSITY, nõ-dôs'-sít-tý. f. Complication, knot.
NODOUS, nõ'-dús. a. Knotty, full of knots.
NODULE, nõd'-dzhûl. f. A small lump.
NOGGIN, nõg'-gín. f. A small mug.
NOIANCE, noi'-âns. f. Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.
NOIOUS, noi'-ús. a. Hurtful, mischievous. Not used.
NOISE, noi'z. f. Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.
To NOISE, noi'z. v. a. To spread by rumour, or report.
NOISEFUL, noi'z-fúl. a. Loud, clamorous.
NOISELESS, noi'z-lís. a. Silent, without sound.
NOISINESS, noi'z-ý-nís. f. Loudness of sound.

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NOISEMAKER, noi'z-mâ-kúr. f. Clamourer.
NOISOME, noi'-súm. a. Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.
NOISOMELY, noi'-súm-lý. ad. With a fœtid stench, with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS, noi'-súm-nís. f. Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.
NOISY, noi'-zy. a. Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.
NOLL, nõl'. f. A head, a noddle. Not used.
NOLITION, nõ-líh'-ún. f. Unwillingness.
NOMBLES, nõm'blz. f. The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nõ-mén-klâ'-túr. f. One who calls things or persons by their proper names.
NOMENCLATURE, nõ-mén-klâ'-tshúr. f. The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.
NOMINAL, nõm'-mín-nêl. a. Referring to names rather than to things.
NOMINALLY, nõm'-mín-nêl-lý. ad. By name, titularly.
To NOMINATE, nõm'-mín-nâte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.
NOMINATION, nõm'-mín-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.
NOMINATIVE, nõm'-mín-nâ-tív. f. The act that primarily designates the name of any thing.
NOMINEE, nõm'-mý-nê'. f. One named or appointed to any office.
NONAGE, nõn'-âdzh. f. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.
NONAGON, nõn'-nâ-gún. f. A plain figure with nine sides and angles.
NONAPPEARANCE, nõn-âp-pê'r-âns. f. The omission of timely and proper appearance; a failure of appearance.
NONCE, nõn'se. f. Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.
NONCONFORMITY, nõn-kón-fâ'r-mý-tý. f. Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.
NONCONFORMIST, nõn-kón-fâ'r-mít. f. One who refuses to join in the established worship.
NONE, nõn'. f. Not one; not any.
NONENTITY, nõn-én'-tít-tý. f. Nonexistence; a thing not existing.
NONEXISTENCE, nõn-ég-zís-téns. f. Inexistence, state of not existing.
NONJURING, nõn-dzhô'-ríng. a. Belong-

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Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, nɒn-dʒhɔː-rɪr. f. One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS, nɒn-næt'-tʃu-rɛlz. f. Any thing which is not naturally but by accident or abuse the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

NONPAREIL, nɒn-pɑː-rɛl'. f. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nɒn'-plʊs. f. Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, nɒn'-plʊs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nɒn-rɛs'-sɪ-dɛns. f. Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, nɒn-rɛs'-sɪ-dɛnt. f. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nɒn-rɛ-zɪs-tɛns. f. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENCE, nɒn'-fɛns. f. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nɒn-fɛn'-sɪ-kɛl. a. Unmeaning, foolish.

NONSENSICALNESS, nɒn-fɛn'-sɪ-kɛl-nɪs. f. Ungrammatical jargon; absurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nɒn-sɒl'-vɛnt. f. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nɒn-sɒ-lʊ'-ʃhʊn. f. Failure of solution.

NONSPARING, nɒn-spɑː-rɪŋ. a. Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

To NONSUIT, nɒn'-sɪt. v. a. To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nɒ'dl. f. A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nɒ'k. f. A corner.

NOON, nɒ'n. f. The middle hour of the day. It is used for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nɒ'n-dɑː. f. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nɒ'n-dɑː. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nɒ'-nɪŋ. f. Repose at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nɒ'n-tɪd. f. Mid-day.

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NOONTIDE, nɒ'n-tɪd. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nɒ'z. f. A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To NOOSE, nɒ'z. v. a. To tie in a noose.

NOPE, nɒ'pe. f. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR, nɒr'. conjunct. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I Nor love myself, Nor thee.

NORTH, nɑːrθ. f. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nɑːrθ-ɛst. f. The point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, nɑːr-thɛr-lɪ. a. Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nɑːr-thɛrn. a. Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nɑːrθ-stɑːr. f. The polestar.

NORTHWARD, nɑːrθ-wɜːd. } ad.

NORTHWARDS, nɑːrθ-wɜːdz. } ad.

Towards the north.

NORTHWEST, nɑːrθ-wɛst. f. The point between the north and west.

NORTHWIND, nɑːrθ-wɪnd. f. The wind that blows from the north.

NOSE, nɒ'ze. f. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; To lead by the Nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thrust one's Nose into the affairs of others, to be a busy body; To put one's Nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nɒ'ze. v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

To NOSE, nɒ'ze. v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used.

NOSEBLEED, nɒ'ze-blɛd. f. A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY, nɒ'ze-gɑː. f. A posie, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nɒ'ze-lɪs. a. Wanting a nose.

NOSESMART, nɒ'ze-smɑːrt. f. The herb cresses.

NOSLE, nɒz'l. f. The extremity of a thing, as the Nose of a pair of bellows.

NOSOLOGY, nɒ-sɒl'-lɔː-dʒɪ. f. Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPHOETICK, nɒ-sɒ-poi-ɛt'-tɪk. a. Producing diseases.

NOSTRIL, nɒs'-trɪl. f. The cavity in the nose.

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NOSTRUM, nɒs'-trʊm. f. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

NOT, nɒt. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

NOTABLE, nɒt'-tɛbl. a. Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling.

NOTABLENESS, nɒt'-tɛbl-nɪs. f. Appearance of business.

NOTABLY, nɒt'-tɛb-lɪ. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with shew of importance.

NOTARIAL, nɒ-tɑː-ryɛl. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nɒ'-tɛr-rɪ. f. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nɒ-tɑː-ʃhʊn. f. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

NOTCH, nɒtʃ. f. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, nɒtʃ. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nɒtʃ-wɛd. f. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nɒ'te. f. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in musick; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nɒ'te. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed, to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nɒ'te-bɒk. f. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, nɒ'-tɪd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nɒ'-tʊr. f. He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nʌθ'-ɪŋ. f. Nonentity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration; To make Nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nʌθ'-ɪŋ-nɪs. f. Nonexistence; thing of no value.

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NOTICE, nò'-tis. f. Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.
 NOTIFICATION, nò'-tý-fý-ká'-shùn. f. Act of making known.
 To NOTIFY, nòt'-tý-fý. v. a. To declare, to make known.
 NOTION, nò'-shùn. f. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.
 NOTIONAL, nò'-shùn-él. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.
 NOTIONALITY, nò-shò-nàl'-lýt-y. f. Empty, ungrounded opinion.
 NOTIONALLY, nò'-shò-nél-lý. ad. In idea, mentally.
 NOTORIETY, nò-tò-rí-é-tý. f. Publick knowledge, publick exposure.
 NOTORIOUS, nò-tò-ryús. a. Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.
 NOTORIOUSLY, nò-tò-ryús-lý. ad. Publickly, evidently.
 NOTORIOUSNESS, nò-tò-ryús-nís. f. Publick fame.
 NOTWHEAT, nòt'-whét. f. A kind of wheat unbarbed.
 NOTWITHSTANDING, nòt-with-stàn'-ding. conj. Without hindrance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however.
 NOTUS, nò'-tús. f. The south wind.
 NOVATION, nò-vá'-shùn. f. The introduction of something new.
 NOVATOR, nò vâ'-túr. f. The introducer of something new.
 NOVEL, nòv'-vîl. a. New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
 NOVEL, nòv'-vîl. f. A small tale; a law annexed to the code.
 NOVELIST, nòv'-vîl-lýt. f. Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.
 NOVELTY, nòv'-vîl-tý. f. Newness, state of being unknown to former times.
 NOVEMBER, nò-vém'-búr. f. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
 NOVENARY, nò-vén'-nér-y. f. Number of nine.
 NOVERCAL, nò-vér'-kél. a. Having the manner of a step-mother.
 NOUGHT, nâ't. f. Not any thing, nothing; To set at Nought, not to value, to slight.
 NOVICE, nòv'-vîs. f. One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
 NOVITIATE, nò-vîsh'-âte. f. The

state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
 NOVITY, nòv'-lýt. f. Newness, novelty.
 NOUN, nou'n. f. The name of any thing in grammar.
 To NOURISH, núr'-rísh. v. a. To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength, as food.
 NOURISHABLE, núr'-rísh-ébl. a. Susceptive of nourishment.
 NOURISHER, núr'-rísh-úr. f. The person or thing that nourishes.
 NOURISHMENT, núr'-rísh-mént. f. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.
 NOW, now'. ad. At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.
 NOW, now'. f. Present moment.
 NOWADAYS, now'-â-dâz. ad. In the present age.
 NOWHERE, nò'-hwêre. ad. Not in any place.
 NOWISE, nò'-wîze. f. Not any manner or degree.
 NOXIOUS, nòk'-shús. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.
 NOXIOUSNESS, nòk'-shús-nís. f. Hurtfulness, insalubrity.
 NOXIOUSLY, nòk'-shús-lý. ad. Hurtfully, perniciously.
 NOSLE, nòz'l. f. The nose, the snout, the end.
 NUBIFEROUS, nú-bí-fér-ús. a. Bringing clouds.
 To NUBILATE, nú-bíl-âte. v. a. To cloud.
 NUBILE, nú-bíl. a. Marriageable, fit for marriage.
 NUCIFEROUS, nú-sí-fér-ús. a. Nutbearing.
 NUCLEUS, nú'-klyús. f. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.
 NUDATION, nú-dâ'-shùn. f. The act of making bare or naked.
 NUDITY, nú-dít-y. f. Naked parts.
 NUGACITY, nú-gâs'-sít-y. f. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nú-gâ'-shùn. f. The act or practice of trifling.
 NUGATORY, nú'-gâ-túr-y. a. Trifling, futile.
 NUISANCE, nú'-féns. f. Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.
 To NULL, nú'. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.
 NULLIBIETY, núl-lý-bí-ét-y. f. The state of being nowhere.
 To NULLIFY, núl-lý-fý. v. a. To annul, to make void.
 NULLITY, núl-lýt-y. f. Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.
 NUMB, núm'. a. Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chillness, benumbing.
 To NUMB, núm'. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.
 NUMBEDNESS, núm'-nís. f. Interruption of sensation.
 To NUMBER, núm'-búr. v. a. To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.
 NUMBER, núm'-búr. f. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.
 NUMBERER, núm'-bér-rúr. f. He who numbers.
 NUMBERLESS, núm'-búr-lís. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.
 NUMBLES, núm'-blz. f. The entrails of a deer.
 NUMBNESS, núm'-nís. f. Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.
 NUMERABLE, nú'-mér-ébl. a. Capable to be numbered.
 NUMERAL, nú'-mér-rél. a. Relating to number, consisting of number.
 NUMERALLY, nú'-mér-rél-y. ad. According to number.
 NUMERARY, nú'-mér-rér-rý. a. Any thing belonging to a certain number.
 NUMERATION, nú-mér-râ'-shùn. f. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.
 NUMERATOR, nú-mér-râ-túr. f. He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.
 Y y

NU-

NUN

NUMERICAL, nũ-měr'-rĩk-kẽl. a. Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nũ-měr'-rĩk-kẽl-ý. ad. Respecting sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nũ'-měr-rĩst. f. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nũ-měr-rõs'-sĩt-tý. f. Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nũ'-měr-rũs. a. Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nũ'-měr-rũs-nĩs. f. The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMMARY, nũm'-měr-rý. a. Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, nũm'-skũl. f. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nũm'-skũld. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.

NUN, nũn'. f. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nũn'-shã-tshõr. f. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nũn'-shõ. f. A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nũn'-tshũn. f. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nũn-kũ'-pã-tiv. } a.

NUNCUPATORY, nũn-kũ'-pã-tũr-rý. } Publicly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nũn'-nẽr-rý. f. A house

NUT

of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nũp'-shãl. a. Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nũp'-shãlz. f. Marriage.

NURSE, nũrs'e. f. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

To NURSE, nũrs'e. v. a. To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nũr'-sũr. f. One that nurses; a promoter, a fomentor.

NURSERY, nũr'-sũr-rý. f. The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, nũrs'-lĩng. f. One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nũr'-tshũr. f. Food, diet; education, institution.

To NURTURE, nũr'-tshũr. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nũs'l. v. a. To fondle, to cherish.

NUT, nũt'. f. The fruit of certain trees, it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NYM

NUTBROWN, nũt'-brown. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nũt'-krãk-kũrz. f. An instrument used to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nũt'-gãl. f. Excrescence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nũt'-hãtsh. } f.

NUTJOBBER, nũt'-dzhõb-bũr. } A bird.

NUTPECKER, nũt'-pẽk-kũr. } f.

NUTHOOK, nũt'-hõk. f. A stick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nũt'-mẽg. f. The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

NUTSHELL, nũt'-shẽl. f. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nũt'-trẽ. f. A tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUTRIFICATION, nũ-trý-fý-kã'-shũn. f. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nũ-trý-mẽnt. f. Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nũ-trý-mẽn'-tẽl. a. Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nũ-trĩsh'-ũn. f. The act or quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIOUS, nũ-trĩsh'-ũs. a. Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nũ-trý-tiv. a. Nourishing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nũ-trý-tshõr. f. The power of nourishing.

To NUZZLE, nũz'l. v. a. To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYMPH, nĩmf'. f. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; a lady, in poetry.

NYMPHISH, nĩm'-fĩsh. a. Nymph-like, relating to nymphs.

O.

O

O, ò. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF

OAF, ò'fe. f. A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ò'f-ĩsh. a. Stupid, dull, doltish.

OAK

OAFISHNESS, ò'f-ĩsh-nĩs. f. Stupidity; dulness.

OAK, ò'ke. f. A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ò'k-ãpl. f. A kind of

- of spongy excrescence on the oak.
- OAKEN, ɔ'kn. a. Made of oak, gathered from oak.
- OAKENPIN, ɔ'kn-pɪn. f. An apple.
- OAKUM, ɔ'k-ʊm. f. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.
- OAR, ɔ're. f. A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.
- To OAR, ɔ're. v. n. To row.
- To OAR, ɔ're. v. a. To impel by rowing.
- OARY, ɔ'-rɪ. a. Having the form or use of oars.
- OATCAKE, ɔ't-kæke. f. Cake made of the meal of oats.
- OATEN, ɔ'tn. a. Made of oats, bearing oats.
- OATH, ɔ'th. f. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
- OATHBREAKING, ɔ'th-brɛ-kɪŋ. f. Perjury, the violation of an oath.
- OATMALT, ɔ't-mælt. f. Malt made of oats.
- OATMEAL, ɔ't-mæl. f. Flower made by grinding oats.
- OATS, ɔ'ts. f. A grain with which horses and other animals are fed.
- OATTHISTLE, ɔ't-thɪʃl. f. An herb.
- OBAMBULATION, ɔb-əm-bʊ-læʃn. f. The act of walking about.
- To OBDUCE, ɔb-dʊʃe. v. a. To draw over as a covering.
- OBDUCTION, ɔb-dʊkʃn. f. The act of covering, or laying a cover.
- OBDURACY, ɔb-dʊ-rɛ-sɪ. f. Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.
- OBDURATE, ɔb-dʊ-rɛt. a. Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.
- OBDURATELY, ɔb-dʊ-rɛt-lɪ. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.
- OBDURATENESS, ɔb-dʊ-rɛt-nɪs. f. Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.
- OBDURATION, ɔb-dʊ-ræʃn. f. Hardness of heart.
- OBDURED, ɔb-dʊ-rd. a. Hardened, inflexible.
- OBEDIENCE, ɔ-bɛ'-dʒhɛns. f. Obediency, submission to authority.
- OBEDIENT, ɔ-bɛ'-dʒhɛnt. a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.
- OBEDIENTIAL, ɔ-bɛ'-dʒhɛnt-ʃəl. a. According to the rule of obedience.
- OBEDIENTLY, ɔ bɛ'-dʒhɛnt-lɪ. ad. With obedience.
- OBEISANCE, ɔ-bɛ'-sɑns. f. A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.
- OBELISK, ɔb'-ɛl-ɪsk. f. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.
- OBEQUITATION, ɔb-ɛk-kwɪ-tæʃn. f. The act of riding about.
- OBERRATION, ɔb-ɛr-ræʃn. f. The act of wandering about.
- OBESE, ɔ-bɛ's. a. Fat, laden with flesh.
- OBESENESS, ɔ-bɛ's-nɪs. f. Morbidity.
- OBESITY, ɔ-bɛs'-sɪt-ɪ. f. Excessive fatness.
- To OBEY, ɔ-bɛ. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.
- OBJECT, ɔb'-dʒhɛkt. f. That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.
- To OBJECT, ɔb-dʒhɛkt. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.
- OBJECTION, ɔb-dʒhɛkʃn. f. The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.
- OBJECTIONABLE, ɔb-dʒhɛkʃn-əbl. a. Liable to objection.
- OBJECTIVE, ɔb'-dʒhɛk-tɪv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object, proposed as an object.
- OBJECTIVELY, ɔb'-dʒhɛk-tɪv-lɪ. ad. In manner of an object.
- OBJECTIVENESS, ɔb'-dʒhɛk-tɪv-nɪs. f. The state of being an object.
- OBJECTOR, ɔb-dʒhɛk-tɪr. f. One who offers objections.
- OBIT, ɔb'ɪt. f. Funeral obsequies.
- OBITUARY, ɔ-bɪt'-tʃu-ɛr-ɪ. f. A register of the dead.
- To OBJURGATE, ɔb-dʒhʊr-gæte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.
- OBJURGATION, ɔb-dʒhʊr-gæʃn. f. Reproof, reprehension.
- OBJURGATORY, ɔb-dʒhʊr-gæ-tɪr-ɪ. a. Reprehensory, chiding.
- OBLATE, ɔb-læte. a. Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.
- OBLATION, ɔb-læʃn. f. An offering, a sacrifice.
- OBLIGATION, ɔb-lɛk-tæʃn. f. Delight, pleasure.
- To OBLIGATE, ɔb-lɪ-gæte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.
- OBLIGATION, ɔb-lɪ-gæʃn. f. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.
- OBLIGATORY, ɔb'-lɪ-gæ-tɪr-ɪ. a. Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.
- To OBLIGE, { ɔ-blɪ'dʒh. } v. a. To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.
- OBLIGEE, ɔb-lɪ-dʒhɛ. f. The person bound by a legal or written contract.
- OBLIGEMENT, ɔ-blɪ'dʒh-mɛnt. f. Obligation.
- OBLIGER, ɔ-blɪ'-dʒhɪr. f. He who binds by contract.
- OBLIGING, ɔ-blɪ'-dʒhɪŋ. part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.
- OBLIGINGLY, ɔ-blɪ'-dʒhɪŋ-lɪ. ad. Civilly, complaisantly.
- OBLIGINGNESS, ɔ-blɪ'-dʒhɪŋ-nɪs. f. Obligation, force; civility, complaisance.
- OBLIQUATION, ɔb-lɪ-kwæʃn. f. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.
- OBLIQUE, ɔb-lɪ'ke. a. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.
- OBLIQUELY, ɔb-lɪ'ke-lɪ. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.
- OBLIQUENESS, ɔb-lɪ'ke-nɪs. f. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.
- OBLIQUITY, ɔb-lɪk'-wɪt-ɪ. f. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.
- To OBLITERATE, ɔb-lɪt-ɛr-ræte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.
- OBLITERATION, ɔb-lɪt-ɛr-ræʃn. f. Effacement, extinction.
- OBLIVION, ɔb-lɪv'-vyʊn. f. Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.
- OBLIVIOUS, ɔb-lɪv'-vyʊs. a. Causing forgetfulness.
- OBLONG, ɔb'-lɔŋ. a. Longer than broad.
- OBLONGLY, ɔb-lɔŋ-lɪ. ad. In an oblong direction.
- OBLONGNESS, ɔb-lɔŋ-nɪs. f. The state of being oblong.
- OBLIQUELY, ɔb-lɪ-kwɪ. f. Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

OBS

OBMUTESCENCE, òb-mù-tés'-sèns. f. Loss of speech.
OBNOXIOUS, òb-nòk'-shùs. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.
OBNOXIOUSNESS, òb-nòk'-shùf-nis. f. Subjection, liahleness to punishment.
OBNOXIOUSLY, òb-nòk'-shùf-lý. ad. In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.
To OBNUBILATE, òb-nù'-bý-lâte. v. a. To cloud, to obscure.
OBOLE, òb'-òl. f. In pharmacy, twelve grains.
OBREPTION, òb-rép'-shùn. f. The act of creeping on.
OBSCENE, òb-sé'n. a. Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill omened.
OBSCENELY, òb-sé'n-lý. ad. In an impure and unchaste manner.
OBSCENENESS, òb-sé'n-nis. } f.
OBSCENITY, òb-sén'-ny-ty. } Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.
OBSCURATION, òb-skù-rá'-shùn. f. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.
OBSCURE, òb-skù'r. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse, difficult; not noted.
To OBSCURE, òb skù'r. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.
OBSCURELY, òb-skù'r-lý. ad. Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.
OBSCURENESS, òb-skù'r-nis. } f.
OBSCURITY, òb-skù'-rit-ty. } Darknes, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.
To OBSECRATE, òb'-sè-krâte. v. a. To supplicate with earnestness.
OBSECRATION, òb-sè-k'rá'-shùn. f. Intreaty, supplication.
OBSEQUIES, òb'-sè kwýz. f. Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.
OBSEQUIOUS, òb-sè'-kwý-ús. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funeral.
OBSEQUIOUSLY, òb-sè'-kwý-ús-lý. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites.
OBSEQUIOUSNESS, òb-sè'-kwý-ús-nis. f. Obedience, compliance.

OBS

OBSERVABLE, òb-zér'-vébl. a. Remarkable, eminent.
OBSERVABLY, òb-zér'-vèb-lý. ad. In a manner worthy of note.
OBSERVANCE, òb-zér'-vèns. f. Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard.
OBSERVANT, òb-zér'-vént. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, submissive.
OBSERVATION, òb-zér'-vá'-shùn. f. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.
OBSERVATOR, òb-zér'-vá'-túr. f. One that observes, a remarker.
OBSERVATORY, òb-zér'-vá'-túr-ry. f. A place built for astronomical observation.
To OBSERVE, òb-zérv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.
To OBSERVE, òb-zérv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.
OBSERVER, òb-zér'-vúr. f. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice.
OBSERVINGLY, òb-zér'-vìng-lý. ad. Attentively, carefully.
OBSESSION, òb-sés'-shùn. f. The act of besieging.
OBSIDIONAL, òb-sid'-yùn-èl. a. Belonging to a siege.
OBSOLETE, òb'-sò-lét. a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.
OBSOLETENESS, òb'-sò-lét-nis. f. State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.
OBSTACLE, òb'-stèkl. f. Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction.
OBSTETRICATION, òb-stèt-try-ká'-shùn. f. The office of a midwife.
OBSTETRICK, òb-stèt'-trík. a. Midwifish, besitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.
OBSTINACY, òb'-stìn-èf-sý. f. Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.
OBSTINATE, òb'-stìn-nèt. a. Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.
OBSTINATELY, òb'-stìn-nèt-lý. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.
OBSTINATENESS, òb'-stìn-nèt-nis. f. Stubbornness.
OBSTIPATION, òb-stì-pá'-shùn. f.

OBT

The act of stopping up any passage.
OBSTREPEROUS, òb-strép'-pér-ús. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.
OBSTREPEROUSLY, òb-strép'-pér-rús-lý. ad. Loudly, clamorously.
OBSTREPEROUSNESS, òb-strép'-pér-rús-nis. f. Loudness, clamour, noise.
OBSTRUCTION, òb-strík'-shùn. f. Obligation, bond,
To OBSTRUCT, òb-strúkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.
OBSTRUCTER, òb-strúk'-túr. f. One that hinders or opposes.
OBSTRUCTION, òb-strúk'-shùn. f. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.
OBSTRUCTIVE, òb-strúk'-tív. a. Hindering, causing impediment.
OBSTRUCTIVE, òb-strúk'-tív. f. Impediment, obstacle.
OBSTRUENT, òb'-strú-ént. a. Hindering, blocking up.
OBSTUPEFACTION, òb-stù-pè-fák'-shùn. f. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.
OBSTUPEFACTIVE, òb-stù-pè-fák'-tív. a. Obstructing the mental powers.
To OBTAIN, òb-tá'n. v. a. To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.
To OBTAIN, òb-tá'n. v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.
OBTAINABLE, òb-tá'n-èbl. a. To be procured.
OBTAINER, òb-tá'-núr. f. He who obtains.
To OBTEMPERATE, òb-tém'-pér-âte. v. a. To obey.
To OBTEEND, òb-tènd'. v. a. To oppose, to hold out, in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.
OBTENEBRATION, òb-tèn-nè-brá'-shùn. f. Darknes, the state of being darkened.
OBTENSION, òb-tèn'-shùn. f. The act of obtending.
To OBTEST, òb-tèst'. v. a. To beseech, to supplicate.
OBTESTATION, òb-tèst'-tá'-shùn. f. Supplication, intreaty.
OBTRECTATION, òb-trèk'-tá'-shùn. f. Slander, detraction, calumny.
To OBTRUDE, òb-trò'd. v. a. To thrust

thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.
OBTRUDER, òb-trò'-dùr. f. One that obtrudes.
OBTRUSION, òb-trò'-zhùn. f. The act of obtruding.
OBTRUSIVE, òb-trò'-siv. a. Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.
To OBTRUND, òb-tùnd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.
OBTUSANGULAR, òb-tùse-àng'-gù-lér. a. Having angles larger than right angles.
OBTUSE, òb-tù'se. a. Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.
OBTUSELY, òb-tù'se-lý. ad. Without a point; dully, stupidly.
OBTUSENESS, òb-tù'se-nis. f. Bluntness, dulness.
OBTUSION, òb-tù'-zhùn. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.
OBVENTION, òb-vèn'-shùn. f. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.
To OBVERT, òb-vért'. v. a. To turn towards.
To OBVIATE, òb'-vyâte. v. a. To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.
OBVIOUS, òb'-vyùs. a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.
OBVIOUSLY, òb'-vyùs-lý. ad. Evidently, apparently.
OBVIOUSNESS, òb'-vyùs-nis. f. State of being evident or apparent.
To OBUMBRATE, òb-ùm'-brâte. v. a. To shade, to cloud.
OBUMBRATION, òb-ùm-brâ'-shùn. f. The act of darkening or clouding.
OCCASION, òk-kâ'-zhùn. f. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.
To OCCASION, òk-kâ'-zhùn. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.
OCCASIONAL, òk-kâzh'-ùn-él. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.
OCCASIONALLY, òk-kâzh'-ùn-él-lý. ad. According to incidental exigence.
OCCASIONER, òk-kâ'-zhùn-âr. f. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCECATION, òk-sê-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of blinding or making blind.
OCCIDENT, òk'-sý-dént. f. The West.
OCCIDENTAL, òk'-sý-dén'-tél. a. Western.
OCCIDUOUS, òk-sid'-dzhû-ús. a. Western.
OCCIPITAL, òk-síp'-pý-tél. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.
OCCIPUT, òk'-sý-pút. f. The hinder part of the head.
OCCISION, òk-siz'-zhùn. f. The act of killing.
To OCCLUDE, òk-klù'd. v. a. To shut up.
OCCLUDE, òk-klù's. a. Shut up, closed.
OCCLUSION, òk-klù'-zhùn. f. The act of shutting up.
OCCULT, òk-kùlt'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.
OCCULTATION, òk-kùlt-tâ'-shùn. f. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.
OCCULTNESS, òk-kùlt'-nis. f. Secretness, state of being hid.
OCCUPANCY, òk'-kù-pèn-sý. f. The act of taking possession.
OCCUPANT, òk'-kù-pént. f. He that takes possession of any thing.
To OCCUPATE, òk'-kù-pâte. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold.
OCCUPATION, òk-kù-pâ'-shùn. f. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.
OCCUPIER, òk'-kù-pí-ùr. f. A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.
To OCCUPY, òk'-kù-pý. v. a. To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.
To OCCUR, òk-kùr'. v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.
OCCURRENCE, òk-kùr'-rèns. f. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.
OCCURRENT, òk-kùr'-rènt. f. Incident, any thing that happens.
OCCURSION, òk-kùr'-shùn. f. Clash, mutual blow.
OCEAN, ò'-shùn. f. The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.
OCEAN, ò'-shùn. a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.
OCEANICK, ò-sê-ân'-ik. a. Pertaining to the ocean.
OCELLATED, ò-sél'-là-tíd. a. Resembling the eye.

OCHRE, ò'-kùr. f. A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.
OCHREOUS, ò'-krý-ús. a. Consisting of ochre.
OCHREY, ò'-krý. a. Partaking of ochre.
OCHIMY, òk'-ký-mý. f. A mixed base metal.
OCTAGON, òk'-tâ-gùn. f. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.
OCTAGONAL, òk-tâg'-gò-nél. a. Having eight angles and sides.
OCTANGULAR, òk-tâng-gù-lér. a. Having eight angles.
OCTANGULARNESS, òk-tâng-gù-lér-nis. f. The quality of having eight angles.
OCTANT, òk'-tânt. } a. Is, when a
OCTILE, òk'-tíl. } planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
OCTAVE, òk'-tév. f. The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.
OCTAVO, òk-tâ'-vò. a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
OCTENNIAL, òk-tèn'-nyâl. a. Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.
OCTOBER, òk-tò'-bùr. f. The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.
OCTOEDRICAL, òk-tò-éd'-drý-kél. a. Having eight sides.
OCTOGENARY, òk-tò-gén'-nâ-rý. a. Having the age of eight years.
OCTONARY, òk'-tò-nér-ý. a. Belonging to the number eight.
OCTONOCULAR, òk-tò-nòk'-kù-lér. a. Having eight eyes.
OCTOPETALOUS, òk-tò-pét'-tâl-ús. a. Having eight flower leaves.
OCTOSTYLE, òk'-tò-síle. f. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.
OCTUPLE, òk'-tùpl. a. Eight fold.
OCULAR, òk'-kù-lér. a. Depending on the eye, known by the eye.
OCULARLY, òk'-kù-lér-lý. ad. To the observation of the eye.
OCULIST, òk'-kù-líst. f. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.
ODD, òd'. a. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical.

tastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance, improper.

ODDLY, ɒd'-lɪ. ad. Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ɒd'-nɪs. f. The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

ODDS, ɒd'z. f. Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

ODE, ɒ'de. f. A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyric poem.

ODIBLE, ɒ'-dɪbl. a. Hateful.

ODIOUS, ɒ'-dʒhʊs. a. Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate, insidious.

ODIOUSLY, ɒ'-dʒhʊf-lɪ. ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ɒ'-dʒhʊf-nɪs. f. Hatred; the state of being hated.

ODIUM, ɒ'-dʒhʊm. f. Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ɒ'-dɔ-ræte. a. Scented, having a strong scent, whether foetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ɒ'-dɔ-rɪf'-fɛr-ʊs. a. Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ɒ'-dɔ-rɪf'-fɛr-ʊf-nɪs. f. Sweetness of scent, fragrance.

ODOROUS, ɒ'-dʊr-ʊs. a. Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ɒ'-dʊr. f. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

OECONOMICKS, ɛ-kɔ-nɔm'-mɪks. f. Management of household affairs.

OECONOMIST, ɛ-kɔn'-nɔ-mɪst. f. A good manager of domestick affairs, one that observes the rules of oeconomy.

OECUMENICAL, ɛ-kʊ-mɛn'-nɪ-kəl. a. General, respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ɛ-dɛ'-mɑ. f. A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, ɛ-dɛ-mæt'-tɪk. }
OEDEMATOUS, ɛ-dɛm'-mɑ-tʊs. } a. Pertaining to an oedema.

OEILIAD, ɔ'-ɛ'-lyad. f. Glance, wink, token of the eye.

O'ER, ɔ're. Contracted from OVER.

OESOPHAGUS, ɛ-sɔf'-fɑ-gʊs. f. The gullet.

OF, ɒv'. prep. It is put before the substantive that follows another in

construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this sense Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miserable Of happy! noting causality, as good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or species, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ɒf'. ad. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally opposed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it signifies distance; it signifies evanescence, absence or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, ɒf'. interject. Depart.

OFF, ɒf'. prep. Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ɒf' fʊl. f. Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, ɒf-fɛns'e. f. Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust, scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

OFFENCEFUL, ɒf-fɛns'-fʊl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ɒf-fɛns'-lɪs. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ɒf-fɛnd'. v. a. To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ɒf-fɛnd'. v. n. To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, ɒf-fɛn'-dʊr. f. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ɒf-fɛn'-drɪs. f. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, ɒf-fɛn'-sɪv. a. Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailing, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ɒf-fɛn'-sɪv-lɪ. ad. Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ɒf-fɛn'-sɪv-nɪs. f. Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, ɒf'-fʊr. v. a. To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, ɒf'-fʊr. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ɒf'-fʊr. f. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ɒf'-fɛr-rʊr. f. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ɒf'-fɛr-rɪŋ. f. A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ɒf'-fɛr-tʊr-ɪ. f. The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ɒf'-fɪs. f. A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, ɒf'-fɪ-fʊr. f. A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ɒf'-fɪ-fʊrd. f. Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ɒf-fɪʃl'-ɪl. a. Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

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OFFICIAL, ôf-fîh'-êl. f. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

OFFICIALLY, ôf-fîh'-âl-y. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ôf-fîh'-êl-tý. f. The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fîh'-âte. v. a. To give in consequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fîh'-âte. v. n. To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICINAL, ôf-fý-sî'-nâl. a. Used in a shop, or belonging to it.

OFFICIOUS, ôf-fîh'-ûs. a. Kind, doing good offices; over-forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fîh'-ûs-lý. ad. Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fîh'-ûs-nîs. f. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over-forwardness.

OFFING, ôf'-fîng. f. The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSCOURING, ôf'-skou-ring. f. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSET, ôf'-fêl. f. Sprout, shoot of a plant.

OFFSPRING, ôf'-sprîng. f. The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ôf-fûs'-kâte. v. a. To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs'-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of darkening.

OFT, âft. ad. Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'n. ad. Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'n-tîmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, âft-tîmz. ad. Frequently, often.

OGEE, ô-dzhê'. f. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ô'-gl. v. a. To view with side glances as in fondness.

OGLER, ô'-g-lûr. f. A fly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ô'-lyô. f. A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, ô'. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, oi'l. f. The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.

To OIL, oi'l. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, oi'l-kûl-lûr. f. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

OILINESS, oi'-ly'-nîs. f. Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, oi'l-mân. f. One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, oi'l-shôp. f. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, oi'-ly. a. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, oi'-ly-grân. f. A plant.

OILYPALM, oi'-ly-pâ'm. f. A tree.

To OINT, oi'nt. v. a. To anoint, to smear. Out of use.

OINTMENT, oi'nt-mênt. f. Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ô'-kûr. f. A colour.

OLD, ô'ld. a. Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

OLD FASHIONED, ô'ld-fâsh-ûnd. a. Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, ô'ldn. a. Ancient. Not used.

OLDNESS, ô'ld-nîs. f. Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lê-âdzh'-în-ûs. a. Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lê-âdzh'-în-ûs-nîs. f. Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ô-lê-ân'-dûr. f. The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ô-lê-âs'-tûr. f. Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ô-lê-ô'se. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, ôl-fâkt'. v. n. To smell.

OLFACTORY, ôl-fâkt'-tûr-y. a. Having the sense of smelling.

OLID, ôl'-ld. } a. Stinking,

OLIDOUS, ôl'-ld-ûs. } foetid.

OLIGARCHICAL, ôl-ly'-gâr'-ký-kâl. a. Pertaining to an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY, ôl-ly'-gâr'-ký. f. A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ô'-lyô. f. A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ôl-ly'-tûr-y. a. Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl-ly'-vâs'-tûr. a. Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl'-liv. f. A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ô'm-bûr. f. A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ô-mê'-gâ. f. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, ôm'-lît. f. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô'-mîn. f. A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ô'-mînd. a. Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mên'-tûm. f. The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ôm'-mý-nâte. v. a. To foretoken, to shew prognosticks.

OMINATION, ôm-mý-nâ'-shûn. f. Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ôm'-mîn-ûs. a. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreboding ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm'-mîn-nûs-lý. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm'-mîn-nûs-nîs. f. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ô-mis'-shûn. f. Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ô-mîc'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ô'-mîc'-têns. f. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-ný-fâ'-ryûs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nîf'-fêr-rûs. a. All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ôm-nîf'-fîk. a. All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm'-ný-fârm. a. Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîdzh'-ên-ûs. a. Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp'-pô-têns. } f.

OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp'-pô-tên-sý. } f.

Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp'-pô-tênt. a. Almighty, powerful without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-ný-prê'-zêns. f. Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-ný-prê'-zênt. a. Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNI-

OMNISCIENCE, ɔm-nɪs'-shens. }

OMNISCENCY, ɔm-nɪs'-shen-sy. }

Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ɔm-nɪs'-shent. a. Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ɔm-nɪs'-shus. a. All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ɔm-nɪv'-vɔ rus. a. All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ɔm-fə-lɔp'-tik. f. An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ɔn'. prep. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as whither On thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

ON, ɔn'. ad. Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance.

ON, ɔn'. Interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONANISM, ɔ'-nən-izm. f. Self-pollution.

ONCE, wɔns'. ad. One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wɔn'. a. Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; one of two, opposed to the Other; particularly one.

ONE, wɔn'. f. A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely; One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wɔn'-ide. a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ɔ-nɪ-rɔ-krit'-ty-kel. a. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ɔ-nɪ-rɔ-krit'-tik. f. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wɔn'-nɪs. f. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ɔn'-nɛr-rɛr-ry. a. Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE, ɔn'-nɛr-rāte. v. a. To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ɔn'-nɛ-rā-shun. f. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ɔn'-nɛr-rus. a. Burthen-some; oppressive.

ONION, ɔn'-nyun. f. A plant.

ONLY, ɔn'-ly. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for musick.

ONLY, ɔn'-ly. ad. Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no other-wise; singly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ɔn'-nɔ-mān-sy. f. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ɔn'-nɔ-mān'-ty-kel. a. Predicting by name.

ONSET, ɔn'-set. f. Attack, assault, first brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ɔn'-slāt. f. Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ɔn-tɔl'-lɔ-dzhɪst. f. One who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ɔn-tɔl'-lɔ-dzhɪ. f. The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

ONWARD, ɔn'-wurd. ad. Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; somewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ɔ'-ny-kā. f. The odori-ferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ɔ'-niks. f. The Onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

OOZE, ɔ'ze. f. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ɔ'ze. v. n. To flow by stealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ɔ'-zy. a. Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ɔ-pā'-kāte. v. n. To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ɔ-pās'-sit-ty. f. Cloudi-ness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ɔ-pā'-kus. a. Dark, ob-scure, not transparent.

OPAL, ɔ'-pāl. f. A precious stone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ɔ-pā'ke. a. Not transpa-rent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ɔ'pe. } v. a. Ope is used To OPEN, ɔ'pn. } only by poets.

To unclofe, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to dis-clofe; to begin.

To OPE, ɔ'pe. } v. n. To unclofe, To OPEN, ɔ'pn. } not to remain shut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ɔ'pe. } a. Unclofed, not shut; OPEN, ɔ'pn. } plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without de-fence; attentive.

OPENER, ɔ'p-nur. f. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that unclofes; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

OPENEYED, ɔ'pn-ide. a. Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ɔpn-hān'-did. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ɔpn-hā'r-tid. a. Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ɔpn-hā'r-tid-nɪs. f. Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ɔ'p-nɪng. f. Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ɔ'pn-ly. ad. Publickly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, ap-parently, evidently, without dis-guise.

OPENMOUTHED, ɔpn-mou'thd. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ɔ'pn-nɪs. f. Plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from dis-guise.

OPERA, ɔp'-pɛr-rā. f. A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ɔp'-pɛr-ābl. a. To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ɔp'-pɛr-rānt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ɔp'-pɛr-rāte. v. n. To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATICAL, ɔp-pɛr-rāt'-y-kāl. a. Belonging to an opera.

OPERATION, ɔp-pɛr-rā-shun. f. Agency, production of effects, in-fluence; action, effect; in chirur-gery, that part of the art of heal-ing which depends on the use of in-struments; the motions or employ-ments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ɔp'-pɛr-rā-tiv. a. Having

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Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.
OPERATOR, ɔp'-pér-râ-tûr. f. One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.
OPEROSE, ɔp'-pér-rô's. a. Laborious, full of troubles.
OPHITES, ɔ-fî'-têz. f. A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.
OPHTHALMICK, ɔf'-thâl'-mîk. a. Relating to the eye.
OPHTHALMY, ɔf'-thâl-mý. f. A disease of the eyes.
OPIATE, ɔ'-pyét. f. A medicine that causes sleep.
OPIATE, ɔ'-pyét. a. Soporiferous, narcotick.
To OPINE, ɔ-pî'ne. v. n. To think, to judge.
OPINIATIVE, ɔ-pîn'-nyât-tîv. a. Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.
OPINIATOR, ɔ-pîn'-nyâ'-tûr. f. One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.
OPINIATRE, ɔ-pîn'-nyâ'tre. a. Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.
OPINIATRETY, ɔ-pîn'-nyô't-trê-tý. f. Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.
OPINION, ɔ-pîn'-nyûn. f. Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.
OPINIONATIVE, ɔ-pîn'-nyûn-nâ-tîv. a. Fond of preconceived notions.
OPINIONATIVELY, ɔ-pîn'-yô-nâ-tîv-lý. ad. Stubbornly.
OPINIONATIVENESS, ɔ-pîn'-yô-nâ-tîv-nîs. f. Obstinacy in opinion.
OPINIONIST, ɔ-pîn'-nyûn-nîst. f. One fond of his own notions.
OPIUM, ɔ'-pyûm. f. A medicine used to promote sleep.
OPPIDAN, ɔp'-py-dén. f. A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.
To OPPIGNERATE, ɔp'-pîg'-nêr-râte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.
OPPIATION, ɔp'-py-lâ'-shûn. f. Obstruction, matter heaped together.
OPPONENT, ɔp'-pô'-nênt. a. Opposite, adverse.
OPPONENT, ɔp'-pô'-nênt. f. Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.
OPPORTUNE, ɔp'-pôr-tû'ne. a. Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.
OPPORTUNELY, ɔp'-pôr-tû'ne-lý.

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ad. Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.
OPPORTUNENESS, ɔp'-pôr-tûn'-nîs. f. Seasonableness, the state of being opportune.
OPPORTUNITY, ɔp'-pôr-tû'-nît-y. f. Fit place, time, convenience, suitability of circumstances to any end.
To OPPOSE, ɔp'-pô'ze. v. a. To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.
To OPPOSE, ɔp'-pô'ze. v. n. To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.
OPPOSELESS, ɔp'-pô'ze-lîs. a. Irresistible, not to be opposed.
OPPOSER, ɔp'-pô'-zûr. f. One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.
OPPOSITE, ɔp'-pô'-zît. a. Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.
OPPOSITE, ɔp'-pô'-zît. f. Adversary, opponent, antagonist.
OPPOSITELY, ɔp'-pô'-zît-lý. ad. In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.
OPPOSITENESS, ɔp'-pô'-zît-nîs. f. The state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION, ɔp'-pô'-zîsh'-ûn. f. Situation so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of interest, contrariety of measures, contrariety of meaning.
To OPPRESS, ɔp'-prê's. v. a. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity; to overpower, to subdue.
OPPRESSION, ɔp'-prêsh'-ûn. f. The act of oppressing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, lassitude of body.
OPPRESSIVE, ɔp'-prê's-sîv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exacting or severe; heavy, overwhelming.
OPPRESSOR, ɔp'-prê's-sûr. f. One who harasses others with unjust severity.
OPPROBRIOUS, ɔp'-prô'-bryûs. a. Reproachful, disgraceful, causing infamy.
OPPROBRIOUSLY, ɔp'-prô'-bryûs-lý. ad. Reproachfully, scurrilously.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ɔp'-prô'-bryûs-nîs. f. Reproachfulness, scurrility.
OPPROBRIUM, ɔp'-prô'-bryûm. f. Disgrace, infamy.
To OPPUGN, ɔp'-pû'n. v. a. To oppose, to attack, to resist.

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OPPUGNANCY, ɔp'-pûg'-nên-sý. f. Opposition.
OPPUGNER, ɔp'-pûg'-nûr. f. One who opposes or attacks.
OPTABLE, ɔp'-tâbl. a. Desirable, to be wished.
OPTATIVE, ɔp'-tâ-tîv. a. Expressive of desire; the name of that mode of a verb which expresses desire.
OPTICAL, ɔp'-tý-kêl. a. Relating to the science of opticks.
OPTICIAN, ɔp'-tîsh'-ên. f. One skilled in opticks.
OPTICK, ɔp'-tîk. a. Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.
OPTICK, ɔp'-tîk. f. An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.
OPTICKS, ɔp'-tîks. f. The science of the nature and laws of vision.
OPTIMACY, ɔp'-tý-mêf-y. f. Nobility, body of nobles.
OPTIMITY, ɔp'-tîm'-mý-tý. f. The state of being best.
OPTION, ɔp'-shûn. f. Choice, election.
OPULENCE, ɔp'-pû-lêns. } f.
OPULENCY, ɔp'-pû-lên-sý. } Wealth, riches, affluence.
OPULENT, ɔp'-pû-lênt. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.
OPULENTLY, ɔp'-pû-lênt-lý. ad. Richly, with splendor.
OR, ɔr'. conjunct. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before; Or ever, is Before ever. In this last sense obsolete.
ORACLE, ɔr'-râkl. f. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.
To ORACLE, ɔr'-râkl. v. n. To utter oracles. Not used.
ORACULAR, ɔ-râk'-kû-lêr. } a.
ORACULOUS, ɔ-râk'-kû-lûs. } Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.
ORACULOUSLY, ɔ-râk'-kû-lûs-lý. ad. In manner of an oracle.
ORACULOUSNESS, ɔ-râk'-kû-lûs-nîs. f. The state of being oracular.
ORAISON, ɔr'-ry-zûn. f. Prayer, verbal supplication.
ORAL, ɔ'-rêl. a. Delivered by mouth, not written.
ORALLY, ɔ'-rêl-lý. ad. By mouth, without writing.
ORANGE, ɔr'-rîndzh. f. The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.
ORANGE, ɔr'-rîndzh. a. Belonging to

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to an orange, of the colour of an orange.
ORANGERY, őr-rá'n-zhër-ý. f. Plantations of oranges.
ORANGEMUSK, őr-ríndzh-músk. f. See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.
ORANGE-PEEL, őr-ríndzh-pél. f. The rind of an orange.
ORANGETAWNY, őr-ríndzh-tá'ný. a. A species of red, resembling an orange.
ORANGE WOMAN, őr-ríndzh-wúm-ún. f. One who sells oranges.
ORATION, őr-rá'-shún. f. A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.
ORATOR, őr-rá-túr. f. A public speaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.
ORATORICAL, őr-rá-tór-ry-kél. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.
ORATORY, őr-rá-túr-ý. f. Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.
ORB, őr-b. f. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere; celestial body; wheel, any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.
ORBATION, őr-bá'-shún. f. Privation of parents or children.
ORBED, { őr-bíd. } a. Round, circular; { őr-bd. } circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.
ORBICULAR, őr-bík'-kú-lér. a. Spherical; circular.
ORBICULARLY, őr-bík'-kú-lér-ly. ad. Spherically, circularly.
ORBICULARNESS, őr-bík'-kú-lér-nis. f. The state of being orbicular.
ORBICULATED, őr-bík'-kú-lá-tíd. a. Moulded into an orb.
ORBIT, őr-bít. f. The line described by the revolution of a planet.
ORBITY, őr-bý-tý. f. Loss, or want of parents or children.
ORC, őr-rk. f. A sort of sea-fish.
ORCHAL, őr-kél. f. A stone from which a blue colour is made.
ORCHANET, őr-ká-nét. f. An herb.
ORCHARD, őr-tshérd. f. A garden of fruit-trees.
ORCHESTRE, őr-kíf-túr. f. The place where the musicians are set at a public show.
To ORDAIN, őr-dá'n. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to establish, to in-

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stitute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.
ORDAINER, őr-dá'n-núr. f. He who ordains.
ORDEAL, őr-dyál. f. A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.
ORDER, őr-dúr. f. Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measures, care; in architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.
To ORDER, őr-dúr. v. a. To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.
ORDERER, őr-dér-úr. f. One that orders, methodises, or regulates.
ORDERLESS, őr-dúr-lis. a. Disorderly, out of rule.
ORDERLINESS, őr-dúr-ly-nis. f. Regularity, methodicalness.
ORDERLY, őr-dúr-ly. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.
ORDERLY, őr-dúr-ly. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.
ORDINABLE, őr-dín-ébl. a. Such as may be appointed.
ORDINAL, őr-dín-él. a. Noting order.
ORDINAL, őr-dín-él. f. A ritual, a book containing orders.
ORDINANCE, őr-dý-néns. f. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment; a cannon; it is now generally written for distinction Ordinance, and pronounced őr-d-nans.
ORDINARILY, őr-dý-nér-ry-ly. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.
ORDINARY, őr-dý-nér-ry or őr-nér-ry. a. Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an Ordinary woman.
ORDINARY, őr-dý-nér-ry. f. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.
ORDINARY, őr-nér-ry. f. Regular

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price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.
To ORDINATE, őr-dý-náte. v. a. To appoint.
ORDINATE, őr-dý-nét. a. Regular, methodical.
ORDINATION, őr-dý-ná'-shún. f. Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.
ORDNANCE, őr-d-néns. f. Cannon, great guns.
ORDONNANCE, őr-dó-nans. f. Disposition of figures in a picture.
ORDURE, őr-dzhúr. f. Dung, filth.
ORE, őr-re. f. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state; metal.
ORGAN, őr-gún. f. Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.
ORGANBUILDER, őr-gún-blí-dúr. f. One whose business it is to construct organs.
ORGANICAL, őr-gán'-ny-kél. } a.
ORGANICK, őr-gán'-ník. }
 Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.
ORGANICALLY, őr-gán'-ny-kél-ly. ad. By means of organs or instruments.
ORGANICALNESS, őr-gán'-ny-kél-nis. f. State of being organical.
ORGANISM, őr-gá-nizm. f. Organical structure.
ORGANIST, őr-gá-níst. f. One who plays on the organ.
ORGANIZATION, őr-gá-ny'-zá'-shún. f. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.
To ORGANIZE, őr-gá-níze. v. a. To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.
ORGANLOFT, őr-gún-láft. f. The loft where the organs stand.
ORGANPIPE, őr-gún-pípe. f. The pipe of a musical organ.
ORGASM, őr-gázm. f. Sudden vehemence.
ORGIES, őr-dzhýz. f. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.
ORICHALCH, őr-ry-kálk. f. Brass.
ORIENT, őr-ryént. a. Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.
ORIENT, őr-ryént. f. The east, the part where the sun first appears.
ORIENTAL, őr-ryén'-tél. a. Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.
ORIENTAL,

ORIENTAL, ô-ryên'-têl. f. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ô-ryên'-tâ-lizm. f. An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY, ô-ryên'-tâl'-lÿ-ty. f. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ôr'-ry-fis. f. Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ôr'-ÿ-gân. f. Wild marjorum.

ORIGIN, ôr'-ridzh-in. } f. Be-

ORIGINAL, ô-rîdzh'-in-êl. } ginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

ORIGINAL, ô-rîdzh'-in-êl. a. Primitive, pristine, first.

ORIGINALLY, ô-rîdzh'-in-nêl-lÿ. ad. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ô-rîdzh'-in-nêl-nÿs. f. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-rîdzh'-in-nêr-ry. a. Productive, causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state.

To ORIGINATE, ô-rîdzh'-in-nâte. v. a. To bring into existence.

ORINATION, ô-rîdzh'-in-nâ-shûn. f. The act of bringing into existence.

ORISONS, ôr'-ry-zûns. f. A prayer, a supplication.

ORNAMENT, âr'-nâ-mênt. f. Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

To ORNAMENT, âr'-nâ-mênt. v. a. To embellish, to decorate.

ORNAMENTAL, âr'-nâ-mên'-têl. a. Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, âr'-nâ-mên'-têl-lÿ. ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, âr'-nâ-mên-tîd. a. Embellished, bedecked.

ORNATE, âr'-nâte. a. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORNITHOLOGY, âr'-ny-thôl'-ô-jÿ. f. A discourse on birds.

ORPHAN, âr'-fûn. f. A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, âr'-fûn. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, âr'-fân-Idzh. } f.

ORPHANISM, âr'-fân-nizm. } State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, âr'-py-mênt. f. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic; used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ôr'-pine. f. Liverer or rose root.

ORRERY, ôr'-rêr-ry. f. An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ôr'-rîs. f. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, âr'-thô-dôks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, âr'-thô-dôks-lÿ. ad. With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, âr'-thô-dôk-sÿ. f. Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, âr'-thô-drôm'-iks. f. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOGON, âr'-thô-gôn. f. A rectangular figure.

ORTHOGONAL, âr'-thôg'-gô-nêl. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, âr'-thôg'-grâf-fûr. f. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, âr'-thô-grâf'-fÿ-kêl. a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, âr'-thô-grâf'-fÿ-kêl-lÿ. ad. According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, âr'-thôg'-grâf-ÿ. f. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, âr'-tîv. a. Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, âr'-tûl-lûn. f. A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, âr'-rts. f. Refuse, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ôs-sil-lâ-shûn. f. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ôs-sil'-lâ-tûr-ry. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ôs'-sÿ-tên-sÿ. f. The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

OSCITANT, ôs'-sÿ-tênt. a. Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

OSCITATION, ôs'-sÿ-tâ-shûn. f. The act of yawning.

OSIER, ô'-zhêr. f. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ôs'-prâ. f. The sea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ôs'-sikl. f. A small bone.

OSSIFICK, ôs-sif'-fik. a. Having the power of making bones, or

changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, ôs'-fÿ-fÿ-kâ-shûn. f. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, ôs'-fÿ-frâdzh. f. A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ôs'-fÿ-fÿ. v. a. To change to bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ôs-siv'-vô-rûs. a. Devouring bones.

OSTENSIBLE, ôs-tên'-sibl. a. Such as is proper or intended to be shewn.

OSTENSIVE, ôs-tên'-siv. a. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ôs-tênt. f. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ôs-tên-tâ-shûn. f. Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, ôs-tên-tâ-shûs. a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIONOUSLY, ôs-tên-tâ-shûs-lÿ. ad. Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIONOUSNESS, ôs-tên-tâ-shûs-nÿs. f. Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTEOLOGY, ôs-tê-ôl'-lô-dzhÿ. f. A description of the bones.

OSTIARY, ôs'-tyâ-ry. f. The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

OSTLER, ôs'-lûr. f. The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTLERY, ôs'-lûr-ÿ. f. The place or apartment belonging to the ostler.

OSTRACISM, ôs'-trâ-sizm. f. A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.

OSTRACITES, ôs'-trâ-sîts. f. Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH, ôs'-trîth. f. The largest of birds.

OTACoustICK, ô-tâ-kou'-f-tik. f. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ùth'-ûr. pron. Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides; next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ùth'-ûr-gâts. f. In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERGUISE, ùth'-ûr-gîz. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ùth'-ûr-whêre. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, ùth'-ûr-whîle. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, uth'-ur-wize. ad. In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTTER, ot'-túr. f. An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ó'-vúl. a. Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ó'-vúl. f. That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ó'-vâ-ryús. a. Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, ó'-vâ-ry. f. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ó'-vâ-shún. f. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, úv'n. f. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ó'-vúr. prep. Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the world Over; Over night, the night before.

OVER, ó'-vúr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition it has a great variety of significations, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To **OVER-ABOUND**, ó'-vúr-â-bound". v.n. To abound more than enough.

To **OVER-ACT**, ó'-vúr-âkt". v. a. To act more than enough.

To **OVER-ARCH**, ó'-vúr-ârtsh. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To **OVER-AWE**, ó'-vúr-â'. v. a. To keep in awe by superior influence.

To **OVER-BALANCE**, ó'-vúr-bâl'-lens. v. a. To weigh down, to preponderate.

OVER-BALANCE, ó'-vúr-bâl'-lens. f. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ó'-vúr-bâtl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To **OVER-BEAR**, ó'-vúr-bê'r. v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To **OVER-BID**, ó'-vúr-bîd". v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To **OVER-BLOW**, ó'-vúr-blô'. v. n. To be past its violence.

To **OVER-BLOW**, ó'-vúr-blô'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ó'-vúr-bôrd. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To **OVER-BULK**, ó'-vúr-bûlk". v. a. To oppress by bulk.

To **OVER-BURDEN**, ó'-vúr-bûr"-dIn. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To **OVER-BUY**, ó'-vúr-by". v. a. To buy too dear.

To **OVER-CARRY**, ó'-vúr-kâr"-ry. v. a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To **OVER-CAST**, ó'-vúr-kâst". v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To **OVER-CHARGE**, ó'-vúr-tshâ'rdzh. v. a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burthen; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ó'-vúr-tshâ'rdzh. f. Too great a charge.

To **OVER-CLOUD**, ó'-vúr-klou'd. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To **OVERCOME**, ó'-vúr-kûm'. v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanquish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

To **OVERCOME**, ó'-vúr-kûm'. v. n. To gain the superiority.

OVERCOMER, ó'-vúr-kûm'-mûr. f. He who overcomes.

To **OVER-COUNT**, ó'-vúr-kou"nt. v. a. To rate above the true value.

To **OVERDO**, ó'-vúr-dô". v. a. To do more than enough.

To **OVER-DRESS**, ó'-vúr-drês". v. a. To adorn lavishly.

To **OVER-DRIVE**, ó'-vúr-dri"ve. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To **OVER-EYE**, ó'-vúr-î". v. a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFAL, ó'-vúr-fâl. f. Cataract. Not used.

To **OVER-FLOAT**, ó'-vúr-flô't. v. n. To swim, to float.

To **OVER-FLOW**, ó'-vúr-flô'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To **OVER-FLOW**, ó'-vúr-flô'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ó'-vúr-flô. f. Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ó'-vúr-flô-ing. f. Exuberance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ó'-vúr-flô-ing-lý. ad. Exuberantly.

To **OVER-FLY**, ó'-vúr-fly'. v. a. To cross by flight.

OVER-FORWARDNESS, ó'-vúr-fôr"-wêrd-nîs. f. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To **OVER-FREIGHT**, ó'-vúr-frê't. v. a. To load too heavily.

To **OVER-GLANCE**, ó'-vúr-glân'se. v. a. To look hastily over.

To **OVER-GO**, ó'-vúr-gô'. v. a. To surpass, to excel.

To **OVER-GORGE**, ó'-vúr-gâ'rdzh. v. a. To gorge too much.

OVER-GREAT, ó'-vúr-grâ'te. a. Too great.

To **OVER-GROW**, ó'-vúr-grô'. v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.

To **OVER-GROW**, ó'-vúr-grô'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ó'-vúr-grôth. f. Exuberant growth.

To **OVER-HALE**, ó'-vúr-hâ'l. v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.

To **OVER-HANG**, ó'-vúr-hâng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To **OVER-HANG**, ó'-vúr-hâng'. v. n. To jut over.

To **OVER-HARDEN**, ó'-vúr-hâ'rdn. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ó'-vúr-hêd'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To **OVER-HEAR**, ó'-vúr-hê'r. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To **OVER-HEAT**, ó'-vúr-hê't. v. a. To heat too much.

To **OVER-JOY**, ó'-vúr-dzhoy'. v. a. To transport, to ravish.

OVER-JOY, ó'-vúr-dzhoy. f. Transport, ecstasy.

To **OVER-LABOUR**, ó'-vúr-lâ"-bûr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To **OVERLADE**, ó'-vúr-lâ'de. v. a. To over-burthen.

OVERLARGE, ó'-vúr-lâ'rdzh. a. Larger than enough.

To **OVERLAY**, ó'-vúr-lâ'. v. a. To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.

To **OVERLEAP**, ó'-vúr-lêp'. v. a. To pass by a jump.

To **OVERLIVE**, ó'-vúr-llv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To **OVERLIVE**, ó'-vúr-llv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ó'-vúr-llv'-vûr. f. Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

To **OVERLOAD**, ó'-vúr-lô'd. v. a. To burthen with too much.

OVER-

- OVERLONG**, ô'-vûr-lông". a. Too long.
- To OVERLOOK**, ô'-vûr-lûk'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.
- OVER-LOOKER**, ô'-vûr-lûk'-ûr. f. One who looks over his fellows.
- OVERMASTED**, ô'-vûr-mâs'-tîd. a. Having too much mast.
- To OVERMASTER**, ô'-vûr-mâs'-tûr. v. a. To subdue, to govern.
- To OVERMATCH**, ô'-vûr-mâtsh'. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.
- OVERMATCH**, ô'-vûr-mâtsh. f. One of superior powers.
- OVERMUCH**, ô'-vûr-mûtsh'. a. Too much, more than enough.
- OVERMUCH**, ô'-vûr-mûtsh'. ad. In too great a degree.
- OVERMUCHNESS**, ô'-vûr-mûtsh'-nîs. f. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.
- OVERNIGHT**, ô'-vûr-nî'te. f. Night before bed-time.
- To OVERNAME**, ô'-vûr-nâ'me. v. a. To name in a series.
- To OVEROFFICE**, ô'-vûr-ôf'-fîs. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.
- OVEROFFICIOUS**, ô'-vûr-ôf'-fîsh'-ûs. a. Too busy, too importunate.
- To OVERPASS**, ô'-vûr-pâs'. v. a. To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.
- OVERPAST**, ô'-vûr-pâst'. part. a. Gone, past by.
- To OVERPAY**, ô'-vûr-pâ'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.
- To OVERPERCH**, ô'-vûr-pêrtsh'. v. a. To fly over.
- To OVERPEER**, ô'-vûr-pê'r. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.
- OVERPLUS**, ô'-vûr-plûs. f. Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.
- To OVERPLY**, ô'-vûr-plý". v. a. To employ too laboriously.
- To OVERPOISE**, ô'-vûr-poi'z. v. a. To outweigh.
- OVERPOISE**, ô'-vûr-poiz. f. Preponderant weight.
- To OVERPOWER**, ô'-vûr-pow'-ûr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.
- To OVERPRESS**, ô'-vûr-prês". v. a. To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.
- To OVERPRIZE**, ô'-vûr-prî'ze. v. a. To value at too high price.
- OVERRANK**, ô'-vûr-rânk'. a. Too rank.
- To OVERRATE**, ô'-vûr-râ'te. v. a. To rate too much.
- To OVERREACH**, ô'-vûr-rê'tsh. v. a. To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.
- To OVERREACH**, ô'-vûr-rê'tsh. v. n. A horse is said to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.
- OVERREACHER**, ô'-vûr-rê'tsh-ûr. f. A cheat, a deceiver.
- To OVERREAD**, ô'-vûr-rê'd. v. a. To peruse.
- To OVER-RED**, ô'-vûr-rêd'. v. a. To smear with red.
- To OVER-RIPEN**, ô'-vûr-rî'pn. v. a. To make too ripe.
- To OVERROAST**, ô'-vûr-rô'st. v. a. To roast too much.
- To OVERRULE**, ô'-vûr-rô'l. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.
- To OVERRUN**, ô'-vûr-rûn'. v. a. To harass by incursions, to ravage; to out-run; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.
- To OVERRUN**, ô'-vûr-rûn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.
- To OVERSEE**, ô'-vûr-sê'. v. a. To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.
- OVERSEEN**, ô'-vûr-sê'n. part. Mistaken, deceived.
- OVERSEER**, ô'-vûr-sê'-ûr. f. One who overlooks, a superintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.
- To OVERSET**, ô'-vûr-sêt'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.
- To OVERSET**, ô'-vûr-sêt'. v. n. To fall off the basis.
- To OVERSHADE**, ô'-vûr-shâ'de. v. a. To cover with darkness.
- To OVERSHADOW**, ô'-vûr-shâd'-dô. v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.
- To OVERSHOOT**, ô'-vûr-shô't. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.
- To OVERSHOOT**, ô'-vûr-shô't. v. a. To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.
- OVERSIGHT**, ô'-vûr-sî'te. f. Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.
- To OVERSIZE**, ô'-vûr-sî'ze. v. a. To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.
- To OVERSKIP**, ô'-vûr-skîp'. v. a. To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.
- To OVERSLEEP**, ô'-vûr-slê'p. v. a. To sleep too long.
- To OVERSLIP**, ô'-vûr-slip'. v. a. To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.
- To OVERSNOW**, ô'-vûr-snô'. v. a. To cover with snow.
- OVERSOLD**, ô'-vûr-sô'ld. part. Sold at too high a price.
- OVERSOON**, ô'-vûr-sô'n. ad. Too soon.
- OVERSPENT**, ô'-vûr-spênt'. part. Wearied, harassed.
- To OVERSPREAD**, ô'-vûr-sprêd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.
- To OVERSTAND**, ô'-vûr-stând". v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.
- To OVERSTOCK**, ô'-vûr-stôk". v. a. To fill too full, to crowd.
- To OVERSTRAIN**, ô'-vûr-strâ'n. v. n. To make too violent efforts.
- To OVERSTRAIN**, ô'-vûr-strâ'n. v. a. To stretch too far.
- To OVERSWAY**, ô'-vûr-swâ'. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.
- To OVERSWELL**, ô'-vûr-swêl'. v. a. To rise above.
- OVERT**, ô'-vért. a. Open, publick, apparent.
- OVERTLY**, ô'-vért-ly. ad. Openly.
- To OVERTAKE**, ô'-vûr-tâ'ke. v. a. To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
- To OVERTASK**, ô'-vûr-tâsk". v. a. To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.
- To OVERTHROW**, ô'-vûr-thrô'. v. a. To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.
- OVERTHROW**, ô'-vûr-thrô. f. The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.
- OVERTHROWER**, ô'-vûr-thrô'-ûr. f. He who overthrows.
- OVERTHWART**, ô'-vûr-thwâ'rt. a. Opposite, being over-against; crossing any thing perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictory.
- OVERTHWARTLY**, ô'-vûr-thwâ'rt-ly. ad. Across, transversely; perversely, perversely.
- OVERTHWARTNESS**, ô'-vûr-thwâ'rt-nîs. f. Pervicacity, perverseness.
- OVERTOOK**, ô'-vûr-tûk'. pret. and part. pass. of OVERTAKE.

To

OVI

To **OVERTOP**, ô-vûr-tôp'. v. a. To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superior excellence.

To **OVERTRIP**, ô-vûr-trîp'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ô'-vêr-tshûr. f. Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.

To **OVERTURN**, ô-vûr-tûrn'. v. a. To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ô-vûr-tûr'-nûr. f. Subverter.

To **OVERVALUE**, ô'-vûr-vâ'l'-lû. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To **OVERVEIL**, ô-vûr-vâ'le. v. a. To cover.

To **OVERWATCH**, ô'-vûr-wô'tsh'. v. a. To subdue with long want of rest.

OVERWEAK, ô'-vûr-wê'k. a. Too weak, too feeble.

To **OVERWEATHER**, ô-vûr-wêth'-ûr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not used.

To **OVERWEEN**, ô-vûr-wê'n. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ô-vûr-wê'n-ning-lý. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To **OVERWEIGH**, ô-vûr-wâ'. v. a. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ô'-vûr-wâ'te. f. Preponderance.

To **OVERWHELM**, ô-vûr-hwêlm'. v. a. To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ô-vûr-hwêl'-mîng-lý. ad. In such a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ô'-vûr-râ't. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ô'-vûr-wô'rn. part. Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.

OVERZEALOUS, ô-vûr-zêl'-ûs. a. Too zealous.

OUGHT, â't. f. Any thing, not nothing. More properly written **AUGHT**.

OUGHT, â't. verb imperfect. Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mode.

OVIFORM, ô'-vû-fârm. a. Having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ô-vîp'-pêr-ûs. a.

OUT

Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ou'nse. f. The sixteenth part of a pound in Averdupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, ou'nse. f. A lynx, a panther.

OUPHE, ô'f. f. A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, ô'fn. a. Elfish.

OUR, ou'r. pron. poss. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written **OURS**.

OURSELVES, our-sêlv'z. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSELF, our-sêlf'. Is used in the regal style.

OUSEL, ô'zl. f. A blackbird.

To **OUST**, oust'. v. a. To vacate, to take away.

OUT, out'. ad. Not within; it is generally opposed to **IN**; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss; it is used emphatically before **Alas**; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, out'. interject. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as **Out** upon this half-faced fellowship.

OUT OF, out'-ôv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting exclusion or dismissal; no longer in; not in, noting unsuitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; **Out of hand**, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand; **Out at the elbows**, one who has outrun his means.

To **OUT**, out'. v. a. To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

OUTACAUSTICON, out-tâ-kâ'stî-kûn. f. An instrument to help the hearing.

To **OUTACT**, out-âkt'. v. a. To do beyond.

OUT

To **OUTBALANCE**, out-bâl'-lêns. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To **OUTBAR**, out-bâ'r. v. a. To shut out by fortification.

To **OUTBID**, out-bîd'. v. a. To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, out-bîd'-dûr. f. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, out-blô'd. a. Inflated, swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, out'-bârn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, out'-bound. a. Destinated to a distant voyage.

To **OUTBRAVE**, out-brâ've. v. a. To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To **OUTBRAZEN**, out-brâ'zn. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, out'-brêk. f. That which breaks forth, eruption.

To **OUTBREATHE**, out-brê'th. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, out-kâst'. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, out'-kâst. f. Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To **OUTCRAFT**, out-krâft'. v. a. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, out'-krý. f. Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To **OUTDARE**, out-dâ're. v. a. To venture beyond.

To **OUTDATE**, out-dâ'te. v. a. To antiquate.

To **OUTDO**, out-dô'. v. a. To excel, to surpass.

OUTDOING, out-dô'-îng. f. The act of doing beyond others, that which is done beyond others.

To **OUTDWEL**, out-dwêl'. v. a. To stay beyond.

OUTER, out'-tûr. a. That which is without.

OUTERLY, out'-tûr-lý. ad. Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, out'-tûr-mûst. a. Remoteest from the midst.

To **OUTFACE**, out-fâ'se. v. a. To brave, to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to stare down.

To **OUTFAWN**, out-fâ'n. v. a. To excel in fawning.

OUTFIT, out'-fit. f. The act of fitting out a ship; the expence of fitting out a ship.

To **OUTFLY**, out-fly'. v. a. To leave behind in flight.

OUT.

OUT

OUTFORM, out'-fārm. f. External appearance. Not used.
 To OUTFROWN, out-frow'n. v. a. To frown down.
 OUTGATE, out'-gāte. f. Outlet, passage outwards.
 To OUTGIVE, out-giv'. v. a. To surpass in giving.
 To OUTGO, out-gō'. v. a. To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.
 OUTGOING, out-gō'-ing. f. The act of going out, the state of going out. It is frequently used in the plural for Expences, in opposition to Income.
 To OUTGROW, out-grō'. v. a. To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.
 OUTGUARD, out'-gārd. f. One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.
 To OUTJEST, out-dzhēst'. v. a. To overpower by jesting.
 To OUTKNAVE, out-nā've. v. a. To surpass in knavery.
 OUTLANDISH, out-lān'-dīsh. a. Not native, foreign.
 To OUTLAST, out-lāst'. v. a. To surpass in duration.
 OUTLAW, out'-lā. f. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.
 To OUTLAW, out'-lā. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.
 OUTLAWRY, out'-lā-rý. f. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.
 To OUTLEAP, out-lēp'. v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.
 OUTLEAP, out'-lēp. f. Sally, flight, escape.
 OUTLET, out'-lēt. f. Passage outwards, discharge outwards.
 OUTLINE, out'-line. f. Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity.
 To OUTLIVE, out-liv'. v. a. To live beyond, to survive.
 OUTLIVER, out-liv'-vūr. f. A survivor.
 To OUTLOOK, out-lūk'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.
 To OUTLUSTRE, out-lūs'-tūr. v. a. To excel in brightness.
 OUTLYING, out'-ly-ing. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.
 To OUTMEASURE, out-mēzh'-ūr. v. a. To exceed in measure.

OUT

To OUTNUMBER, out-nūm'-būr. v. a. To exceed in number.
 To OUTMARCH, out-mā'rsh. v. a. To leave behind in the march.
 OUTMOST, out'-mūst. a. Remote from the middle.
 To OUTPACE, out-pā'se. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.
 OUTPARISH, out-pār-rish. f. Parish not lying within the walls.
 OUTPART, out'-pārt. f. Part remote from the center or main body.
 To OUTPOUR, out-pō'r. v. a. To emit, to send forth in a stream.
 To OUTPRIZE, out-prī'ze. v. a. To exceed in the value set upon it.
 To OUTRAGE, out'-rādz. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.
 OUTRAGE, out'-rēdz. f. Open violence, tumultuous mischief.
 OUTRAGEOUS, out-rā'-dzhūs. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.
 OUTRAGEOUSLY, out-rā'-dzhūf-ly. ad. Violently, tumultuously, furiously.
 OUTRAGEOUSNESS, out-rā'-dzhūf-nīs. f. With fury, with violence.
 To OUTREACH, out-rē'tsh. v. a. To go beyond.
 To OUTRIDE, out-rī'de. v. a. To pass by riding.
 OUTRIGHT, out-rī'te. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.
 To OUTROAR, out-rō're. v. a. To exceed in roaring.
 OUTRODE, out-rōd'. Preterite and participle of OUTRIDE.
 OUTRODE, out'-rōde. f. Excursion. Not used.
 To OUTROOT, out-rō't. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.
 To OUTRUN, out-rūn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.
 To OUTSAIL, out-sā'le. v. a. To leave behind in sailing.
 To OUTSCORN, out-skā'rn. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.
 To OUTSEL, out-sēl'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.
 To OUTSHINE, out-shī'ne. v. a. To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.
 OUTSHONE, out-shō'ne. pret. and part. of OUTSHINE.
 To OUTSHOOT, out-shō't. v. a.

OUT

To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.
 OUTSIDE, out'-sīde. f. Superficies, surface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not inclosed.
 To OUTSIT, out-sit'. v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.
 To OUTSLEEP, out-slēp. v. a. To sleep beyond.
 To OUTSPEAK, out-spē'k. v. a. To speak something beyond.
 To OUTSPORT, out-spō'rt. v. a. To sport beyond.
 To OUTSPREAD, out-sprēd'. v. a. To extend, to diffuse.
 To OUTSTAND, out-stānd'. v. a. To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.
 To OUTSTAND, out-stānd'. v. n. To protuberate from the main body.
 OUTSTANDING, out-stān'-ding. p. a. Standing beyond, standing out as not yet got in, as outstanding debts.
 To OUTSTARE, out-flā're. v. a. To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with effrontery.
 OUSTREET, out'-strēt. f. Street in the extremities of a town.
 To OUTSTRETCH, out-strētsh'. v. a. To extend, to spread out.
 To OUTSTRIP, out-strīp'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.
 To OUTSWEAR, out-swā'r. v. a. To overpower by swearing.
 To OUTTALK, out-tā'k. v. a. To overpower by talk.
 To OUT-TONGUE, out-tūng'. v. a. To bear down by noise.
 To OUT-VALUE, out-vāl'-lū. v. a. To transcend in price.
 To OUTVENOM, out-vēn'-nūm. v. a. To exceed in poison.
 To OUTVIE, out-vý'. v. a. To exceed, to surpass.
 To OUT-VILLAIN, out-vil'-līn. v. a. To exceed in villany.
 To OUTVOTE, out-vō'te. v. a. To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
 To OUTWALK, out-wā'k. v. a. To leave behind in walking.
 OUTWALL, out'-wāl. f. Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.
 OUTWARD, out'-wērd. a. External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.
 OUTWARD, out'-wērd. f. External for m.

OUT-

O W E

OUTWARD, out'-wêrd. ad. To foreign parts, as a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.
OUTWARDLY, out'-wêrd-lý. ad. Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.
OUTWARDS, out'-wêrdz. ad. Towards the out-parts.
To OUTWATCH, out-wôth'. v. a. To exceed in watching.
To OUTWEAR, out-wê'r. v. a. To pass tediously; to wear beyond.
To OUTWEED, out-wê'd. v. a. To extirpate as a weed.
To OUTWEIGH, out-wâ'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.
To OUTWIT, out-wít'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.
To OUTWORK, out-wûrk'. v. a. To do more work.
OUTWORK, out'-wûrk. f. The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
OUTWORN, out-wô'rn. part. Consumed or destroyed by use.
To OUTWORTH, out-wûrth'. v. a. To excel in value. Not used.
OUTWROUGHT, out-râ't. part. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.
To OWE, ô'. v. a. To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from

O X

any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead. Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.
OWL, ow'l. } f. A bird that
OWLET, ow'-lít. } flies about in the night and catches mice.
OWLER, ow'l-ûr. f. One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.
OWN, ô'n. f. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
To OWN, ô'n. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.
OWNER, ô'n-ûr. f. One to whom any thing belongs.
OWNERSHIP, ô'-nûr-shíp. f. Property, rightful possession.
OX, ôks'. f. plur. **OXEN**. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

O Z Æ

OXBANE, ôks'-bâne. f. A plant.
OXEYE, ôks'-î. f. A plant.
OXFLY, ôks'-fly. f. A fly of a particular kind.
OXHEAL, ôks'-hêl. f. A plant.
OXLIP, ôks'-lip. f. The same with **COWSLIP**, a vernal flower.
OXSTALL, ôks'-stâl. f. A stand for oxen.
OXTONGUE, ôks'-tûng. f. A plant.
OXYMEL, ôk'-fy-mêl. f. A mixture of vinegar and honey.
OYER, oý'ûr. f. A court of Oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
OYES, ô-yîs'. f. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.
OYSTER, oys'-tûr. f. A bivalve testaceous fish.
OYSTERWENCH, oys'-tûr-wênth. } f.
OYSTERWOMAN, oys'-tûr-wûm'-ûn. } A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.
OZÆNA, ô-zê'-nâ. f. An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

P.

P A C

PABULAR, pâb'-bû-lêr. a. Affording aliment or provender.
PABULATION, pâb-bû-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of feeding or procuring provender.
PABULOUS, pâb'-bû-lûs. a. Alimantal, affording aliment.
PACE, pâ'se. f. Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

P A C

To PACE, pâ'se. v. n. To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.
To PACE, pâ'se. v. a. To measure by steps; to direct to go.
PACED, pâ'st. a. Having a particular gait.
PACER, pâ'-sûr. f. He that paces.
PACIFICATION, pâs-sîf'-fy-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.
PACIFICATOR, pâs-sîf'-fy-kâ-tûr. f. Peace-maker.
PACIFICATORY, pâ-sîf''-fy-kâ-

P A C

tûr'-ry. a. Tending to make peace.
PACIFICK, pâ-sîf'-fîk. a. Peace making, mild, gentle, appeasing.
PACIFIER, pâs'-sý-fî-ûr. f. One who pacifies.
To PACIFY, pâs'-sý-fý. v. a. To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.
PACK, pâk'. f. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice;

- tice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.
 To **PACK**, pāk'. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.
 To **PACK**, pāk'. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.
PACKCLOTH, pāk'-klōth. f. A cloth in which goods are tied up.
PACKER, pāk'-kūr. f. One who binds up bales for carriage.
PACKET, pāk'-kit. f. A small pack, a mail of letters.
 To **PACKET**, pāk'-kit. v. a. To bind up in parcels.
PACKET-BOAT, pāk'-kit-bōte. f. An advice boat, a small vessel on a particular station for conveying intelligence.
PACKHORSE, pāk'-hōrs. f. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.
PACKSADDLE, pāk'-sādł. f. A saddle on which burdens are laid.
PACKTHREAD, pāk'-thrēd. f. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.
PACT, pakt'. f. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.
PACTION, pāk'-shūn. f. A bargain, a covenant.
PACTITIOUS, pāk'-tīsh'-ūs. a. Settled by covenant.
PAD, pād'. f. The road, a foot-path; an easy paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.
 To **PAD**, pād'. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.
PADDER, pād'-dūr. f. A robber, a foot highwayman.
 To **PADDLE**, pād'l. v. n. To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.
PADDLE, pād'l. f. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.
PADDLER, pād'-lūr. f. One who paddles.
PADDOCK, pād'-dūk. f. A great frog or toad.
PADDOCK, pād'-dūk. f. A small inclosure for deer.
PADLOCK, pād'-lōk. f. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
 To **PADLOCK**, pād'-lōk. v. a. To fasten with a padlock.
- PÆAN**, pē'-ān. f. A song of triumph.
PAGAN, pā'-gān. f. A heathen, one not a Christian.
PAGAN, pā'-gān. a. Heathenish.
PAGANISM, pā'-gā-nizm. f. Heathenism.
PAGE, pā'je. f. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.
 To **PAGE**, pā'je. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.
PAGEANT, pādzh'-ēnt. f. A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.
PAGEANT, pādzh'-ēnt. a. Showy, pompous, ostentatious.
 To **PAGEANT**, pādzh'-ēnt. v. a. To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.
PAGEANTRY, pādzh'-ēn-trý. f. Pomp, show.
PAGINAL, pādzh'-in-ēl. a. Consisting of pages. Not used.
PAGOD, pā'-gōd. f. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.
PAGODA, pā'-gō-dā. f. The same with **PAGOD**.
PAID, pād'. The preterite and participle passive of **PAY**.
PAIL, pāl. f. A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
PAILFUL, pāl'-fūl. f. The quantity that a pail will hold.
PAILMAIL, pēl'-mēl'. a. Violent; boisterous. This word is commonly written **PELLMELL**.
PAIN, pā'n. f. Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throws of child-birth.
 To **PAIN**, pā'n. v. a. To afflict, to make uneasy; to strive with, to labour.
PAINFUL, pā'n'-fūl. a. Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.
PAINFULLY, pā'n'-fūl-lý. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.
PAINFULNESS, pā'n'-fūl-nīs. f. Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.
PAINIM, pā'-nīm. f. Pagan, infidel.
PAINIM, pā'-nīm. a. Pagan, infidel.
PAINLESS, pā'n'-lis. a. Without pain, without trouble.
PAINSTAKER, pā'nz-tā-kūr. f. Labourer, laborious person.
- PAINSTAKING**, pā'nz-tā-king. a. Laborious, industrious.
 To **PAINT**, pā'nt. v. a. To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.
 To **PAINT**, pā'nt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.
PAINT, pā'nt. f. Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.
PAINTER, pā'n-tūr. f. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.
PAINTING, pā'n-tīng. f. The art of representing objects by delineation and colour; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.
PAINTURE, pā'n-tshūr. f. The art of painting.
PAIR, pā'r. f. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.
 To **PAIR**, pā'r. v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.
 To **PAIR**, pā'r. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.
PALACE, pāl'-lās. f. A royal house, an house eminently splendid.
PALANQUIN, pāl'-ān-kē'n. f. Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
PALATABLE, pāl'-lēt-tēbl. a. Gustful, pleasing to the taste.
PALATE, pāl'-lēt. f. The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.
PALATICK, pāl-lāt'-tīk. a. Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.
PALATINATE, pāl-lāt'-tī-nāte. f. The signiory possessed by a palatine; one of the electorates of the German empire.
PALATINE, pāl'-lā-tīne. f. One invested with legal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.
PALATINE, pāl'-lā-tīne. a. Possessing royal privileges.
PALE, pāle. a. Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.
 To **PALE**, pāle. v. a. To make pale.
PALE, pāle. f. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds; any inclosure; any district or territory; the

PAL

Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.
To PALE, pǎ'le. v. a. To inclose with pales; to inclose, to encompass.
PALEEYED, pǎ'le-íd. a. Having eyes dimmed.
PALEFACED, pǎ'le-fǎst. a. Having the face wan.
PALELY, pǎ'le-lý. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.
PALENDAR, pǎ'l-lén-dér. f. A kind of coasting vessel.
PALENESS, pǎ'le-nís. f. Want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.
PALEOUS, pǎ'-lyús. a. Husky, chaffy.
PALETTE, pǎ'l-lít. f. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.
PALFREY, pǎ'l-frý. f. A small horse fit for ladies.
PALINDROME, pǎ'l-lín-dróm. f. A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards.
PALING, pǎ'le-ing. f. The act of inclosing with pales; a fence of pales.
PALINODE, pǎ'l-lín-óde. } f. A re-
PALINODY, pǎ'l-lín-ó-dý. } cantation.
PALISADE, pǎ'l-lý-sǎ'de. } f. Pales
PALISADO, pǎ'l-lý-sǎ'-dó. } set by way of inclosure or defence.
To PALISADE, pǎ'l-lý-sǎ'de. v. a. To inclose with palisades.
PALISH, pǎ'l-lísh. a. Somewhat pale.
PALL, pǎ'l. f. A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.
To PALL, pǎ'l. v. n. To cloak, to invest.
To PALL, pǎ'l. v. n. To grow vapid, to become insipid.
To PALL, pǎ'l. v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to impair spriteliness, to dispirit; to weaken; to cloy.
PALLET, pǎ'l-lít. f. A small bed, a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by surgeons.
PALLIAMENT, pǎ'l-lyá-mént. f. A dress, a robe.
To PALLIATE, pǎ'l-lyáte. v. a. To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.
PALLIATION, pǎ'l-lyá-shún. f. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.
PALLIATIVE, pǎ'l-lyá-tív. a. Extenuating, favourably representa-

PAL

tive; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative,
PALLIATIVE, pǎ'l-lyá-tív. f. Something mitigating.
PALLID, pǎ'l-líd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.
PALLMALL, pǎ'l-mél. f. A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.
PALM, pǎ'm. f. A tree of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.
To PALM, pǎ'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroak with the hand.
PALMER, pǎ'l-múr. f. A pilgrim, they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.
PALMETTO, pǎ'l-mét'-tò. f. A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.
PALMIFEROUS, pǎ'l-míf'-fér-ús. a. Bearing palms.
PALMPEDE, pǎ'l-mý-péd. a. Web-footed.
PALMISTER, pǎ'l-mís-túr. f. One who deals in palmistry.
PALMISTRY, pǎ'l-míf-trý. f. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.
PALM SUNDAY, pǎ'm-sún'-dý. f. The last Sunday in Lent.
PALMY, pǎ'l-mý. a. Bearing palms.
PALPABILITY, pǎ'l-pǎ-bíl'-lít-y. f. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.
PALPABLE, pǎ'l-pǎbl. a. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.
PALPABLENESS, pǎ'l-pǎbl-nís. f. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.
PALPABLY, pǎ'l-pǎ-blý. ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.
PALPATION, pǎ'l-pǎ-shún. f. The act of feeling.
To PALPITATE, pǎ'l-pý-táte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.
PALPITATION, pǎ'l-pý-tǎ-shún. f. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt.
PALSGRAVE, pǎ'lz-gráv. f. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.
PALSICAL, pǎ'l-zý-kél. a. Afflicted with a palsy, paralytick.
PALSIED, pǎ'l-zýd. a. Diseased with a palsy.

PAN

PALSY, pǎ'l-zý. f. A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.
To PALTER, pǎ'l-túr. v. n. To shift, to dodge.
PALTERER, pǎ'l-túr-rúr. f. An unsincere dealer, a shifter.
PALTRINESS, pǎ'l-trý-nís. f. The state of being paltry.
PALTRY, pǎ'l-trý. a. Sorry, despicable, mean.
PALY, pǎ'l-y. a. Pale.
PAM, pám. f. The knave of clubs.
To PAMPER, pám-púr. v. a. To glut, to fill with food.
PAMPHLET, pám-flít. f. A small book, properly a book sold unbound.
PAMPHLETEER, pám-flít-tér. f. A scribbler of small books.
PAN, pán. f. A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.
PANACEA, pán-á-sé-á. f. An universal medicine.
PANACEA, pán-á-sé-á. f. An herb.
PANCAKE, pán'-kǎke. f. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.
PANADO, pán-á'-dó. f. Food made by boiling bread in water.
PANCREAS, pán'-kré-ás. f. The sweet-bread.
PANCREATICK, pán-kré-át'-tík. a. Contained in the pancreas.
PANCY, } pán'-sý. } f. A flower, a
PANSY, } pán'-sý. } kind of violet.
PANDECT, pán'-dék. f. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.
PANDEMICK, pán-dém'-mík. a. Incident to a whole people.
PANDER, pán'-dúr. f. A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.
To PANDER, pán'-dúr. v. a. To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.
PANDERLY, pán'-dúr-ly. a. Pimping, pimplike.
PANDICULATION, pán-dík-kǎ-lǎ'-shún. f. The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.
PANE, pǎ'ne. f. A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.
PANEGYRICAL, pán-nê-dzhér'-rík-ál. a. Containing praise, encomiastick.
PANEGYRICK, pán-nê-dzhér'-rík. f. An elegy, an encomiastick piece.
PANEGYRIST, pán-nê-dzhér'-ríst. f. One that writes praise, encomiast.
PANEL,

P A P

PANEL, pán'-nīl. f. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANG, páng'. f. Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.

To PANG, páng'. v. a. To torment cruelly.

PANICK, pán'-ník. a. Violent without cause.

PANNEL, pán'-nīl. f. A kind of rustic saddle.

PANNICK, pán'-ník. f. A groundless fear.

PANNICLE, pán'-níkl. } f. A plant.

PANNICK, pán'-ník. } f. A plant.

PANNIER, pán'-nyér. f. A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, pán'-nō-plý. f. Complete armour.

To PANT, pánt'. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pánt'. f. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pán-tá-lō'n. f. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pán-thē'ōn. f. A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pán'-thūr. f. A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pán'-tīle. f. A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pán'-tīng-lý. ad. With palpitation.

PANTLER, pánt'-lūr. f. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pán-tō'fl. f. A slipper.

PANTOMIME, pán'-tō-mīme. f. One who has the power of universal mimicry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-shew.

PANTRY, pán'-trý. f. The room in which provisions are repositied.

PAP, páp'. f. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pá pá'. f. A fond name for father, used in many languages.

PAPACY, pá'-pá-ý. f. Popedom, office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pá'-pál. a. Popish, belonging to the pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pá-páv'-vér-ús. a. Resembling poppies.

P A R

PAPER, pá'-pūr. f. Substance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pá'-pūr. a. Any thing slight or thin made of paper.

To PAPER, pá'-pūr. v. a. To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pá'-pūr-mâ-kūr. f. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pá'-pūr-mīl. f. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pá-pēs'-sént. a. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pá-pīl'-lyō. f. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pá-pīl'-lyō-nâ'-shūs. a. Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pá-pīl'-lēr-ý. } a. Having

PAPILLOUS, pá-pīl'-lūs. } ing emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

PAPIST, pá'-pīst. f. One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pá-pīs'-tý-kél. a. Popish, adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, pá'-pīst-try. f. Popery, the doctrine of the Romish church.

PAPPOUS, páp'-pūs. a. Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

PAPPY, páp'-py. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pá'r. f. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pá'r-rábl. f. A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, pá-ráb'-bō-lâ. f. One of the conick sections.

PARABOLICAL, pá-rá-bōl'-lý-kél. } a.

PARABOLICK, pá-rá-bōl'-līk. } Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pá-rá-bōl'-lý-kél-ý. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pá-ráb'-bō-līzm. f. In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pá-ráb'-bō-loid. f. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRICAL, pá-râ'-fén'-trý-kél. } a.

PARACENTRICK, pá-râ'-fén'-trík. } Deviating from circularity.

P A R

PARADE, pár-râ'de. f. Shew, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.

PARADIGM, pár'-â-dīgm. f. Example.

PARADISIACAL, pár'-â-dīf-ý'-â-kél. a. Suiting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, pár'-râ-dīse. f. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pár'-râ-dōks. f. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pár'-â-dōk'-fý-kél. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pár'-â-dōk'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pár'-â-dōk'-fý-kél-nīs. f. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pár'-â-dōk'-fōl'-lō-dzhý. f. The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pá-râ-gō'-dzhē. f. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pár'-râ-gūn. f. A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pár'-râ-gūn. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pár'-râ-gráf. f. A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pár-râ-gráf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pár-âl-lâk'-tý-kél. } a.

PARALLACTICK, pár-râl-lâk'-tīk. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pár'-râl-lâks. f. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pár'-râl-lél. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pár'-râl-lél. f. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through

through many particulars; comparison made; any thing resembling another.

To PARALLEL, pâr'-râl-lél. v. a. To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pâr'-râl-lél-izm. f. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâr'-â-lél'-lô-grâm. f. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâr'-â-lél'-ô-grâm'-mý-kâl. a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALOGISM, pâr'-râ-lô-dzhizm. f. A false argument.

PARALOGY, pâr'-râ-lô-dzhý. f. False reasoning.

PARALYTICAL, pâr'-â-lít'-tý-kél. } a.

PARALYTICK, pâr'-â-lít'-tik. } a. Palsied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. a. Superior, having the highest jurisdiction; as lord Paramount, the chief of the feignory; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. f. The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr'-râ-môre. f. A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pâr'-râ-nimf. f. A bride-man, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPET, pâr'-râ-pét. f. A wall breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, pâr'-râ-fér-nâ-lyâ. f. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr'-râ-fî-mô'-sis. f. Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE, pâr'-râ-frâze. f. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, pâr'-â-frâze. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

PARAPHRAST, pâr'-râ-frâst. f. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr'-â-frâs'-tý-kél. } a.

PARAPHRASTICK, pâr'-â-frâs'-tik. } a.

Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâr'-â-frê-nî'-tis.

f. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pâr'-â-sâng. f. A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE, pâr'-râ-sîte. f. One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pâr'-â-sit'-tý-kél. } a.

PARASITICK, pâr'-â-sit'-tik. } a. Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, pâr'-râ-sól. f. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head.

To PARBOIL, pâr'-boil. v. a. To half boil.

PARCEL, pâr'-sil. f. A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, pâr'-sil. v. a. To divide into portions; to make up into a mass.

To PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. a. To burn slightly and superficially.

To PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. n. To be scorched.

PARCHMENT, pâr'tsh-mént. f. Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pâr'd. } f. The leo-

PARDALE, pâr'-dâle. } pard; in poetry any of the spotted beasts.

To PARDON, pâr'dn. v. a. To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, pâr'dn. f. Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pâr'dn-ébl. a. Venial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pâr'dn-ébl-nis. f. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pâr'dn-éb-ly. ad. Venially, excusably.

PARDONER, pâr'dn-úr. f. One who forgives another; fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them.

To PARE, pâr'e. v. a. To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PAREGORICK, pâr'-ê-gôr'-ik. a. Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENESIS, pâr'-ê-né-sis. f. Persuasion.

PARENT, pâr'-rént. f. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâr'-rén-tidzh. f. Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâr'-rén'-tél. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâr'-rén'-thé-sis. f. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus ().

PARENTHETICAL, pâr'-rén'-thét'-tý-kél. a. Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pâr'-úr. f. An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pâr'-hé'-lyún. f. A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pâr'-rí'-é-tél. a. Constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, pâr'-ring. f. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pâr'-rish. f. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'-rish. a. Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, pâr'-rish'-ún-úr. f. One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, pâr'-ry'-túr. f. A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'-rit'-tý. f. Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pâr'rk. f. A piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pâr'rk-úr. f. A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pâr'rk-lévz. f. An herb.

PARLE, pâr'rl. f. Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

To PARLEY, pâr'-ly. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

PARLEY, pâr'-ly. f. Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pâr'-lê-mént. f. The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr'-lê-mén-tér-ý. a. Enacted by parliament, suiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pâr'-lúr. f. A room in monas-

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monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pà'r-lùs. a. Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use.

PAROCHIAL, pà-rò'-kyél. a. Belonging to a parish.

PARODY, pà'r-rò-dý. f. A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

To PARODY, pà'r-rò-dý. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, pàr-òn'-ny-mùs. a. Resembling another word.

PAROLE, pà-rò'le. f. Word given as an assurance.

PARONOMASIA, pàr-ò-nò-mà'-shà. f. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, pàr-ò-két. f. A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pà-ròt'-tíd. a. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pà-ròt'-tís. f. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pàr-ròk-sízm. f. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pàr-rý-síde. f. One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pàr-rý-sí'-dél. } a.

PARRICIDIOUS, pàr-rý-síd'- } a.

yús. Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pàr-rút. f. A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, pàr-rý. v. n. To put by thrusts, to fence.

To PARSE, pàrs'. v. a. To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pàr-sý-mò'-nyús. a. Covetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pàr-sý-mò'-nyús-lý. ad. Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pàr-sý-mò'-nyús-nís. f. A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pàr-sý-mùn-y. f. Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

PARSLEY, pàrsl'-lý. f. A plant.

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PARSNIP, pà'rs-níp. f. A plant.

PARSON, pà'r-sún. f. The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pà'r-sún-édzh. f. The benefice of a parish.

PART, pà'rt. f. Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done. In the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pà'rt. ad. Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, pà'rt. v. a. To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to discern.

To PART, pà'rt. v. n. To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To Part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pà'rt-èbl. a. Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pà'r-tàdzh. f. Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pàr-tà'ke. v. n. Preterite, I PARTOOK: participle passive, PARTAKEN. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pàr-tà'ke. v. a. To share, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pàr-tà'-kúr. f. A partner in possessions, a sharer of any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pà'rt-úr. f. One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pàr-tê'r. f. A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pà'r-shál. a. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pàr-shál'-lý-tý. f. Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pàr-shál-íze. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pàr-shál'-lý. ad. With

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unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pàr-tý-bíl'-lý-tý. f. Divisibility, separability.

PARTIBLE, pà'rt-íbl. a. Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pàr-tís'-sý-pébl. a. Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pàr-tís'-sý-pént. a. Sharing, having share or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pàr-tís'-sý-pát. v. n. To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something in common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pàr-tís'-sý-pát. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pàr-tís-sý-pà'-shùn. f. The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pàr-tý-síp'-pyál. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pàr-tý-síp'-pyál-y. ad. In the sense and manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pàr-tý-sípl. f. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pà'r-tíkl. f. Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pàr-tík'-ù-lér. a. Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pàr-tík'-ù-lér. f. A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pàr-tík-kù-làr'-ý-tý. f. Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private incident; something peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pàr-tík-kù-là-ríze. v. a. To mention distinctly, to detail, to shew minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pàr-tík-kù-lér'-lý. ad. Distinctly, singly, not universally;

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versally; in an extraordinary degree.
PARTING, pàr'-tìng. f. A division, an opening; the ceremony in taking leave.
PARTISAN, pàr'-tý-zàn'. f. A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.
PARTITION, pàr'-tìsh'-ùn. f. The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.
To PARTITION, pàr'-tìsh'-ùn. v. a. To divide into distinct parts. Little used.
PARTLET, pàrt'-lìt. f. A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.
PARTLY, pàrt'-lý. ad. In some measure, in some degree.
PARTNER, pàrt'-núr. f. Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.
To PARTNER, pàrt'-núr. v. a. To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.
PARTNERSHIP, pàrt'-núr-shìp. f. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.
PARTOOK, pàr'-tùk'. Preterite of **PARTAKE**.
PARTRIDGE, pàr'-trìdzh. f. A bird of game.
PARTURIENT, pàr'-tshò'-ryènt. a. About to bring forth.
PARTURITION, pàr'-tshò'-rìsh'-ùn. f. The state of being about to bring forth.
PARTY, pàr'-tý. f. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.
PARTY-COLOURED, pàr'-tý-kùl-lùrd. a. Having diversity of colours.
PARTY-JURY, pàr'-tý-dzhù'-rý. f. A jury composed of natives and foreigners.
PARTY-MAN, pàr'-tý-màn. f. A factious person; an abettor of a party.
PARTY-WALL, pàr'-tý-wál. f. Wall that separates one house from the next.

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PARVITUDE, pàr'-vý-tùde. f. Littleness, minuteness.
PARVITY, pàr'-vý-tý. f. Littleness, minuteness.
PASCHAL, pás'-kál. a. Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.
To PASH, pásh'. v. a. To strike, to crush.
PASQUE-FLOWER, pásk'-flow-úr. f. A plant.
PASQUIN, pás'-kwín. } f.
PASQUINADE, pás'-kwín-à'de. } A lampoon.
To PASS, pás'. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit, to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To Pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.
To PASS, pás'. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as the horse Passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To Pass away, to spend, to waste; To Pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; To Pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; To come to Pass, to be effected.
PASS, pás'. f. A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.
PASSABLE, pás'-sibl. a. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.
PASSADO, pás'-fá'-dò. f. A push, a thrust.
PASSAGE, pás'-sìdzh. f. Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road,

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way; entrance or exit, liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.
PASSED, pásh'. Preterite and participle of **PASS**.
PASSENGER, pás'-sìn-dzhúr. f. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.
PASSER, pás'-fúr. f. One who passes, one that is upon the road.
PASSIBILITY, pás'-fý-bìl'-ý-tý. f. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
PASSIBLE, pás'-sibl. a. Susceptive of impressions from external agents.
PASSIBLENESS, pás'-sibl-nìs. f. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
PASSING, pás'-sìng. participial a. Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.
PASSINGBELL, pás'-sìng-bél. f. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.
PASSION, pásh'-ùn. f. Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.
PASSIONATE, pásh'-ùn-nèt. a. Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.
PASSIONATELY, pásh'-ùn-nèt-lý. ad. With passion, with desire, love or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.
PASSIONATENESS, pásh'-ùn-nèt-nìs. f. State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.
PASSION-FLOWER, pásh'-ùn-flow-úr. f. A plant.
PASSION-WEEK, pásh'-ùn-wèk. f. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
PASSIVE, pás'-sív. a. Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Passive is that which signifies passion.
PASSIVELY, pás'-sív-lý. ad. With a passive nature.
PASSIVENESS, pás'-sív-nìs. f. Quality of receiving impression from external

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ternal agents; passibility, power of suffering.
PASSIVITY, pás-siv'-vít-ý. f. Passiveness.
PASSOVER, pás'-sò-vúr. f. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, Passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.
PASSPORT, pás'-pòrt. f. Permission of egress.
PAST, pást'. participial a. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.
PAST, pást'. f. Elliptically used for past time.
PAST, pást'. prep. Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, further than; above, more than.
PASTE, páste. f. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.
To PASTE, páste. v. a. To fasten with paste.
PASTEBOARD, páste-bòrd. f. A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.
PASTEBOARD, páste bòrd. a. Made of pasteboard.
PASTER, pás'-térn. f. The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.
PASTIL, pás'-tíl. f. A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.
PASTIME, pás'-tíme. f. Sport, amusement, diversion.
PASTOR, pás'-túr. f. A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.
PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. a. Rural, rustick, befeeming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.
PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. f. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.
PASTRY, pás'-trý. f. The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.
PASTRY-COOK, pás'-trý-kòk. f. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.
PASTURABLE, pás'-tshúr-ébl. a. Fit for pasture.
PASTURAGE, pás'-tshúr-édzh. f. The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.
PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. f. Food, the act of feeding; ground on which

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cattle feed; human culture, education.
To PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. v. a. To place in a pasture.
To PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. v. n. To graze on the ground.
PASTY, pás'-tý. f. A pye of crust raised without a dish; a pye.
PAT, pát'. a. Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.
PAT, pát'. f. A light quick blow, a tap; small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
To PAT, pát'. v. a. To strike lightly, to pat.
PATACCOON, pát-tá-kò'n. f. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.
To PATCH, páth'. v. a. To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.
PATCH, páth'. f. A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in Mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.
PATCHER, páth'-úr. f. One that patches, a botcher.
PATCHERY, páth'-úr-ý. f. Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.
PATCHWORK, páth'-wùrk. f. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
PATE, páte. f. The head.
PATED, pá'-tíd. a. Having a pate.
PATEFACTION, pát-té-fák'-shùn. f. Act or state of opening.
PATEN, pát'-én. f. A plate. Obsolete.
PATENT, pát'-tént. a. Open to the perusal of all, as letters Patent; something appropriated by letters patent.
PATENT, pát'-tént. f. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.
PATENTEE, pát-tén-té'. f. One who has a patent.
PATERNAL, pá-tér'-nél. a. Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.
PATERNITY, pá-tér'-nít-ý. f. Fathership, the relation of a father.
PATH, páth. f. Way, road, tract.
PATHETICAL, pá-thét'-tý-kél. } a.
PATHETICK, pá-thét'-tík. }

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Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.
PATHETICALLY, pá-thét'-tý-kél-ý. ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.
PATHETICALNESS, pá-thét'-tý-kél-nís. f. Quality of being pathetic, quality of moving the passions.
PATHLESS, páth-lís. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.
PATHOGNOMONICK, pá-thò-nò-mòn'-ík. a. Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.
PATHOLOGICAL, pá-thò-lòdzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
PATHOLOGIST, pá-thòl'-lò-dzhíst. f. One who treats of pathology.
PATHOLOGY, pá-thòl'-lò-dzhý. f. That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.
PATHOS, pá'-thòs. f. Passion, warmth, affection of mind.
PATHWAY, páth-wá. f. A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.
PATIBULARY, pá-tíb'-bù-lér-ý. a. Belonging to the gallows.
PATIENCE, pá'-shéns. f. The power of suffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.
PATIENT, pá'-shént. a. Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.
PATIENT, pá'-shént. f. That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.
PATIENTLY, pá'-shént-lý. ad. Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.
PATINE, pát'-tín. f. The cover of a chalice.
PATLY, pát'-lý. ad. Commodiously, fitly.
PATNESS, pát'-nís. f. Fitness, convenience.
PATRIARCH, pá'-tryàrk. f. One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.
PATRIARCHAL, pát-trý-àr-kél. a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierachical patriarchs.
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PATRIARCHATE, pát-trý-á'r-két. }
PATRIARCHSHIP, pá'-tryárk-shíp. } f.
 A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.
PATRIARCHY, pá'-tryár-ký. f. Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.
PATRICIAN, pá-trísh'-én. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.
PATRICIAN, pá-trísh'-én. f. A nobleman.
PATRIMONIAL, pát-trý-mó'-nyél. a. Possessed by inheritance.
PATRIMONY, pát'-trý-mún-ny. f. An estate possessed by inheritance.
PATRIOT, pá'-tryút. f. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.
PATRIOT, } pá'-tryút. }
PATRIOTICK, } pá'-trý-ót'-tik. } a.
 Actuated by the care of one's country, belonging to a patriot.
PATRIOTISM, pá'-tryút-izm. f. Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.
PATROL, pá-tró'l. f. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.
 To **PATROL**, pá-tró'l. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.
PATRON, pá'-trún. f. One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
PATRONAGE, pát'-tró-nídz. f. Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.
PATRONAL, pá-tró'-nál. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.
PATRONESS, pát'-tró-nís. f. A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.
 To **PATRONISE**, pát'-tró-níze. v. a. To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.
PATRONYMICK, pát-tró-ním'-mík. f. Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor.
PATTEN of a **PILLAR**, pát'-tín. f. Its base.
PATTEN, pát'-tín. f. A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.
PATTENMAKER, pát'-tín-má-kúr. f. He that make pattens.
PATTEPAN, pát'-tê-pán. f. A pan to bake a tart or small pie.
 To **PATTER**, pát'-túr. v. n. To make

PAY

a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.
PATTERN, pát'-túr. f. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.
PAUCITY, pá'-sít-y. f. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.
 To **PAVE**, pá've. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.
PAVEMENT, pá've-mént. f. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.
PAVER, pá'-vúr. } f. One who lays
PAVIER, pá'-vyúr. } with stones.
PAVILION, pá-víl'-lyún. f. A tent, a temporary or moveable house.
 To **PAVILION**, pá-víl'-lyún. v. a. To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.
PAUNCH, pá'ntsh. f. The belly, the region of the guts.
 To **PAUNCH**, pá'ntsh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.
PAUPER, pá'-púr. f. A poor person.
PAUSE, pá'z. f. A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing; a stop or intermission in musick.
 To **PAUSE**, pá'z. v. n. To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.
PAUSER, pá'-zúr. f. He who pauses, he who deliberates.
PAW, pá'. f. The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.
 To **PAW**, pá'. v. n. To draw the fore-foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.
 To **PAW**, pá'. v. a. To strike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.
PAWED, pá'd. a. Having paws; broadfooted.
 To **PAWN**, pá'n. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.
PAWN, pá'n. f. Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.
PAWNBROKER, pá'n-bró-kúr. f. One who lends money upon pledge.
 To **PAY**, pá'. v. a. To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to

PEA

atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.
PAY, pá'. f. Wages, hire, money given in return for service.
PAYABLE, pá'-ébl. a. Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.
PAYDAY, pá'-dâ. f. Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.
PAYER, pá'-úr. f. One that pays.
PAYMASTER, pá'-máf-túr. f. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.
PAYMENT, pá'-mént. f. The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.
PEA, pé'. f. A well known kind of pulse.
PEACE, pé'se. f. Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.
PEACE, pé'se. interj. A word commanding silence.
PEACEABLE, pé'se-íbl. a. Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.
PEACEABLENESS, pé'se-íbl-nís. f. Quietness, disposition to peace.
PEACEABLY, pé'se-íbl-ly. ad. Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.
PEACEFUL, pé'se-fúl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.
PEACEFULLY, pé'se-fúl-ly. ad. Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.
PEACEFULNESS, pé'se-fúl-nís. f. Quiet, freedom from disturbance.
PEACEMAKER, pé'se-má-kúr. f. One who reconciles differences.
PEACE OFFERING, pé'se-óf'-fúr-ing. f. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.
PEACEOFFICER, pé'se-óf'-fí-fúr. f. An officer to keep the peace, a constable.
PEACEPARTED, pé'se-pár-tíd. a. Dismissed from the world in peace.
PEACH, pé'tsh. f. A fruit-tree; the fruit.
 To **PEACH**, pé'tsh. v. n. Corrupted from **IMPEACH**; to accuse of some crime.
PEACH-COLOURED, pé'tsh-kól-lúrd.

PEC

lurd. a. Of a colour like a peach.
 PEACHICK, pē'-tshik. f. The chicken of a peacock.
 PEACOCK, pē'-kōk. f. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.
 PEAHEN, pē'-hēn'. f. The female of the peacock.
 PEAK, pē'k. f. The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a head-dress.
 PEAL, pē'l. f. A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.
 To PEAL, pē'l. v. n. To play solemnly and loud.
 To PEAL, pē'l. v. a. To assail with noise.
 PEAR, pā're. f. The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.
 PEARL, pērl'. f. A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.
 PEARLED, pērl'-līd. a. Adorned or set with pearls.
 PEARLEYED, pērl'-īde. a. Having a speck in the eye.
 PEARLGRASS, pērl'-grās. } f.
 PEARLPLANT, pērl'-plānt. }
 PEARLWORT, pērl'-wūrt. } Plants.
 PEARLY, pērl'-y. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls; resembling pearls.
 PEARMAIN, pēr-mā'ne. f. An apple.
 PEARTREE, pē'r-trē. f. The tree that bears pears.
 PEASANT, pēz'-zēnt. f. A hind, one whose business is rural labour.
 PEASANTRY, pēz'-zēnt-rŷ. f. Peasants, rusticks, country people.
 PEASCOD, pēz'-kōd. } f. The husk,
 PEASHELL, pē'-shēl. } that contains peas.
 PEASE, pē'z. f. Food of pease.
 PEAT, pē't. f. A species of turf used for fire.
 PEBBLE, pēb'l. } f.
 PEBBLESTONE, pēb'l-stōne. } A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.
 PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pēb'l-krīf-tēl. f. Crystal in form of nodules.
 PEBBLED, pēb'ld. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
 PEBBLY, pēb'-blŷ. a. Full of pebbles.
 PECCABILITY, pēk-kā-bil'-it-y. f. State of being subject to sin.

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PECCABLE, pēk'-kēbl. a. Incident to sin.
 PECCADILLO, pēk-kā-dil'-lō. f. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.
 PECCANCY, pēk'-kēn-sŷ. f. Bad quality.
 PECCANT, pēk'-kēnt. a. Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, informal.
 PECK, pēk'. f. The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.
 To PECK, pēk'. v. a. To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to peck at, to be continually finding fault with.
 PECKER, pēk'-kūr. f. One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-Pecker.
 PECKLED, pēk'ld. a. Spotted, varied with spots.
 PECTORAL, pēk'-tūr-ēl. a. Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 PECTORAL, pēk'-tūr-ēl. f. A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 PECULATE, pēk'-kū-lāte. } f.
 PECULATION, pēk-kū-lā'- } Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.
 PECULATOR, pēk'-kū-lā-tūr. f. Robber of the publick.
 PECULIAR, pē-kū'-lyēr. a. Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.
 PECULIARITY, pē-kū'-lyār'-it-y. f. Particularity, something found only in one.
 PECULIARLY, pē-kū'-lyēr-lŷ. ad. Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.
 PECUNIARY, pē-kū'-nyēr-y. a. Relating to money; consisting of money.
 PEDAGOGUE, pēd'-dā-gōg. f. One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.
 PEDAL, pē'-dēl. a. Belonging to a foot.
 PEDALS, pē'-dēls. f. The large pipes of an organ.
 PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'-nyūs. a. Going on foot.
 PEDANT, pēd'-dēnt. f. A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.
 PEDANTICK, pē-dān'-tik. } a.
 PEDANTICAL, pē-dān'-tŷ-kēl. } Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

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PEDANTICALLY, pē-dān'-tŷ-kēl-y. ad. With awkward ostentation of learning.
 PEDANTRY, pēd'-dēn-trŷ. f. Awkward ostentation of needless learning.
 To PEDDLE, pēd'l. v. n. To be busy about trifles.
 PEDDLING, pēd'-līng. a. Petty dealing, such as pedlers have.
 PEDESTAL, pēd'-dēf-tēl. f. The lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.
 PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dēs'-trŷ-ūs. a. Not winged, going on foot.
 PEDICLE, pēd'-ikl. f. The foot-stalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.
 PEDICULAR, pē-dik'-kū-lēr. a. Having the phthyrasis or lousy distemper.
 PEDIGREE, pēd'-dŷ-grŷ. f. Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.
 PEDIMENT, pēd'-dŷ-mēnt. f. In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.
 PEDLER, pēd'-lūr. f. One who travels the country with small commodities.
 PEDLERY, pēd'-lēr-y. f. Wares sold by pedlers.
 PEDOBAPTISM, pē'-dō-bāp"-tizm. f. Infant baptism.
 PEDOBAPTIST, pē'-dō-bāp"-tist. f. One that holds or practises infant baptism.
 PEDOMANCY, pē'-dō-mān-sŷ. f. Divination by the lines of the soles of the feet.
 PEDOMETER, pē-dōm'-ē-tūr. f. The perambulator, a wheel to measure roads.
 To PEEL, pē'l. v. a. To decorticate, to flay; to plunder, according to analogy this should be written PILL.
 PEEL, pē'l. f. The skin or thin rind of any thing; a broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.
 PEELER, pē'l-ūr. f. One who strips or flays; a robber, a plunderer.
 To PEEP, pē'p. v. n. To make the first appearance; to look sily, closely, or curiously.
 PEEP, pē'p. f. First appearance, as at the Peep and first break of day; a fly look.
 PEEPER, pēp'-ūr. f. Young chickens just breaking the shell; one that peeps.
 PEEPHOLE, pēp'-hōle. } f.
 PEEPHOLE, pēp'-hōle. } Hole

P E L

Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pē'r. f. Equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pē'r. v. n. by contraction from APPEAR. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pē'r-Idzh. f. The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pē'r-dūm. f. Peerage.

PEERESS, pē'r-ris. f. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pē'r-lis. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pē'r-lis-nis. f. Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, pē'-vish. a. Petulant, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

PEEVISHLY, pē'-vish-lī. ad. Angriily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, pē'-vish-nis. f. Inflexibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, pēg'. f. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; To take a Peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pēg'. v. a. To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pēlf'. f. Money, riches.

PELICAN, pēl'-lī-kēn. f. There are two sorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents: the Pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pēl'-lit. f. A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pēl'-lit-tid. a. Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pēl'-likl. f. A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pēl'-lī-tūr-y. f. An herb.

PELLMELL, pēl'-mēl'. ad. Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.

PELLS, pēlz'. f. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pells acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pēl-lū'-sid. a. Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

P E N

PELLUCIDITY, pēl-lū'-sid- } f. It-y.

PELLUCIDNESS, pēl-lū'-sid-nis. } f. Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pēlt'. f. Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pēlt'-mūng-gūr. f. A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pēlt'. v. a. To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELTING, pēlt'-Ing. a. This word in Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELVIS, pēl'-vis. f. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pēn'. f. An instrument of writing; feather; wing; a small inclosure, a coop.

To PEN, pēn'. v. a. To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē'-nāl. a. Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pēn'-nāl-tī. } f. Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENALITY, pēn'-nāl-lit-y. } f.

PENANCE, pēn'-nēns. f. Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCASE, pēn'-kāse. f. A case to carry pens in.

PENCE, pēn'se. f. The plural of PENNY.

PENCIL, pēn'-sil. f. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pēn'-sil. v. n. To paint.

PENDANT, pēn'-dēnt. f. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a small flag in ships, pronounced Pen'-nēnt.

PENDENCE, pēn'-dēns. f. Slopeness, inclination.

PENDENCY, pēn'-dēn-sī. f. Suspence, delay of decision.

PENDENT, pēn'-dēnt. a. Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pēn'-ding. a. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pēn-dū-lōs- } f. It-y.

PENDULOUSNESS, pēn'-dū-lūs-nis. } f. The state of hanging, suspension.

P E N

PENDULOUS, pēn'-dū-lūs. a. Hanging, not supported below.

PENDULUM, pēn'-dū-lūm. f. Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABILITY, pēn-nē-trā bil'-It-y. f. Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRABLE, pēn'-nē-trēbl. a. Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRANCY, pēn'-nē-trēn-sī. f. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pēn'-nē-trēnt. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

To PENETRATE, pēn'-nē-trāte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pēn'-nē-trāte. v. n. To make way.

PENETRATION, pēn-nē-trā'-shūn. f. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pēn'-nē-trā-tiv. a. Piercing, sharp, subtle; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pēn'-nē-trā-tiv-nis. f. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pēn'-gwin. f. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the West Indies of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pē-nin'-shū-lā. f. A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pē-nin'-shū-lā-tid. a. Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pēn'-nī-tēns. f. Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pēn'-nī-tēnt. a. Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

PENITENT, pēn'-nī-tēnt. f. One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pēn-nī-tēn'-shēl. a. Ex-

PEN

Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.
PENITENTIAL, pèn-ný-tèn'-shèl. f. A book directing the degrees of penance.
PENITENTIARY, pèn-ný-tèn'-shèr-ry. f. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.
PENITENTLY, pèn'-ný-tènt-lý. ad. With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.
PENKNIFE, pèn'-nife. f. A knife used to cut pens.
PENMAN, pèn'-màn. f. One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.
PENMANSHIP, pèn'-màn-shíp. f. The act of writing, the use of the pen.
PENNANT, pèn'-nènt. f. A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.
PENNATED, pèn'-nâ-tid. a. Winged; Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.
PENNILESS, pèn'-ný-lis. a. Moneyless, poor, wanting money.
PENNON, pèn'-nún. f. A small flag or colour.
PENNY, pèn'-ný. f. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.
PENNYROYAL, pèn'-ný-roy'-èl. f. A well-known herb.
PENNYWEIGHT, pèn'-ný-wèit. f. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.
PENNYWISE, pèn'-ný-wíze. a. One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.
PENNYWORTH, pèn'-ný-wúrth. f. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.
PENSILE, pèn'-sil. a. Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.
PENSILENESS, pèn'-sil-nis. f. The state of hanging.
PENSION, pèn'-shún. f. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PEO

PENSIONARY, pèn'-shún-èr-ry. a. Maintained by pensions.
PENSIONER, pèn'-shún-úr. f. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.
PENSIVE, pèn'-siv. a. Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.
PENSIVELY, pèn'-siv-lý. ad. With melancholy, sorrowfully.
PENSIVENESS, pèn'-siv-nis. f. Melancholy, sorrowfulness.
PENT, pènt'. part. pass. of **PEN**. Shut up.
PENTACAPSULAR, pèn-tà-káp'-shúl-èr. a. Having five cavities.
PENTACHORD, pèn-tà-kård. f. An instrument with five strings.
PENTAEDROUS, pèn-tà-è'-drús. a. Having five sides.
PENTAGON, pèn-tà-gón. f. A figure with five angles.
PENTAGONAL, pèn-tàg'-gò-nèl. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.
PENTAGRAPH, pèn-tà-gráf. f. An instrument for copying designs in any proportion.
PENTAMETER, pèn-tám'-mè-túr. f. A Latin verse of five feet.
PENTANGULAR, pèn-tàng'-gù-lér. a. Five cornered.
PENTAPETALOUS, pèn-tà-pèt'-tá-lús. a. Having five petals.
PENTASTICH, pèn-tás'-tik. f. A poem or stanza consisting of five verses.
PENTASTYLE, pèn-tà-stíle. f. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
PENTATEUCH, pèn-tà-túk. f. The five books of Moses.
PENTECOST, pèn-tè-kòst. f. A feast among the Jews.
PENTHOUSE, pènt'-hous. f. A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.
PENTILE, pèn-tíle. f. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.
PENT UP, pènt'. part. a. Shut up.
PENULTIMA, pè-núl'-tý-má. f. The last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA, pè-núm'-brá. f. An imperfect shadow.
PENURIOUS, pè-nú'-ryús. a. Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.
PENURIOUSLY, pè-nú'-ryús-lý. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.
PENURIOUSNESS, pè-nú'-ryús-nis. f. Niggardliness, parsimony.
PENURY, pèn'-nú-ry. f. Poverty, indigence.
PEONY, pè'-ò-ný. f. A flower.
PEOPLE, pè'pl. f. A nation, those

PER

who compose a community; the vulgar; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.
To PEOPLE, pè'pl. v. a. To stock with inhabitants.
PEPPER, pèp'-púr. f. An aromatick pungent kind of grain brought from India.
To PEPPER, pèp'-púr. v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.
PEPPERBOX, pèp'-púr-bòks. f. A box for holding pepper.
PEPPERCORN, pèp'-púr-kárn. f. Any thing of inconsiderable value.
PEPPERMINT, pèp'-púr-mínt. f. Mint eminently hot.
PEPPERWORT, pèp'-púr-wúrt. f. A plant.
PEPTICK, pèp'-tik. a. What helps digestion.
PERADVENTURE, pèr-ád-vén'-tshúr. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance, doubt, question.
To PERAMBULATE, pèr-ám'-bú-láte. v. a. To walk through; to survey by passing through.
PERAMBULATION, pèr-ám'-bú-lá'-shún. f. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.
PERCEIVABLE, pèr-sè'-v-ébl. a. Perceptible, such as falls under perception.
PERCEIVABLY, pèr-sè'-v-éb-lý. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.
To PERCEIVE, pèr-sè'-v. v. a. To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.
PERCEPTIBILITY, pèr-sèp'-tý-bíl'-it-ý. f. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIBLE, pèr-sèp'-tíbl. a. Such as may be known or observed.
PERCEPTIBLY, pèr-sèp'-tíbl-lý. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.
PERCEPTION, pèr-sèp'-shún. f. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.
PERCEPTIVE, pèr-sèp'-tív. a. Having the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVITY, pèr-sèp'-tív'-it-ý. f. The power of perception or thinking.
PERCH, pèrtsh'. f. The name of a fish.
PERCH, pèrtsh'. f. A measure of five yards.

yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.
 To PERCH, pĕr'tsh'. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.
 To PERCH, pĕr'tsh'. v. a. To place on a perch.
 PERCHANCE, pĕr-tshāns'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.
 PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sip'-yĕnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.
 PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sip'-yĕnt. f. One that has the power of perceiving.
 To PERCOLATE, pĕr'-kō-lāte. v. a. To strain.
 PERCOLATION, pĕr-kō-lā'-shūn. f. The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.
 To PERCUSS, pĕr-kūs'. v. a. To strike.
 PERCUSSION, pĕr-kūsh'-ūn. f. The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.
 PERCUSSIVE, pĕr-kūs'-siv. a. Striking, striking against.
 PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'-shĕnt. f. Striking, having the power to strike.
 PERDITION, pĕr-dīsh'-ūn. f. Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.
 PERDUE, pĕr-dū'. ad. Close, in ambush.
 PERDURABLE, pĕr'-dū-rēbl. a. Lasting, long continued.
 PERDURABLY, pĕr'-dū-rēb-lý. ad. Lastingly.
 PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rā'-shūn. f. Long continuance.
 To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'-rē-grý-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.
 PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rē-grý-nā'-shūn. f. Travel, abode in foreign countries.
 PEREGRINE, pĕr'-rē-grīne. a. Foreign, not native, not domestick.
 To PEREMPT, pĕr-ēmp't'. v. a. To kill, to crush. A law term.
 PEREMPTION, pĕr-ēm'p-shūn. f. Crush, extinction. Law term.
 PEREMPTORILY, pĕr-rēm-tūr-rý-lý. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.
 PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr-rēm-tūr-rý-nīs. f. Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.
 PEREMPTORY, pĕr-rēm-tūr-ý. a. Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all further expostulation.
 PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.
 PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'-ny-tý. f. Quality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'-fikt. a. Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.
 To PERFECT, pĕr'-fikt. v. a. To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its due state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.
 PERFECTER, pĕr'-fik-tūr. f. One that makes perfect.
 PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'-shūn. f. The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.
 To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'-shō-nāte. v. a. To make perfect, to advance to perfection.
 PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'-tív. a. Conducing to bring to perfection.
 PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'-tív-lý. ad. In such a manner as brings to perfection.
 PERFECTLY, pĕr'-fĕkt-lý. ad. In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.
 PERFECTNESS, pĕr'-fĕkt-nīs. f. Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.
 PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fid'-yūs. a. Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.
 PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fid'-yūs-lý. ad. Treacherously, by breach of faith.
 PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fid'-yūs-nīs. f. The quality of being perfidious.
 PERFIDY, pĕr'-fi-dý. f. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.
 PERFLABLE, pĕr'-flābl. a. Capable of being blown through.
 To PERFLATE, pĕr-flā'te. v. a. To blow through.
 PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'-shūn. f. The act of blowing through.
 To PERFORATE, pĕr'-fō-rāte. v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.
 PERFORATION, pĕr-fō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.
 PERFORATOR, pĕr'-fō-rā-tūr. f. The instrument of boring.
 PERFORCE, pĕr-fō'rse. ad. By violence, violently.
 To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. a. To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.
 To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. n. To succeed in an attempt.
 PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fā'rm-ēbl. a. Practicable, such as may be done.
 PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fā'r-mĕns. f. Completion of something designed,

execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.
 PERFORMER, pĕr-fā'r-mūr. f. One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
 To PERFRICATE, pĕr'-frý-kāte. v. n. To rub over.
 PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fū-mā-tūr-ý. a. That which perfumes.
 PERFUME, pĕr'-fūm. f. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.
 To PERFUME, pĕr-fū'me. v. a. To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.
 PERFUMER, pĕr-fū'-mūr. f. One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.
 PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr'-fūnk-tūr-rý-lý. ad. Carelessly, negligently.
 PERFUNCTORINESS, pĕr-fūnk-tūr-rý-nīs. f. Carelessness, negligence.
 PERFUNCTORY, pĕr'-fūnk-tūr-ý. a. Slight, careless, negligent.
 To PERFUSE, pĕr-fū'ze. v. a. To tincture, to overspread.
 PERFUSION, pĕr-fū'-zhūn. f. The act of pouring out upon any thing.
 PERHAPS, pĕr-hāps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.
 PERIAPT, pĕr'-rý-āpt. f. Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.
 PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ý-kār-dzhūm. f. The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.
 PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ý-kār-pyūm. f. In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.
 PERICLITATION, pĕr-ý-klý-tā'-shūn. f. The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.
 PERICRANIUM, pĕr-ý-krā'-nyūm. f. The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.
 PERICULOUS, pĕ-rik'-kū-lūs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.
 PERIGEE, pĕr-ý-dzhĕ. } f.
 PERIGEUM, pĕr-ý-dzhĕ-ūm. } Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.
 PERIHELIIUM, pĕr-ý-hĕ'-lyūm. f. Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.
 PERIL, pĕr'-rīl. f. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

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PERILOUS, pēr'-rīl-ūs. a. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pēr'-rīl-ūs-lý. ad. Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pēr'-rīl-ūs-nīs. f. Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pēr-rīm'-mê-tūr. f. The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pēr'-ryūd. f. A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To **PERIOD**, pēr'-ryūd. v. a. To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pēr-rý-ód'-ík. } a.

PERIODICAL, pēr-rý-ód'-dý- } kél.

Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pēr-rý-ód'-dý-kél-ý. ad. At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pēr-ý-ós'-tshúm. f. All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPATETICK, pēr-ý-pá-tét'-tík. f. One of an ancient sect of philosophers, so called because they used to dispute walking up and down in the Lycaum at Athens; a follower of Aristotle.

PERIPHERY, pēr-ríf'-fê-rý. f. Circumference.

PERIPHRAISIS, pēr-ríf'-frá-sīs. f. Circumlocution, use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pēr-rý-frás'-tý-kél. a. Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pēr-ý-pnú'-mô-ný. } f.

PERIPNEUMONIA, pēr-ý-pnú'-mô-nyá. }

An inflammation of the lungs.

To **PERISH**, pēr'-rīsh. v. n. To die,

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to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pēr'-rīsh-ébl. a. Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pēr'-rīsh-ébl-nīs. f. Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pēr-ý-stál'-tík. a. Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pēr-ís-tê'-ryún. f. The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pēr-ý-sis'-tô-lê. f. The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pēr-ý-tô-nê'-úm. f. This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

To **PERJURE**, pēr'-dzhúr. v. a. To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pēr'-dzhêr-úr. f. One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pēr'-dzhêr-ý. f. False oath.

PERIWIG, pēr-rý-wíg. f. Adscitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

To **PERIWIG**, pēr-rý-wíg. v. a. To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pēr-rý-wíngl. f. A small shell fish, a kind of fish snail; a plant.

To **PERK**, pēr'k. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To **PERK**, pēr'k. v. a. To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pēr'-lūs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now writ **PERILOUS**.

PERMANENCE, pēr'-mā-néns. } f.

PERMANENCY, pēr'-mā-nén- } sý.

Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pēr'-mā-nént. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pēr'-mā-nént-lý. ad. Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSSION, pēr-mán'-shún. f. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pēr'-mê-ábl. a. Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pēr'-mê-ánt. a. Passing through.

To **PERMEATE**, pēr'-mê-áte. v. a. To pass through.

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PERMEATION, pēr-mê-á'-shún. f. The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pēr-mís'-sibl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pēr-mís'-sibl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pēr-mísh'-ún. f. Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pēr-mís'-sív. a. Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hindrance, not authorised or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pēr-mís'-sív-lý. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pēr-mís'-tshún. f. The act of mixing.

To **PERMIT**, pēr-mít'. v. a. To allow without command; to suffer without authorising or approving; to allow, to suffer; to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pēr'-mít. f. A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pēr-mít'-téns. f. Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pēr-míks'-tshún. f. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pēr-mú-tá'-shún. f. Exchange of one for another.

To **PERMUTE**, pēr-mú-te. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pēr-mú-túr. f. An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pēr-nísh'-ús. a. Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pēr-nísh'-ús-lý. ad. Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pēr-nísh'-ús-nīs. f. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pēr-nís'-sít-ý. f. Swift-ness, celerity.

PERORATION, pēr-ô-rá'-shún. f. The conclusion of an oration.

To **PERPEND**, pēr-pénd'. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, pēr-pén-dík'-ú-lér. a. Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pēr-pén-dík'-ú-lér. f. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pēr-pén-dík'-kú-lér-lý. ad. In such a manner.

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ner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ŭ-lār'-ĭt-ŷ. f. The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'-shŭn. f. Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pĕr'-pĕ-trāte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pĕr-pĕ-trā'-shŭn. f. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ĕl. a. Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ĕl-ŷ. ad. Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-āte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternalize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. f. The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pĕr-pĕ-tshŭ-ĭt-tŷ. f. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks'. v. a. To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭd-lŷ. ad. Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭd-nĭs. f. Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭt-tŷ. f. Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pĕr-pŏ-tā'-shŭn. f. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt. f. Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pĕr-kwĭz-ĭsh'-ŭn. f. An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pĕr'-rŷ. f. Cyder made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pĕr'-sĕ-kŭt. v. a. To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pĕr-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn. f. The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pĕr'-sĕ-kŭ-tŭr. f. One who harasses others with continued malignity.

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PERSEVERANCE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕns. f. Persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕnt. a. Persisting, constant.

To PERSEVERE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r. v. n. To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

PERSEVERINGLY, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r-ĭng-lŷ. ad. With perseverance.

To PERSIST, pĕr-sĭst'. v. n. To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTENCE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕns. } f.

PERSISTENCY, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn-sŷ. } The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv. a. Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, pĕr'-sŭn. f. Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONABLE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕbl. a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĭdzh. f. A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance, air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to men or women not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pĕr-sŏ-nāl'-ĭt-ŷ. f. The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕl-lŷ. ad. In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To PERSONATE, pĕr'-sŭn-āte. v. a. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the

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person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of as in a picture, out of use; to describe, out of use.

PERSONATION, pĕr-sŭn-ā'-shŭn. f. Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-sŏn'-nĭf-fŷ-kā'-shŭn. f. Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons.

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-sŏn'-nĭf-fŷ. v. a. To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. f. A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vista.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. a. Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-spŷ-kā'-shŭs. a. Quick-sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spŷ-kā'-shŭs-nĭs. f. Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spŷ-kās'-ĭt-ŷ. f. Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'-ĕns. f. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'-spŷ-sĭl. f. A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spŷ-kŭ'-ĭt-ŷ. f. Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs. a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs-lŷ. ad. Clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs-nĭs. f. Clearness, freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spĭ'-rĕbl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spŷ-rā'-shŭn. f. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spĭ'-rĕ-tĭv. a. Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE, pĕr-spĭ're. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-swā'-dĕbl. a. Such as may be persuaded.

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PERTINGENT, pěr-tĩn'-dzhěnt. a. Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pěr'-lỹ. ad. Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pěr'-nĩs. f. Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, spriteliness without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pěr-tràn'-shěnt. a. Passing over.

To PERTURB, pěr-tũrb'.

To PERTURBATE, pěr-tũr'-bâte. } v. a.
To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

PERTURBATION, pěr-tũr-bã'-shũn. f. Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

PERTURBATOIR, pěr'-tũr-bã' tũr. f. Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSION, pěr-tshĩ'-zhũn. f. The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pěr-vã'de. v. a. To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

PERVASION, pěr-vã'-zhũn. f. The act of pervading or passing through.

PERVERSE, pěr-věrs'. a. Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pěr-věrs'-lỹ. ad. Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

PERVERSENESS, pěr-věrs'-nĩs. f. Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, pěr-věr'-shũn. f. The act of perverting, change to worse.

PERVERTSITY, pěr-věr'-sĩt-ỹ. f. Perverseness, crossness.

To PERVERT, pěr-věrt'. v. a. To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pěr-věrt'-ũr. f. One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, pěr-věrt'-ĩbl. a. That may be easily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pěr-vỹ kã'-shũs. a. Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pěr-vỹ-kã'-shũs-lỹ. ad. With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pěr-vỹ-kã'-shũs-nĩs. }

PERVICACITY, pěr-vỹ-kãs'-sĩt-ỹ. } f. Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS, pèr'-vyûs a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

PERVIOUSNESS, pèr'-vyûs-nîs. f. Quality of admitting a passage.

PERUKE, pèr'-rûk. f. A cap of false hair, a perriwig.

PERUKEMAKER, pèr'-rûk-mâ-kûr. f. A maker of perukes, a wig-maker.

PERUSAL, pè-rû'-zèl. f. The act of reading.

To PERUSE, pè-rû'-ze. v. a. To read; to observe, to examine.

PERUSER, pè-rû'-zûr. f. A reader, examiner.

PEST, pèst'. f. Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PESTER, pès'-tûr. v. a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

PESTERER, pès'-tèr-ûr. f. One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS, pès'-tèr-ûs. a. Encumbering, troublesome.

PESTHOUSE, pèst'-hous. f. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pès'-tîf'-fèr-ûs. a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pès'-tý-lèns. f. Plague, pest, contagious distemper.

PESTILENT, pès'-tý-lènt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pès'-tý-lèn'-shèl. a. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTLY, pès'-tý-lènt-lý. ad. Mischievously, destructively.

PESTILLATION, pès'-tîl-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pèst'l. f. An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pèt'. f. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pèt'. v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pèt'-âl. f. Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants.

PETALOUS, pèt'-tà-lûs. a. Having petals.

PETAR, pè-târ'. } f. A piece of
PETARD, pè-târd'. } ordnance resembling

P E T

fembling a high crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.
PETECHIAL, pē-tē'-kyāl. a. Pestilentially spotted.
PETER-WORT, pē-tūr-wūrt. f. This plant differs from St. John's-wort.
PETITION, pē-tīh'-ūn. f. Request, intreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer.
TO PETITION, pē-tīh'-ūn. v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.
PETITIONARILY, pē-tīh'-ūn-ēr-il-ý. ad. By way of begging the question.
PETITIONARY, pē-tīh'-ūn-ēr-ý. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.
PETITIONER, pē-tīh'-ūn-ūr. f. One who offers a petition.
PETITORY, pē-tý-tūr-ý. a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.
PETRE, pē-tēr. f. Nitre, salt-petre.
PETRESCENT, pē-trēs-sent. a. Growing stone, becoming stone.
PETRIFICATION, pēt-trý-fák'-shún. f. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.
PETRIFACTIVE, pēt-trý-fák'-tív. a. Having the power to form stone.
PETRIFICATION, pēt-trý-fý-ká'-shún. f. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.
PETRIFICK, pē-tríf'-fík. a. Having the power to change to stone.
TO PETRIFY, pēt-trý-fý. v. a. To change to stone.
TO PETRIFY, pēt-trý-fý. v. n. To become stone.
PETROL, pē-tról. } f. A
PETROLIUM, pē-tról-lyúm. } liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.
PETRONEL, pēt-tró-nél. f. A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.
PETTICOAT, pēt-tý-kôte. f. The lower part of a woman's dress.
PETTIFOGGER, pēt-tý-fóg-gúr. f. A petty small-rate lawyer.
PETTINESS, pēt-tý-nís. f. Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.
PETTISH, pēt-tīh. a. Fretful, peevish.
PETTISHNESS, pēt-tīh-nís. f. Fretfulness, peevishness.
PETTITOES, pēt-tý-tóz. f. The feet of a sucking pig; feet in contempt.
PETTO, pēt-tò. f. The breast, figuratively privacy.

P H A

PETTY, pēt-tý. a. Small, inconsiderable, little.
PETTCOY, pēt'-koy. f. An herb.
PETULANCE, pēt'-tshú-léns. } f.
PETULANCY, pēt'-tshú-lén-sý. } Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.
PETULANT, pēt'-tshú-lént. a. Saucy, perverse, wanton.
PETULANTLY, pēt'-tshú-lént-ly. ad. With petulance, with saucy pertness.
PEW, pū. f. A seat inclosed in a church.
PEWET, pē-wít. f. A water fowl; the lapwing.
PEWTER, pū-tūr. f. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.
PEWTERER, pū-tūr-ūr. f. A smith who works in pewter.
PHÆNOMENON, fē-nóm'-In-ón. f. this has sometimes **PHÆNOMENA** in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.
PHAETON, fá-ē-tún. f. A kind of high open carriage for pleasure.
PHALANX, fá-láns. f. A troop of men closely embodied.
PHANTASM, fán-tázm. } f.
PHANTASMA, fán-táz'-má. } Vain and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.
PHANTASTICAL, fán-tás'-tý-kél. } See
PHANTASTICK, fán-tás'-tík. } **FANTASTICAL**.
PHANTOM, fán-túm. f. A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.
PHARISAICAL, fār-rý-sá'-ý-kél. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.
PHARMACEUTICAL, fār-má-kú'-tý-kél. } a.
PHARMACEUTICK, fār-má-kú'-tík. } Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOLOGIST, fār-má-kól'-lò-dzhíst. f. One who writes upon drugs.
PHARMACOLOGY, fār-má-kól'-lò-dzhý. f. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, fār-má-kò-pí'-a. f. A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
PHARMACOPOLIST, fār-má-kòp'-pò-líst. f. An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

P H I

PHARMACY, fá'r-má-sý. f. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.
PHAROS, fá-rós. f. A light-house, a watch-tower.
PHARYNGOTOMY, fá-rín-gót'-tómý. f. The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
PHASIS, fá'-sis. f. in the plural **PHASES**. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.
PHEASANT, fēz'-zént. f. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.
TO PHEESE, fē'z. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obsolete.
PHENIX, fē-níks. f. The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
PHENOMENON, fē-nóm'-mē-nón. f. Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by any new appearance.
PHIAL, ví-él. f. A small bottle.
PHILANTHROPIST, fíl-án'-thrò-píst. f. A lover of mankind.
PHILANTHROPY, fíl-án'-thrò-pý. f. Love of mankind, good nature.
PHILIPPICK, fíl-líp'-plk. f. Any invective declamation.
PHILOLOGER, fí-lól'-lò-dzhúr. f. One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critick.
PHILOLOGICAL, fí-lól'-lò-dzhý-kél. a. Critical, grammatical.
PHILOLOGIST, fí-lól'-lò-dzhíst. f. A critick, a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY, fí-lól'-lò-dzhý. f. Criticism, grammatical learning.
PHILOMEL, fíl-lò-mél. } f.
PHILOMELA, fíl-lò-mé-lá. } The nightingale.
PHILOMOT, fíl-ò-mót. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.
PHILOSOPHER, fíl-lòs'-sò-fúr. f. A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fíl-lòs'-sò-fúrz-flò-ne. f. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.
PHILOSOPHICK, fíl-lò-zòf'-fík. } a.
PHILOSOPHICAL, fíl-lò-zòf'-fý-kél. } Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, fíl-lò-zòf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.
TO PHILOSOPHIZE, fíl-lòs'-sò-fize.

P H R

fize. v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.
PHILOSOPHY, fil-lòs'-fý. f. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.
PHILTER, fil'-túr. f. Something to cause love.
To PHILTER, fil'-túr. v. a. To charm to love.
PHIZ, fiz'. f. The face. A low word.
PHLEBOTOMIST, flê-bòt'-tò-míst. f. One that opens a vein, a blood-letting.
To PHLEBOTOMISE, flê-bòt'-tò-míze. v. a. To let blood.
PHLEBOTOMY, flê-bòt'-tò-mý. f. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
PHLEGM, flém'. f. The watry humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.
PHLEGMAGOGUES, flém'-à-gògz. f. A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.
PHLEGMATICK, flég'-má-tík. a. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watry; dull, cold, frigid.
PHLEGMON, flég'-mòn. f. An inflammation, a burning tumour.
PHLEGMONOUS, flég'-mò-nús. a. Inflammatory, burning.
PHLEME, flém'. f. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
PHLOGISTON, flò-gís'-tòn. f. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.
PHONICKS, fòn'-iks. f. The doctrine of sounds.
PHOSPHOR, fòs'-fúr. } f.
PHOSPHORUS, fòs'-fò-rús. } The morning star; a chemical substance which exposed to the air takes fire.
PHRASE, frá'ze. f. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.
To PHRASE, frá'ze. v. a. To stile, to call, to term.
PHRASEOLOGIST, fráz-ê-òl'-lò-dzhíst. f. One skilled in the idioms of a language.
PHRASEOLOGY, fráz-ê-òl'-lò-dzhý. f. Stile, diction; a phrase book.

P H Y

PHRENETICK, frén'-nê-tík. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.
PHRENSY, frén'-zý. f. Madness, frantickness.
PHTHISICAL, tiz'-zý-kél. a. Wasting.
PHTHISICK, tiz'-zík. f. A consumption.
PHTHISIS, fih'-sís. f. A consumption.
PHYLACTERY, fil-lák'-tér-ý. f. A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.
PHYSICAL, fiz'-zý-kél. a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.
PHYSICALLY, fiz'-zý-kél-ly. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.
PHYSICIAN, fiz-zíh'-én. f. One who professes the art of healing.
PHYSICK, fiz'-zík. f. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.
To PHYSICK, fiz'-zík. v. a. To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.
PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fiz'-zý-kò-thê-òl'-lò-dzhý. f. Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYSIOGNOMER, fiz-zý-òg'-nò-múr. } f.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-zý-òg'-nò-míst. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.
PHYSIOGNOMICK, fiz-zý-òg'-nòm'-mík. } a.
PHYSIOGNOMONICK, fiz-zý-òg'-nòm'-mò-ník. } Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.
PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-zý-òg'-nò-mý. f. The art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.
PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz'-zý-òl-lò-dzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.
PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz-zý-òl'-lò-dzhíst. f. A writer of natural philosophy.
PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-zý-òl'-lò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.
PHYTIVOROUS, fí-tív'-vò-rús. a. That eats grass or any vegetable.

P I C

PHYTOGRAPHY, fí-tòg'-grá-fý. f. A description of plants.
PHYTOLOGY, fí-tòl'-lò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.
PIACULAR, pi-ák'-kù-lér. } a.
PIACULOUS, pi-ák'-kù-lús. } Expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.
PIA MATER, pi-à-má'-túr. f. A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.
PLANET, pí-à-nét. f. A bird, the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.
PIASTER, pí-ás'-túr. f. An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
PIAZZA, pí-áz'-zá. f. A walk under a roof supported by pillars.
PICA, pí-ká. f. Among printers, a particular size of their types or letter.
PICARON, pik-ká-rò'n. f. A robber, a plunderer.
To PICK, pik'. v. a. To cull, to chuse; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; To Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.
To PICK, pik'. v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.
PICK, pik'. f. A sharp pointed iron tool.
PICKAPACK, pik'-à-pák. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.
PICKAXE, pik'-áks. f. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.
PICKBACK, pik'-bák. a. On the back.
PICKED, pik'-kíd. a. Sharp, smart.
To PICKER, pik-kér. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.
PICKER, pik'-kúr. f. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.
PICKEREL, pik'-kér-il. f. A small pike.
PICKEREL-WEED, pik'-kér-il-wéd. f. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.
PICKLE, pik'l. f. Any kind of salt liquor

PIE

liquor in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.
 To PICKLE, pik'l. v. a. To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.
 PICKLEHERRING, pikl-hér'-rîng. f. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.
 PICKLOCK, pik'-lôk. f. An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.
 PICKPOCKET, pik'-pôk-it. } f. A
 PICKPURSE, pik'-pûrs. } thief
 who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.
 PICKTHANK, pik'-thânk. f. An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.
 PICKTOOTH, pik'-tôth. f. An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.
 PICT, pik't. f. A painted person.
 PICTORIAL, pik-tô'-ryél. a. Produced by a painter.
 PICTURE, pik'-tshûr. f. A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.
 To PICTURE, pik'-tshûr. v. a. To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.
 To PIDDLE, pid'l. v. n. To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
 PIDDLER, pid'-lûr. f. One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.
 PIE, py'. f. Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the rubric.
 PIEBALD, py'-bâld. a. Of various colours, diversified in colour.
 PIECE, pèse. f. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; A Piece, to each; Of a Piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.
 To PIECE, pèse. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To Piece out, to increase by addition.
 To PIECE, pèse. v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.
 PIECER, pèse-ûr. f. One that pieces.

PIG

PIECELESS, pèse-lis. a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.
 PIECEMEAL, pèse-mâl. ad. In pieces, in fragments.
 PIECEMEAL, pèse-mâl. a. Single, separate, divided.
 PIED, pî'd. a. Variegated, party-coloured.
 PIEDNESS, pî'd-nis. f. Variegation, diversity of colour.
 PIELED, peld. a. Bald. Obsolete.
 PIEPOWDER COURT, pi'-pow-dûr. f. A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
 PIER, pè'r. f. The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.
 To PIERCE, pèr'se. v. a. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.
 To PIERCE, pèr'se. v. n. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.
 PIERCER, pèrs'-ûr. f. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.
 PIERCINGLY, pèrs'-îng-lý. ad. Sharply.
 PIERCINGNESS, pèrs'-îng-nis. f. Power of piercing.
 PIERGLASS, pèr-glâs. f. A looking glass fitted to that part of a wall in a room which divides the windows.
 PIETY, pi'-tý. f. Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superiour relation.
 PIG, pig'. f. A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.
 To PIG, pig'. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.
 PIGEON, pidzh'-ûn. f. A fowl well known.
 PIGEONFOOT, pidzh'-ûn-fûr. f. An herb.
 PIGEONHOUSE, pidzh'-ûn-hous. f. The house or building in which pigeons roost and breed.
 PIGEONLIVERED, pidzh'-ûn-liv-ûrd. a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.
 PIGIN, pig'-gîn. f. In the northern provinces, a small vessel.
 PIGHT, pîte. old pret. and part. pass. of PITCH. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.
 PIGMENT, pig'-mènt. f. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.
 PIGMY, pig'-mý. f. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.
 PIGMY, pig'-mý. a. Belonging to a dwarf, small, as a pigmy race.

PIL

PIGNORATION, pig-nô-râ'-shûn. f. The act of pledging.
 PIGNUT, pig'-nût. f. An earth nut.
 PIGSNEY, pigz'-ny. f. A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.
 PIKE, pi'ke. f. A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.
 PIKED, pik'-kid. a. Sharp, acuminate, ending in a point.
 PIKEMAN, pi'ke-mân. f. A soldier armed with a pike.
 PIKESTAFF, pi'ke-stâf. f. The wooden frame of a pike.
 PILASTER, pil-lâs'-tûr. f. A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.
 PILCHER, pilsh'-ûr. f. A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.
 PILE, pi'le. f. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, PILES, the hæmorrhoids.
 To PILE, pi'le. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.
 PILEATED, pil'-yâ-tid. a. In the form of a cover or hat.
 PILER, pil'-ûr. f. He who accumulates.
 To PILFER, pil'-fûr. v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.
 To PILFER, pil'-fûr. v. n. To practise petty theft.
 PILFERER, pil'-fêr-ûr. f. One who steals petty things.
 PILFERINGLY, pil'-fêr-îng-lý. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.
 PILFERY, pil'-fêr-y. f. Petty theft.
 PILGARLICK, pil-gâr'-lik. f. A poor forlorn wretch, in ridicule.
 PILGRIM, pil'-grîm. f. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.
 To PILGRIM, pil'-grîm. v. n. To wander, to ramble.
 PILGRIMAGE, pil'-grîm-idzh. f. A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.
 PILL, pil'. f. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

To

PIN

To **PILL**, píl'. v. a. To rob, to plunder.
 To **PILL**, pél'. v. a. For **PEEL**, to strip off the bark.
 To **PILL**, pél'. v. n. To be stript away, to come off in flakes or scoriae. It should be writ **PEEL**.
PILLAGE, píl'-lídzh. f. Plunder, something got by plundering or pillaging; the act of plundering.
 To **PILLAGE**, píl'-lídzh. v. a. To plunder, to spoil.
PILLAGER, píl'-lídzh-úr. f. A plunderer; a spoiler.
PILLAR, píl'-lúr. f. A column; a supporter, a maintainer.
PILLARED, píl'-lúrd. f. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
PILLION, píl'-lyún. f. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.
PILLORY, píl'-lúr-ý. f. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.
 To **PILLORY**, píl'-lúr-ý. v. a. To punish with the pillory.
PILLOW, píl'-lò. f. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.
 To **PILLOW**, píl'-lò. v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow.
PILLOWBEER, píl'-lò-bér. } f. The
PILLOWCASE, píl'-lò-káse. } cover of a pillow.
PILOSITY, pí-lòs'-sít-ý. f. Hairiness.
PILOT, pí-lút. f. He whose office is to steer the ship.
 To **PILOT**, pí-lút. v. a. To steer, to direct in the course.
PILOTAGE, pí-lút-tídzh. f. Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.
PIMENTA, pí-mén'-tá. f. A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, allspice.
PIMP, pímp'. f. One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.
 To **PIMP**, pímp'. v. n. To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.
PIMPERNELL, pím'-pér-nél. f. A plant.
PIMPING, pímp'-íng. a. Little.
PIMPLE, pímp'l. f. A small red pustule.
PIMPLED, pímp'ld. a. Having red pustules, full of pimples.
PIN, pín'. f. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths;

PIN

any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.
 To **PIN**, pín'. v. a. To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to inclose, to confine.
PINCASE, pín'-kás. f. A case to keep pins in.
PINCERS, pín'-súrzh. f. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.
 To **PINCH**, pínsh'. v. a. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.
 To **PINCH**, pínsh'. v. n. To act with force so as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.
PINCH, pínsh'. f. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.
PINCHBECK, pínsh'-bék. f. A compound metal resembling gold, so called from the name of the inventor.
PINCHFIST, pínsh'-físt. } f.
PINCHPENNY, pínsh'-pén-ný. } A miser.
PINCUSHION, pín'-kúsh-ún. f. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.
PINDUST, pín'-dúst. f. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.
PINE, pí-ne. f. A tree.
 To **PINE**, pí-ne. v. n. To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.
 To **PINE**, pí-ne. v. a. To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.
PINEAPPLE, pí-ne-ápl. f. A plant.
PINEAL, pín'-nyál. a. Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.
PINFEATHERED, pín'-féth-úrd. a. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

PIP

PINFOLD, pín'-föld. f. A place in which beasts are confined.
PINGUID, pín'-gwíld. a. Fat, unctuous.
PINHOLE, pín'-hóle. f. A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.
PINION, pín'-yún. f. The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.
 To **PINION**, pín'-yún. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.
PINK, pínk'. f. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.
 To **PINK**, pínk'. v. a. To work in oylet holes, to pierce in small holes.
 To **PINK**, pínk'. v. n. To wink with the eyes.
PINMAKER, pín'-mák-úr. f. He who makes pins.
PINMONEY, pín'-mún-ý. f. Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.
PINNACE, pín'-nès. f. A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.
PINNACLE, pín'-nékl. f. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.
PINNER, pín'-núr. f. The lappet of a head which flies loose.
PINT, pínt. f. Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.
PIONEER, pí-ò-nér. f. One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.
PIONY, pí-ún-ý. f. A large flower.
PIOUS, pí-ús. a. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.
PIOUSLY, pí-úf-ly. ad. In a pious manner, religiously.
PIP, píp'. f. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.
 To **PIP**, píp'. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.
PIPE, pí-pe. f. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into

PIS

into the mouth; an instrument of hand music; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogheads.

To PIPE, pī'pe. v.n. To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, pī'-pūr. f. One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pī'pe-trē. f. The lilac tree.

PIPING, pī'pe-ing. a. Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pīp'-kīn. f. A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pīp'-pīn. f. A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, pē'-kēnt. a. Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, pē'-kēn-fy. f. Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pē'-kēnt-lý. ad. Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pē'k. f. An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pē'k. v.a. To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pīk-kē'r. See PICK-KEER.

PIQUEERER, pīk-kē'r-ūr. f. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pý'-két. f. A game at cards.

PIQUET, pīk'-it. f. A punishment inflicted on soldiers, in which they are made to stand or lean with the bare foot on a sharp pointed stick, having the hand tied to a beam over the head.

PIRACY, pī'-rē-fy. f. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pī'-rēt. f. A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a book-feller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pī'-rēt. v.n. To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pī'-rēt. v.a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pī-rāt'-tý-kēl. a. Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pīf-kā'-shūn. f. The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pīs'-kā-tūr-y. a. Relating to fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pīf-siv'-vō-rūs. a. Fish-eating, living on fish.

PISH, pīsh'. interj. A contemptuous exclamation.

PIT

To PISH, pīsh'. v.n. To express contempt.

PISMIRE, pīs'-mīre. f. An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pīs'. v.n. To make water.

PISS, pīs'. f. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pīs'-ā-béd. f. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT, pīs'-būnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pīf-tā'-shō. f. The Pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTIL, pīs'-tīl. f. The female organ of generation in plants.

PISTILLATION, pīf-tīl-lā'-shūn. f. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pīs'-tūl. f. A small handgun.

To PISTOL, pīs'-tūl. v.a. To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pīf-tō'le. f. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pīs'-tō-lét. f. A little pistol.

PISTON, pīs'-tūn. f. The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pīt'. f. A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pīt'. v.a. To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pīt'-ā-pāt. f. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pīsh'. f. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pīsh'. v.a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; to smear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pīsh'. v.n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pīsh'-ūr. f. An earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pīsh'-fārk. f. A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pīsh'-y-nīs. f. Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pīsh'-ý. a. Smeared with

PIT

pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, pīt'-kōle. f. Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pīt'-mān. f. He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pīt'-fā. f. The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pīt'-yūs. a. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pīt'-yūs-lý. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pīt'-yūs-nīs. f. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pīt'-fāl. f. A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pīth'. f. The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and stile; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pīth'-il-y. ad. With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pīth'-ý-nīs. f. Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pīth'-līs. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pīth'-ý. a. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pīt'-yābl. a. Deserving pity.

PITIFUL, pīt'-tý-fūl. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, pīt'-tý-fūl-y. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pīt'-tý-fūl-nīs. f. Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pīt'-tý-līs. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pīt'-tēns. f. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITE, pīt'-tshū-ite. f. Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pīt'-tshō-it-ūs. a. Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pīt'-tý. f. Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pīt'-tý. v.a. To compassionate

sonate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.
To PITY, pít'-tý. v. n. To be compassionate.
PIVOT, piv'-vút. f. A pin on which any thing turns.
PIX, piks'. f. A little chest or box in which the consecrated host is kept.
PLACABLE, plá'-kábl. a. Willing or possible to be appeased.
PLACABILITY, plá'-ká-blí'-ít-ý. }
PLACABLENESS, plá'-kábl-nís. } f. Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.
PLACARD, plá'-kárd. } f. An edict,
PLACART, plá'-kárt. } a declaration, a manifesto.
PLACE, plá'se. f. Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, public character or employment; room, way; ground, room.
To PLACE, plá'se. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.
PLACER, plá'-súr. f. One that places.
PLACID, plás'-síd. a. Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.
PLACIDLY, plás'-síd-lý. ad. Mildly, gently.
PLACIT, plá'-sít. f. Decree, determination.
PLACKET or **PLAQUET**, plák'-kít. f. A petticoat.
PLAGIARISM, plá'-dzhá-rízm. f. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.
PLAGIARY, plá'-dzhér-ý. f. A thief in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.
PLAGUE, plá'g. f. Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.
To PLAGUE, plá'g. v. a. To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.
PLAGUILY, plá'-gil-ý. ad. Vexatiously, horridly.
PLAGUY, plá'-gý. a. Vexatious, troublesome.
PLAICE, plá'se. f. A flat fish.
PLAID, plád'. f. A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
PLAIN, plá'ne. a. Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; art-

less; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.
PLAIN, plá'ne. ad. Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.
PLAIN, plá'ne. f. Level ground, open, flat, a field of battle.
To PLAIN, plá'ne. v. a. To level, to make even.
To PLAIN, plá'ne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not used.
PLAINDEALING, pláne-dé'l-ing. a. Acting without art.
PLAINDEALING, pláne-dé'l-ing. f. Management void of art.
PLAINLY, plá'ne-lý. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.
PLAINNESS, plá'ne-nís. f. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.
PLAIN, plá'nt. f. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.
PLAIN, plá'nt-fúl. a. Complaining, audibly sorrowful.
PLAIN, plá'nt-tíf. f. He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.
PLAIN, plá'nt-tíf. a. Complaining. A word not in use, being now written plaintive.
PLAIN, plá'nt-tív. a. Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.
PLAIN, plá'ne-wúrk. f. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.
PLAIN, plá'te. f. A fold, a double.
To PLAIN, plá'te. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.
PLAIN, plá'te-úr. f. He that plaits.
PLAIN, plán'. f. A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.
To PLAIN, plán'. v. a. To scheme, To form in design.
PLAIN, plá'ne. f. A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.
To PLAIN, plá'ne. v. a. To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.
PLAIN-TREE, plá'ne-tré. f. The name of a fine tall tree.
PLANET, plán'-ít. f. One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.
PLANETARY, plán'-ně-tér-ý. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plán-nét'-tý-kél. a. Pertaining to planets.
PLANETSTRUCK, plán'-ít-strúk. a. Blasted.
PLANISPHERE, plán'-ný-sfēr. f. A sphere projected on a plane.
PLANK, plánk'. f. A thick strong board.
To PLANK, plánk'. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.
PLANOCONICAL, plá'-nò-kón'-ný-kél. a. Level on one side and conical on others.
PLANOCONVEX, plá'-nò-kón'-véks. a. Flat on the one side and convex on the other.
PLANT, plánt'. f. Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.
To PLANT, plánt'. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to set; to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.
PLANTAGE, plán'-tídz. f. An herb.
PLANTAIN, plán'-tín. f. An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.
PLANTAL, plán'-tál. a. Pertaining to plants.
PLANTATION, plán'-tá'-shún. f. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.
PLANTED, plán'-tíd. a. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify, settled; well grounded.
PLANTER, plán'-túr. f. One who sows, sets or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.
PLASH, plásh'. f. A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.
To PLASH, plásh'. v. a. To interweave branches.
PLASHY, plásh'-ý. a. Watry, filled with puddles.
PLASM, plázm'. f. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.
PLASTER, plás'-túr. f. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve.
To PLASTER, plás'-túr. v. a. To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.
PLASTERER, plás'-tér-úr. f. One whose

whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTICK, pläs'-tík. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, pläs'-trún. f. A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, plát'. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plót'. f. A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plát'-tán. f. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plá'te. f. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, plá'te. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminae or plates.

PLATFORM, plát'-fárm. f. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATOON, plá-tó'n. f. A small square body of musketeers.

PLATTER, plát'-túr. f. A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plá'-dít. f. Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, plá-zý-bíl'-it-ý. f. Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plá'-zibl. a. Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plá'-zibl-nís. f. Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plá'-zib-ly. ad. With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, plá'-slv. a. Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To PLAY, plá'. v. n. To sport, to frolick, to do something not as a task but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastic merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plá'. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character;

to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, plá'. f. Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument: In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

PLAYBOOK, plá'-bók. f. Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, plá'-dâ. f. Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plá'-dét'. f. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plá'-úr. f. One who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimic; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plá'-fél-ló. f. Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, plá'-fúl. a. Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYGAME, plá'-gâme. f. Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plá'-hous. f. House where dramatick performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, plá'-súm. a. Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plá'-súm-nís. f. Wantonness, levity.

PLAYTHING, plá'-thing. f. Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plá'-rite. f. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plé'. f. The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To PLEACH, plé'tsh. v. a. To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To PLEAD, plé'd. v. n. To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plé'd. v. a. To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plé'd-ébl. a. Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plé'd-úr. f. One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, plé'd-ing. f. Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, pléz'-zéns. f. Gaiety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, pléz'-zént. a. Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, pléz'-zént-ly. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, pléz'-zént-nís. f. Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, pléz'-zén-try. f. Gaiety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plé'z. v. a. To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; To be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plé'z. v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuse; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASER, plé'z-úr. f. One that courts favour, one that pleases.

PLEASINGLY, plé'z-ing-ly. ad. In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plé'z-ing-nís. f. Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, plézh'-úr-ébl. a. Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, plézh'-úr. f. Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plézh'-úr. v. a. To please, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, plé-bé'-yén. f. One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plé-bé'-yén. a. Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plédzh'. f. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.

To PLEDGE, plédzh'. v. a. To put in pawn; to give as warrant or security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plédzh'-it. f. A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plí'-ádz. } f. A north-
PLEIADES, plí'-à-déz. } ern constellation.

PLENARILY, plén'-nér-il-ý. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plén'-nér-ý. a. Full, complete.

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PLENARINESS, plén'-nér-ý-nls. f. Fulness, completeness.
 PLENILUNARY, plén'-ný-lú'-nér-ý. a. Relating to the full moon.
 PLENIPOTENCE, plé-níp'-pò-téns. f. Fulness of power.
 PLENIPOTENT, plé-níp'-pò-tént. a. Invested with full power.
 PLENIPOTENTIARY, plén-ný-pò-tén'-shér-ý. f. A negotiator invested with full power.
 PLENIST, plén'-íst. f. One that holds all space to be full of matter.
 PLENITUDE, plén'-ný-tshód. f. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethora; exuberance, abundance, completeness.
 PLENTEOUS, plén'-tshús. a. Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.
 PLENTEOUSLY, plén'-tshús-ly. ad. Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.
 PLENTEOUSNESS, plén'-tshús-nls. f. Abundance, fertility.
 PLENTIFUL, plén'-ty-fúl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.
 PLENTIFULLY, plén'-ty-fúl-ý. ad. Copiously, abundantly.
 PLENTIFULNESS, plén'-ty-fúl-nls. f. The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.
 PLENTY, plén'-ty. f. Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used I think barbarously for PLENTIFUL; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.
 PLEONASM, plé'-ò-názm. f. A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.
 PLETHORA, pléth'-ò-rá. f. The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health.
 PLETHORETICK, pléth'-ò-rét'-ík. } a.
 PLETHORICK, plé-thór'-ík. } Having a full habit.
 PLETHORY, pléth'-ò-rý. f. Fulness of habit.
 PLEVIN, plév'-vín. f. In law, a warrant or assurance.
 PLEURISY, plú'-rí-ý. f. An inflammation of the pleura.
 PLEURITICAL, plú'-rí-ty-kél. } a.
 PLEURITICK, plú'-rí-ík. } Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.
 PLIABLE, plí'-ébl. a. Easy to be bent, flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plí'-ébl-nls. f. Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.
 PLIANCY, plí'-én-sý. f. Easiness to be bent.
 PLIANT, plí'-ént. a. Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.
 PLIANTNESS, plí'-ént-nls. f. Flexibility, toughness.
 PLICATION, plí'-ká-tshór. } f.
 PLICATION, plí'-ká-shún. } Fold, double.
 PLIERS, plí'-úr. f. An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
 To PLIGHT, plí'te. v. a. To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense obsolete.
 PLIGHT, plí'te. f. Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.
 PLINTH, plínth'. f. In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.
 To PLOD, plód'. v. n. To toil, to drudge; to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.
 PLODDER, plód'-dúr. f. A dull heavy laborious man.
 PLOT, plót'. f. A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.
 To PLOT, plót'. v. n. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.
 To PLOT, plót'. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.
 PLOTTER, plót'-túr. f. Conspirator; contriver.
 PLOVER, plúv'-vúr. f. A lapwing.
 PLOUGH, plow'. f. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.
 To PLOUGH, plow'. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.
 To PLOUGH, plow'. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear, to furrow.
 PLOUGHBOY, plow'-boy. f. A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.
 PLOUGHER, plow'-úr. f. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.
 PLOUGHLAND, plow'-lánd. f. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'-mán. f. One that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.
 PLOUGHMONDAY, plow'-múndý. f. The Monday after Twelfth-day.
 PLOUGHSHARE, plow'-sháre. f. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.
 PLOUGHTAIL, plow'-tá'le. f. The extreme part of the plough, that part which the ploughman holds; figuratively the country, rural life.
 To PLUCK, plúk'. v. a. To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to strip of feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.
 PLUCK, plúk'. f. A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.
 PLUCKER, plúk'-kúr. f. One that plucks.
 PLUG, plüg'. f. A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.
 To PLUG, plüg'. v. a. To stop with a plug.
 PLUM, otherwise written PLUMB, plúm'. f. A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds.
 PLUMAGE, plú'-mídz. f. Feathers, suit of feathers.
 PLUMB, plúm'. f. A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.
 PLUMB, plúm'. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 To PLUMB, plúm'. v. a. To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.
 PLUMBER, plúm'-múr. f. One who works upon lead. Commonly written PLUMMER.
 PLUMBERY, plúm'-mér-ý. f. Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.
 PLUMCAKE, plúm-ká'ke. f. Cake made with raisins.
 PLUME, plú'me. f. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.
 To PLUME, plú'me. v. a. To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To Plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

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PLUMEALLUM, plû'me-âl-lûm. f. A kind of asbestos.
 PLUMIGEROUS, plû-mîdzh'-êr-ûs. f. Having feathers, feathered.
 PLUMIPEDE, plû-mý-péd. f. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.
 PLUMMET, plûm'-mît. f. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.
 PLUMOSITY, plû-môs'-sît-y. f. The state of having feathers.
 PLUMOUS, plû-mûs. a. Feathery, resembling feathers.
 PLUMP, plûmp'. a. Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.
 PLUMP, plûmp'. f. A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.
 To PLUMP, plûmp'. v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large.
 To PLUMP, plûmp'. v. n. To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.
 PLUMP, plûmp'. ad. With a sudden fall.
 PLUMPER, plûmp'-ûr. f. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.
 PLUMPNESS, plûmp'-nîs. f. Fulness, disposition towards fulness.
 PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'-rîdzh. f. Porridge with plums.
 PLUMPUDDING, plûm-pûd'-dîng. f. Pudding made with plums.
 PLUMPY, plûmp'-ý. a. Plump, fat.
 PLUMY, plû-mý. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.
 To PLUNDER, plûn'-dûr. v. a. To pillage, to rob in a hostile way; to rob as a thief.
 PLUNDER, plûn'-dûr. f. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.
 PLUNDERER, plûn'-dêr-ûr. f. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.
 To PLUNGE, plûndzh'. v. a. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.
 To PLUNGE, plûndzh'. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.
 PLUNGE, plûndzh'. f. Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.
 PLUNGEON, plûndzh'-ûn. f. A sea bird.
 PLUNGER, plûndzh'-ûr. f. One that plunges, a diver.
 PLUNKET, plûnk'-ît. f. A kind of blue colour.

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PLURAL, plû-rêl. a. Implying more than one.
 PLURALIST, plû-rêl-îst. f. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.
 PLURALITY, plû-râl'-ît-y. f. The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.
 PLURALLY, plû-rêl-y. ad. In a sense implying more than one.
 PLUSH, plûsh'. f. A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.
 PLUVIAL, plû-vyêl. } a. Rainy,
 PLUVIOUS, plû-vyûs. } relating to rain.
 To PLY, plý'. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.
 To PLY, plý'. v. n. To work, or offer service; to go in a haste, to busy one's self; to bend.
 PLY, plý'. f. Bent, turn, bias; plait, fold.
 PLYERS, plý'-ûrz. f. See PLIERS.
 PNEUMATICAL, pnû-mât'-tîk-êl. } a.
 PNEUMATICK, pnû-mât'-tîk. } Moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.
 PNEUMATICKS, pnû-mât'-tîks. f. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.
 PNEUMATOLOGY, pnû-mâ-tôl'-lô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of spiritual existence.
 PNEUMONICK, pnû-môn'-nîk. f. A medicine for the lungs.
 PNEUMONICK, pnû-môn'-nîk. a. Belonging to the lungs; good for diseases of the lungs.
 To POACH, pôtsh. v. a. To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.
 To POACH, pôtsh. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.
 POACHER, pôtsh-ûr. f. One who steals game.
 POCK, pòk'. f. A pustule raised by the small-pox.
 POCKET, pòk'-kît. f. The small bag inserted into clothes.
 To POCKET, pòk'-kît. v. a. To put in the pocket; To Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestine-

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ly; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.
 POCKETBOOK, pòk'-kît-bòk. f. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.
 POCKETGLASS, pòk'-kît-glâs. f. Portable looking-glass.
 POCKHOLE, pòk'-hòle. f. Pit or scar made by the small pox.
 POCKINESS, pòk'-ký-nîs. f. The state of being pocky.
 POCKY, pòk'-ký. a. Infected with the pox.
 POCULENT, pòk'-kû-lênt. a. Fit for drink.
 POD, pòd'. f. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.
 PODAGRICAL, pò-dâg'-grý-kêl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.
 PODDER, pòd'-dûr. f. One that gathers pease, or any kind of pulse in pods.
 PODGE, pòdzh'. f. A puddle, a splash.
 POEM, pò'-îm. f. The work of a poet, a metrical composition.
 POESY, pò'-ý-sý. f. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compositions, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced pò'-zy.
 POET, pò'-ît. f. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.
 POETASTER, pò-ê-tâs'-tûr. f. A vile petty poet.
 POETESS, pò'-ît-tês. f. A she poet.
 POETICAL, pò-êt'-tý-kêl. } a. Ex-
 POETICK, pò-êt'-tîk. } pressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.
 POETICALLY, pò-êt'-tý-kêl-y. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.
 POETICKS, pò-êt'-îks. f. The doctrine of poetry, the laws and rules to be observed in poetry.
 To POETIZE, pò-êt'-îze. v. n. To write like a poet.
 POETRY, pò'-ît-trý. f. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.
 POIGNANCY, pwoi'-nên-sý. f. The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.
 POIGNANT, pwoi'-nênt. a. Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.
 POINT, poi'nt. f. The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an

an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or five Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular, instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, poi'nt-id. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, poi'nt-id-lý. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, poi'nt-id-nfs. f. Sharpness, pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, poi'nt-il. f. Any thing on a point.

POINTER, poi'nt-úr. f. Any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, poi'nt-ing-flók. f. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, poi'nt-lfs. a. Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.

POISON, poi'zn. f. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To POISON, poi'zn. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or

kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, poi'zn-tré. f. A plant.

POISONER, poi'zn-úr. f. One who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, poi'zn-ús. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-ús-lý. ad. Venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-ús-nfs. f. The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

POITREL, pwoi'-trél. f. Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

POISE, poi'z. f. Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, poi'z. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

POKE, pò'ke. f. A pocket, a small bag.

To POKE, pò'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, pò'k-úr. f. The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POLAR, pò'-lér. a. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pò-lár'-it-ý. f. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pò'-lér-ý. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

POLE, pò'le. f. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To POLE, pò'le. v. a. To furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, pò'le-áks. f. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pò'le-kát. f. The fitchew, a stinking animal.

POLEDAVY, pòl-dá-vý. f. A kind of coarse cloth or canvas.

POLEMICAL, pò-lém'-mý-kél. } a.

POLEMICK, pò-lém'-mík. } a.

POLEMICK, pò'-lém'-mík. f. A disputant, a controvertist.

POLESTAR, pò'le-flár. f. A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pò-lí's. f. The regulation and government of a city or coun-

try, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pò'-lí't. a. Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

POLICY, pòl'-lí-ý. f. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pòl'-lísh. v. a. To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pòl'-lísh. v. n. To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

POLISH, pòl'-lísh. f. Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pòl'-lísh-ébl. a. Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, pòl'-lísh-úr. f. The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, pò'-lí'te. a. Glossy, smooth, in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pò'-lí'te-lý. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pò'-lí'te-nfs. f. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pò-lít'-tý-kél. a. Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skilful.

POLITICALLY, pò-lít'-tý-kél-ý. ad. With relation to publick administration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICASTER, pò-lít'-ý-káf-túr. f. A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

POLITICIAN, pòl-lý-tísh'-én. f. One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, pòl'-lí-tík. a. Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pòl'-lí-tík-lý. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pòl'-lí-tíks. f. The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

POLITURE, pòl'-ý-tshúr. f. The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY, pòl'-lí-ý. f. A form of government, civil constitution.

POLL, pò'l. f. The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election, a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub; a chevin.

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To POLL, pò'l. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pò'l-lèrd. f. A tree lopped; the chub fish.

POLLEN, pò'l-lîn. f. A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

POLLER, pò'l-lûr. f. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pò'l-è'vl. f. Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pò'l-lûk. f. A kind of fish.

POLLTAX, pò'l-tâks. f. A tax levied on heads.

To POLLUTE, pò'l-lû'te. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pò'l-lû'-têd-nîs. f. Defilement, the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pò'l-lû'-tûr. f. Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pò'l-lû'-shûn. f. The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pò'l-trô'n. f. A coward, a scoundrel.

POLY, pò'-ly. f. An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pò'-ly-â-kou'f-tîk. f. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYANTHOS, pò'-ly-ân'-thûs. f. A plant, bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRICAL, pò'-ly-êd'-dry-kél. } a.

POLYEDROUS, pò'-ly-ê'-drûs. } Having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, pò'-lîg'-gâ-mîst. f. One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pò'-lîg'-gâ-mý. f. Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pò'-ly-glôt. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pò'-ly-gôn. f. A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pò'-lîg'-gô-nêl. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pò'-ly-grâm. f. A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pò'-lîg'-grâ-fý. f. The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

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POLYLOGY, pò'-lîl'-lô-dzhý. f. Talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, pò'-lîm'-mâ-thý. f. The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPETALOUS, pò'-ly-pêt'-têl-ûs. a. Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pò'-lîf'-fô-nîzm. f. Multiplicity of sound.

POLYPODY, pò'-lîp'-pô-dý. f. A plant.

POLYPOUS, pò'-ly-pûs. a. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pò'-ly-pûs. f. Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pò'-ly-skôpe. f. A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pò'-ly-spêr'-mûs. a. Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pò'-ly-sîl-lâb'-by-kél. a. Having many syllables, pertaining to a polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, pò'-ly-sîl-lêbl. A word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, pò'-ly-thê'-izm. f. The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pò'-ly-thê'-îst. f. One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE, pòm'-mâs. f. The refuse of the apple after the cyder is pressed out.

POMACEOUS, pò'-mâ'-shûs. a. Consisting of apples.

POMADE, pò'-mâ'-de. f. A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pòm'-ân-dûr. f. A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pò'-mâ'-tûm. f. An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pòm-grân'-nêt. f. The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pùm'-roy. } f. A

POMEROYAL, pùm-roy'-êl. } sort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pò'-mîf'-fêr-ûs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pùm'-mîl. f. A round ball or knob; the knob that ba-

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lances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To POMMEL, pùm'-mîl. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.

POMP, pòm'p. f. Splendor, pride; a procession of splendor and ostentation.

POMPHOLYX, pòm'-fô-lîks. f. Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pùm'-plun. f. A pumpkin.

POMPOUS, pòm'-pûs. a. Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pòm'-pûf-ly. ad. Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pòm'-pûf-nîs. f. Magnificence, splendor, showiness, ostentatiousness.

POND, pònd'. f. A small pool or lake of water, a basin, water not running or emitting any stream.

To PONDER, pòn'-dûr. v. a. To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

To PONDER, pòn'-dûr. v. n. To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pòn'-dêr-êbl. a. Capable to be weighed, mensurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pòn'-dêr-êl. a. Estimated by weight, distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, pòn'-dêr-â'-shûn. f. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pòn'-dêr-ûr. f. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pòn'-dêr-ô's-sî-tý. f. Weight, gravity, heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pòn'-dêr-ûs. a. Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

PONDEROUSLY, pòn'-dêr-ûf-ly. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pòn'-dêr-ûf-nîs. f. Heaviness, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pònd'-wêd. f. A plant.

PONENT, pò'-nênt. a. Western. Not used.

PONIARD, pòn'-yêrd. f. A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pòn'-yêrd. v. a. To stab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pòn'-tidzh. f. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pòn'-tif. f. A priest, a high priest; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, pòn'-tif'-fý-kél. a. Be-

- Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this sense it is used by Milton only.
- PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tŭf'-fŷ-kĕl. f. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.
- PONTIFICALLY, pŏn-tŭf'-fŷ-kĕl-ŷ. ad. In a pontifical manner.
- PONTIFICATE, pŏn-tŭf'-fŷ-kĕt. f. Papacy, popedom.
- PONTIFICE, pŏn-tŷ-fŷs. f. Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. Little used.
- PONTON, pŏn-tŏ'n. f. A floating bridge or invention to pass over water.
- PONY, pŏ'-nŷ. f. A small horse.
- POOL, pŏ'l. f. A lake of standing water.
- POOP, pŏ'p. f. The hindmost part of the ship.
- POOR, pŏ'r. a. Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; The Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a Poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a Poor horse; without spirit, flaccid.
- POORLY, pŏ'r-lŷ. ad. Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.
- POORJOHN, pŏ'r-dzhŏn. f. A sort of fish.
- POORNESS, pŏ'r-nŷs. f. Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.
- POORSPIRITED, pŏ'r-spĕr'-ŷt-ŷd. a. Mean, cowardly.
- POORSPIRITEDNESS, pŏ'r'-spĕr'-ŷt-ŷd-nŷs. f. Meanness, cowardice.
- POP, pŏ'p. f. A small smart quick sound.
- To POP, pŏ'p. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.
- To POP, pŏ'p. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, flily, or unexpectedly; to shift.
- POPE, pŏ'pe. f. The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruffe.
- POPEDOM, pŏ'pe-dŭm. f. Papacy, papal dignity.
- POPERY, pŏ'pŭr-ŷ. f. The religion of the church of Rome.
- POPESEYE, pŏ'pŷ-ŷ. f. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- POPGUN, pŏ'p-gŭn. f. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.
- POPINJAY, pŏ'p-pŷn-dzhŷ. f. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.
- POPISH, pŏ'-pŷsh. a. Taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.
- POPISHLY, pŏ'-pŷsh-lŷ. ad. With tendency to popery, in a popish manner.
- POPLAR, pŏ'p-lĕr. f. A tree.
- POPPY, pŏ'p-pŷ. f. A plant.
- POPPYHEAD, pŏ'p-pŷ-hĕd. f. The head or pod containing the seed of the poppy.
- POPULACE, pŏ'p-pŷ-lĕs. f. The vulgar, the multitude.
- POPULACY, pŏ'p-pŷ-lĕs-ŷ. f. The common people, the multitude. Little used.
- POPULAR, pŏ'p-pŷ-lĕr. a. Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular distemper.
- POPULARITY, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷr'-ŷt-ŷ. f. Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception: in this sense little used.
- POPULARLY, pŏ'p-pŷ-lĕr-lŷ. ad. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.
- To POPULATE, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷte. v. n. To breed people.
- POPULATION, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷ-shŭn. f. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.
- POPULOUS, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷs. a. Full of people, numerously inhabited.
- POPULOUSLY, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷs-lŷ. ad. With much people.
- POPULOUSNESS, pŏ'p-pŷ-lŷs-nŷs. f. The state of abounding with people.
- PORCELAIN, pŏ'r-sŷn. f. China, china ware.
- PORCH, pŏ'rth. f. A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.
- PORCUPINE, pŏ'r-kŷ-pŷne. f. A kind of large hedge-hog.
- PORE, pŏ're. f. Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.
- To PORE, pŏ're. v. n. To look with great intenseness and care.
- POREBLIND, pŏ'r-blŷnd. a. Near-sighted, shortsighted.
- PORINESS, pŏ'-rŷ-nŷs. f. Fulness of pores.
- PORK, pŏ'rk. f. Swine's flesh.
- PORKER, pŏ'rk-ŷr. f. A hog, a pig.
- PORKEATER, pŏ'rk-ĕt-ŷr. f. One who feeds on pork.
- PORKET, pŏ'rk-ŷt. f. A young hog.
- PORKLING, pŏ'rk-lŷng. f. A young pig.
- POROSITY, pŏ-rŏs'-sŷt-ŷ. f. Quality of having pores.
- POROUS, pŏ'-rŷs. a. Having small spiracles or passages.
- POROUSNESS, pŏ'-rŷs-nŷs. f. The quality of having pores.
- PORPHYRE, pŏ'r-fĕr. } f. Marble
- PORPHYRY, pŏ'r-fĕr-ŷ. } of a particular kind.
- PORPOISE, pŏ'r-pŷs. f. The sea-hog.
- PORPUS, } hog.
- PORRACEOUS, pŏ'r-rŷ-shŷs. a. Greenish.
- PORRECTION, pŏ'r-rĕk'-shŷn. f. The act of reaching forth.
- PORRET, pŏ'r-rŷt. f. A scallion.
- PORRIDGE, pŏ'r-rŷdzh. f. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.
- PORRIDGEPOT, pŏ'r-rŷdzh-pŏt. f. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
- PORRINGER, pŏ'r-rŷn-dzhŷr. f. A vessel in which broth is eaten; it seems in Shakespeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.
- PORT, pŏ'rt. f. A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate, Shew all thy praises within the Ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.
- PORTABLE, pŏ'rt-ĕbl. a. Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.
- PORTABLENESS, pŏ'rt-ĕbl-nŷs. f. The quality of being portable.
- PORTAGE, pŏ'rt-ŷdzh. f. The price of carriage; porthole.
- PORTAL, pŏ'r-tĕl. f. A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.
- PORTANCE, pŏ'r-tĕns. f. Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.
- PORTASS, pŏ'r-tŷs. f. A breviary, a prayerbook. Obsolete.
- PORTCRAYON, pŏrt-kŷrŷ-ŷn. f. A pencil case.
- PORTCULLIS, pŏrt-kŷl'-ŷs. f. A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over

over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
To PORTCULLIS, pòrt-kùl'-lìs. v.a. To bar, to shut up.
PORTED, pòr-tìd. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTEND, pòr-tènd'. v.a. To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.
PORTENSION, pòr-tèn'-shùn. f. The act of foretokening.
PORTENT, pòr-tènt'. f. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.
PORTENTOUS, pòr-tèn'-tùs. a. Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.
PORTER, pòr-túr. f. One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burthens for hire; a kind of strong beer.
PORTERAGE, pòr-tér-idzh. f. Money paid for carriage.
PORTFIRE, pòrt'-fìre. f. A kind of fire or match for discharging cannon.
PORTHOLE, pòrt'-hòle. f. One of the holes in the side of a ship through which the cannon are presented.
PORTICO, pòr-tý-kò. f. A covered walk, a piazza.
PORTION, pòr-shùn. f. A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.
To PORTION, pòr-shùn. v.a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.
PORTIONER, pòr-shùn-úr. f. One that divides.
PORTLINESS, pòrt-lý-nìs. f. Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.
PORTLY, pòrt-lý. a. Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.
PORTMAN, pòrt-màn. f. An inhabitant or burghers, as those of the cinque ports.
PORTMANTEAU, pòrt-màn'-tò. f. A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
PORTRAIT, pòr-trét. f. A picture drawn after the life.
PORTRAITURE, pòr-trét-tshòr. f. Picture, painted resemblance.
To PORTRAY, pòr-trá'. v.a. To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.
PORTRESS, pòr-trís. f. A female guardian of a gate.
PORY, pò-rý. a. Full of pores.
To POSE, pòze. v.a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.
POSER, pòz-úr. f. One that asketh

questions to try capacities, an examiner.
POSITED, pòz'-zìt-id. a. Placed; ranged.
POSITION, pò-zìsh'-ùn. f. State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of of a vowel placed before two consonants.
POSITIONAL, pò zìsh'-ùn-èl. a. Respecting position.
POSITIVE, pòz'-zìt-iv. a. Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.
POSITIVELY, pòz'-zìt-iv-lý. ad. Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.
POSITIVENESS, pòz'-zìt-iv-nìs. f. Actuality, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.
POSITURE, pòz'-zìt-tshúr. f. The manner in which any thing is placed.
POSNET, pòz'-nìt. f. A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.
POSSE, pòs'-sè. f. An armed power.
To POSSESS, pòz-zés'. v.a. To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.
POSSESSION, pòz-zèsh'-ùn. f. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.
POSSESSIVE, pòz-zés'-sív. a. Having possession.
POSSESSORY, pòz'-zèf-súr-ý. a. Having possession.
POSSESSOR, pòz zés'-súr. f. Owner, master, proprietor.
POSSET, pòs'-sìt. f. Milk curdled with wine or any acid.
POSSIBILITY, pòs-sý-bìl'-lìt-ý. f. The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.
POSSIBLE, pòs'-sìbl. a. Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.
POSSIBLY, pòs'-sìb-lý. ad. By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.
POST, pòst'. f. A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.
To POST, pòst. v.n. To travel with speed.

To POST, pòst. v.a. To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obsolete.
POSTAGE, pòst'-idzh. f. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.
POSTBOY, pòst-boy. f. Courier, boy that rides post.
POSTCHaise, pòst-shá'z. f. A chaise let for hire, a chaise like one let for hire.
POSTCHARIOT, pòst-tshár'-yút. f. A chariot let for hire, a chariot accommodated to speedy travelling.
POSTCOACH, pòst-kò'tsh. f. A coach let for hire, a coach in which people travel with expedition.
To POSTDATE, pòst-dá'te. v.a. To date later than the real time.
POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dì-lú'-vyèn. a. Posterior to the flood.
POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dì-lú'-vyèn. f. One that lived since the flood.
POSTER, pòst-úr. f. A courier, one that travels hastily.
POSTERIOR, pòs-tè'-ryúr. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.
POSTERIORES, pòs-tè'-ryúrz. f. The hinder parts.
POSTERIORITY, pòs-tè'-ryòr'-lìt-ý. f. The state of being after, opposite to PRIORITY.
POSTERITY, pòs-tèr'-lìt-ý. f. Succeeding generations, descendants.
POSTERN, pòs'-tèrn. f. A small gate, a little door.
POSTEXISTENCE, pòst-ègz-ìs-tèns. f. Future existence.
POSTHASTE, pòst-há'ste. f. Haste like that of a courier.
POSTHORSE, pòst-hòr'se. f. A horse stationed for the use of couriers.
POSTHOUSE, pòst-hous. f. Post-office, house where letters are taken and dispatched.
POSTHUMOUS, pòst-hù-mùs. a. Done, had, or published after one's death.
POSTIL, pòs'-tìl. f. Gloss, marginal notes.
To POSTIL, pòs'-tìl. v.a. To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.
POSTILLER, pòs'-tìl-úr. f. One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.
POSTILLION, pòs-tìl'-lyùn. f. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.
POSTLIMINIOUS, pòst-lìm-mìn'-yùs. a. Done or contrived subsequently.

POT

POSTMAN, pò'st-màn. f. A man who rides with the mail, a letter-carrier.

POSTMASTER, pò'st-má's-túr. f. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pò'st-má's-túr-dzhén'-ér-él. f. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pò'st-mér-idzh'-én. a. Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, pò'st-òf-fis. f. Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

To POSTPONE, pò'st-pò'ne. v. a. To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.

POSTROAD, pò'st-ròde. f. The road on which the post travels.

POSTSCRIPT, pò'st-skript. f. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POSTTOWN, pò'st-town. f. A town through which the post passes, a town where there is a postoffice.

To POSTULATE, pò's-tshù-lâte. v. a. To beg or assume without proof.

POSTULATE, pò's-tshù-lét. f. Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pò's-tshù-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

POSTULATORY, pò's-tshù-lâ-túr-y. a. Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pò's-tshù-lâ-tùm. f. Position assumed without proof.

POSTURE, pà's-tshùr. f. Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.

To POSTURE, pà's-tshùr. v. a. To put in any particular place or disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, pò's-tshùr-má's-túr. f. One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pò'-zy. f. A motto on a ring; a bunch of flowers.

POT, pò't. f. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to Pot, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, pò't. v. a. To preserve seasoned in pots; to inclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pò'-tébl. a. Such as may be drank; drinkable.

POT

POTABLENESS, pò'-tébl-nis. f. Drinkableness.

POTARGO, pò-tà'r-gò. f. A West Indian pickle.

POTASH, pò't-ásh. f. Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pò-tâ'-shùn. f. Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pò-tâ'-tò. f. An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pò't-bél-lyéd. a. Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY, pò't-bél-ly. f. A swelling paunch.

To POTCH, pò'tsh'. v. a. To thrust, to push, obsolete; to poach, to boil slightly.

POTCOMPANION, pò't-kùm-pân'-nyùn. f. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY, pò'-tén-sý. f. Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pò'-tént. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pò'-tén-tâte. f. Monarch, prince, sovereign.

POTENTIAL, pò'-tén'-shél. a. Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pò'-tén-shál'-ít-y. f. Possibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pò'-tén'-shél-y. ad. In power or possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pò'-tént-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pò'-tént-nis. f. Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pò't-gùn. f. A gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHANGER, pò't-háng-úr. f. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pòth'-ê-kér-y. f. One who compounds and sells medicines.

POTHER, pùth'-úr. f. Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pùth'-úr. v. a. To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pò't-hérb. f. An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pò't-hòk. f. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pò'-shùn. f. A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POU

POTLID, pò't-ld. f. The cover of a pot.

POTSHERD, pò't-shérd. f. A fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, pò't-tidzh. f. Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pò't-túr. f. A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, pò't-térn-òre. f. Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTERY, pò't-tér-y. f. The work of a potter, the place where earthenware is made.

POTTING, pò't-tíng. part. a. Drinking.

POTTLE, pò't-l. f. Liquid measure containing four pints.

POTULENT, pò't-ù-lént. a. Fit to drink; nearly drunk.

POTVALIANT, pò't-vál-yént. a. Heated with courage by strong drink.

POUCH, pou'tsh. f. A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH, pou'tsh. v. a. To pocket; to swallow; to pout, to hang down the lip.

POVERTY, pòv'-vúr-tý. f. Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect.

POULT, pou't. f. A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pò't-tér-úr. f. One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pò'l-tis. f. A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pò'l-tis. v. a. To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pò'l-trý. f. Domestic fowls.

POUNCE, pou'nse. f. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, pou'nse. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pou'nst. a. Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pou'n-sít-bòks. f. A small box perforated.

POUND, pou'nd. f. A certain weight, consisting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupois of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an inclosure, a prison in which beasts are inclosed.

To POUND, pou'nd. v. a. To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pound'-idzh. f. A certain sum deducted from a pound; pay-

POW

payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pound'-ūr. f. The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a pestle.

To POUR, pō'-ūr. v. a. To let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

To POUR, pō'-ūr. v. n. To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, pō'-ūr-ūr. f. One that pours.

POUT, pout'. f. A kind of fish, a cod-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pout'. v. n. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pow'-dūr. f. Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, pow'-dūr. v. a. To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

POWDERBOX, pow'-dūr-bōks. f. A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pow'-dūr-thēsts. f. Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERHORN, pow'-dūr-hārn. f. A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERING-TUB, pow'-dūr-ing-tūb. f. The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

POWDERMILL, pow'-dūr-mīl. f. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pow'-dūr-rōm. f. The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERY, pow'-dūr-ŷ. f. Dusty, friable.

POWER, pow'-ūr. f. Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pow'-ūr-fūl. a. Invested with command or autho-

PRA

city, potent; forcible, mighty, efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'-ūr-fūl-ŷ. ad. Potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'-ūr-fūl-nīs. f. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pow'-ūr-līs. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pōks'. f. Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease.

To POZE, pō'ze. v. a. To puzzle. See POSE and APOSE.

PRACTICABLE, prāk'-tŷ-kēbl. a. Performable, feasible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prāk'-tŷ-kēbl-nīs. f. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prāk'-tŷ-kēb-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prāk'-tŷ-kēl. a. Relating to action, not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prāk'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prāk'-tŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prāk'-tīs. f. The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prāk'-tīk. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prāk'-tīs. v. a. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as To Practise law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prāk'-tīs. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prāk'-tīz-ānt. f. An agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prāk'-tīf-sūr. f. One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prāk'-tīsh'-ūn-ūr. f. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRA

PRÆCOGNITA, prē'-kōg'-nŷ-tā. f. Things previously known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICK, prāg-māt'-tīk. } a.

PRAGMATICAL, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl. } a.

Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prā'ze. f. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To PRAISE, prā'ze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, prā'ze-fūl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'-zūr. f. One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prā'ze-wūr-thŷ. a. Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAME, prā'me. f. A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prāns'e. v. n. To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To PRANK, prānk'. v. a. To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prānk'. f. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prā'te. v. n. To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prā'te. f. Tattle, flight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prā'-tūr. f. An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prā'-tīng-lŷ. ad. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prāt'l. v. n. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prāt'l. f. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prāt'-lūr. f. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prāv'-it-ŷ. f. Corruption, badness, malignity.

PRAWN, prā'n. f. A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prā'. v. n. To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I Pray, or, Pray, singly,

singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.
 To PRAY, prā'. v. a. To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a suppliant; to entreat in ceremony or form.
 PRAYER, prā're. f. Petition to heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.
 PRAYERBOOK, prā're-bōk. f. Book of public or private devotions.
 To PREACH, prētsh. v. n. To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.
 To PREACH, prētsh. v. a. To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.
 PREACHER, prētsh-ūr. f. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.
 PREACHMENT, prētsh-mēnt. f. A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.
 PREAMBLE, prē-ām'bl. f. Something previous, introduction, preface.
 PREAPPREHENSION, prē-āp-prē-hēn'-shūn. f. An opinion formed before examination.
 PREBEND, prēb'-īnd. f. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.
 PREBENDARY, prēb'-īn-dēr-ŷ. f. A stipendiary of a cathedral.
 PRECARIOUS, prē-kā'-ryūs. a. Dependant, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.
 PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā'-ryūs-lŷ. ad. Uncertainly, by dependance, dependently.
 PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā'-ryūs-nŷ. f. Uncertainty, dependance on others.
 PRECAUTION, prē-kā'-shūn. f. Preservative caution, preventive measures.
 To PRECAUTION, prē-kā'-shūn. v. a. To warn beforehand.
 PRECEDANEOUS, prē-fē-dā'-nyūs. a. Previous, antecedent.
 To PRECEDE, prē-sē'd. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.
 PRECEDENCE, prē-sē'-dēns. } f.
 PRECEDENCY, prē-sē'-dēn-sŷ. } f. The act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-sē'-dēnt. a. Former, going before.
 PRECEDENT, prēs'-sē-dēnt. f. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.
 PRECEDENTLY, prē-sē'-dēnt-lŷ. ad. Beforehand.
 PRECENTOR, prē-fēn'-tūr. f. He that leads the choir.
 PRECEPT, prē-fēpt. f. A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.
 PRECEPTIAL, prē-fēp'-shēl. a. Consisting of precepts.
 PRECEPTIVE, prē-fēp'-tīv. a. Containing precepts, giving precepts.
 PRECEPTOR, prē-fēp'-tūr. f. A teacher, a tutor.
 PRECESSION, prē-fēsh'-ūn. f. The act of going before.
 PRECINCT, prē-sīnkt. f. Outward limit, boundary.
 PRECIOSITY, prē-shōs'-īt-ŷ. f. Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.
 PRECIOUS, prēsh'-ūs. a. Valuable, being of great worth; costly, of great price, as a Precious stone.
 PRECIOUSLY, prēsh'-ūs-lŷ. ad. Valuably, to a great price.
 PRECIOUSNESS, prēsh'-ūs-nŷ. f. Valuableness, worth, price.
 PRECIPICE, prēs'-sīp-īs. f. A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.
 PRECIPITANCE, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēns. } f.
 PRECIPITANCY, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēn-sŷ. } f. Rash haste, headlong haste.
 PRECIPITANT, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēnt. a. Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.
 PRECIPITANTLY, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēnt-lŷ. ad. In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.
 To PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tāte. v. a. To throw headlong, to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.
 To PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tāte. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.
 PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēt. a. Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent.
 PRECIPITATE, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēt. f. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.
 PRECIPITATELY, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tēt-lŷ. ad. Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tā'-shūn. f. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in chymistry, sublimency, contrary to sublimation.
 PRECIPITOUS, prē-sīp'-pŷ-tūs. a. Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.
 PRECISE, prē-sī'se. a. Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.
 PRECISELY, prē-sī'se-lŷ. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.
 PRECISENESS, prē-sī'se-nŷ. f. Exactness, rigid nicety.
 PRECISIAN, prē-sīzh'-ēn. f. One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.
 PRECISION, prē-sīzh'-ūn. f. Exact limitation.
 PRECISIVE, prē-sī'-siv. a. Exactly limiting.
 To PRECLUDE, prē-klūd'. v. a. To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.
 PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'-shūs. a. Ripe before the time.
 PRECOSITY, prē-kōs'-sīt-ŷ. f. Ripeness before the time.
 To PRECOGITATE, prē-kōdzh'-īt-tāte. v. a. To consider or scheme beforehand.
 PRECOGNITION, prē-kōg-nīsh'-ūn. f. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.
 PRECONCEIT, prē-kōn-sē't. f. An opinion previously formed.
 To PRECONCEIVE, prē-kōn-sē'v. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.
 PRECONCEPTION, prē-kōn-fēp'-shūn. f. Opinion previously formed.
 PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn'-trākt. f. A contract previous to another.
 To PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn-trākt'. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.
 PRECURSE, prē-kurs'e. f. Forerunning.
 PRECURSOR, prē-kūr'-sōr. f. Fore-runner, harbinger.
 PREDACEOUS, prē-dā'-shūs. a. Living by prey.
 PREDAL, prē-dēl. a. Robbing, practising plunder.
 PREDATORY, prēd'-dā-tūr-ŷ. a. Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.
 PREDECEASED, prē-dē-sē'ft. a. Dead before.
 PREDECESSOR, prēd'-ē-sēs'-sūr. f. One

One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.
PREDESTINARIAN, prě-děf-tý-ná"-ryén. f. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.
To PREDESTINATE, prě-děs'-tý-nâte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.
PREDESTINATION, prě-děf-tý-ná"-shùn. f. Fatal decree, preordination.
PREDESTINATOR, prě-děs'-tý-nâtúr. f. One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.
To PREDESTINE, prě-děs'-tín. v. a. To decree beforehand.
PREDETERMINATION, prě-dě-tér-mín-â"-shùn. f. Determination made beforehand.
To PREDETERMINE, prě-dě-tér"-mín. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree.
PREDIAL, prě-dzhél. a. Consisting of farms.
PREDICABLE, prěd'-dý-kébl. a. Such as may be affirmed of something.
PREDICABLE, prěd'-dý-kébl. f. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.
PREDICAMENT, prě-dík'-ká-mént. f. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.
PREDICAMENTAL, prěd'-dý-ká-mén'-tél. a. Relating to predicaments.
PREDICANT, prěd'-dý-ként. f. One that affirms any thing.
To PREDICATE, prěd'-dý-kâte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.
PREDICATE, prěd'-dý-két. f. That which is affirmed of the subject, as Man is rational.
PREDICATION, prěd'-ý-ká"-shùn. f. Affirmation concerning any thing.
To PREDICT, prě-díkt'. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.
PREDICTION, prě-dík'-shùn. f. Prophecy, declaration of something future.
PREDICTOR, prě-dík'-túr. f. Foreteller.
PREDIGESTION, prě-dý-dzēs"-tshùn. f. Digestion too soon performed.
To PREDISPOSE, prě-díf-pō"-ze. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prě-díf-pō-zíh"-ún. f. Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.
PREDOMINANCE, prě-dom'-mý-néns. } f.
PREDOMINANCY, prě-dóm'-mý-nén-sý. }
 Prevalence, superiority, ascendancy, superior influence.
PREDOMINANT, prě-dóm'-mý-nént. a. Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendent.
To PREDOMINATE, prě-dóm'-mý-nâte. v. n. To prevail, to be ascendent, to be supreme in influence.
To PRE-ELECT, prě-ě-lékt'. v. a. To chuse by previous decree.
PRE-EMINENCE, prě-ém"-mý-néns. f. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.
PRE-EMINENT, prě-ém"-mý-nént. a. Excellent above others.
PRE-EMPTION, prě-ém"-shùn. f. The right of purchasing before another.
To PRE-ENGAGE, prě-in-gá"-dzh. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.
PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prě-in-gá"-dzh-mént. f. Precedent obligation.
To PRE-ESTABLISH, prě-ěf-táb"-líh. v. a. To settle beforehand.
PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prě-ěf-táb"-líh-mént. f. Settlement beforehand.
To PRE-EXIST, prě-ěgz-íft'. v. n. To exist beforehand.
PRE-EXISTENCE, prě-ěgz-ís"-téns. f. Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.
PRE-EXISTENT, prě-ěgz-ís"-tént. a. Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.
PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. f. Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.
To PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. v. n. To say something introductory.
To PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. v. a. To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.
PREFACER, prěf'-fēs-úr. f. The writer of a preface.
PREFATORY, prěf'-fē-túr-ý. a. Introductory.
PREFECT, prě-fékt. f. Governor, commander.
PREFECTURE, prě-fék'-tshúr. f. Command, office of government.
To PREFER, prě-tér'. v. a. To re-

gard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publicly, to exhibit.
PREFERABLE, prěf'-fēr-ébl. a. Eligible before something else.
PREFERABLENES, prěf'-fēr-ébl-nís. f. The state of being preferable.
PREFERABLY, prěf'-fēr-éb-ly. ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
PREFERENCE, prěf'-fēr-éns. f. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.
PREFERMENT, prě-fēr'-mént. f. Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.
PREFERRER, prě-fēr'-rúr. f. One who prefers.
To PREFIGURATE, prě-flg'-gú-râte. v. n. To shew by an antecedent representation.
PREFIGURATION, prě-flg'-ú-rá"-shùn. f. Antecedent representation.
To PREFIGURE, prě-flg'-gúre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.
To PREFIX, prě-flks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.
PREFIX, prě-flks. f. Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.
PREFIXION, prě-flk'-shùn. f. The act of prefixing.
To PREFORM, prě-fá"-rm. v. a. To form beforehand.
PREGNANCY, prég'-nén-sý. f. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.
PREGNANT, prég'-nént. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.
PREGNANTLY, prég'-nént-ly. ad. Fruitfully, fully.
PREGUSTATION, prě-gúf-tá"-shùn. f. The act of tasting before another.
To PREJUDGE, prě-júdzh". v. a. To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.
To PREJUDICATE, prě-dzhò"-dý-kâte. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.
PREJUDICATE, prě-dzhò"-dý-két. a. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossession.
PREJUDICATION, prě-dzhò"-dý-ká"-shùn. f. The act of judging beforehand.

P R E

PREJUDICE, préd'-dzhû-dîs. f. Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.
To PREJUDICE, préd'-dzhû-dîs. v.a. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.
PREJUDICIAL, préd'-dzhû-dîsh'-él. a. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.
PREJUDICIALNESS, préd'-dzhû-dîsh'-él-nîs. f. The state of being prejudicial, mischievousness.
PRELACY, prél'-lêf-ý. f. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.
PRELATE, prél'-lét. f. An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.
PRELATICAL, prê-lât'-tý-kél. a. Relating to prelate or prelacy.
PRELATION, prê-lâ'-shûn. f. Preference, setting of one above the other.
PRELATURE, prél'-là-tshûr. }
PRELATURESHIP, prél'-là-tshûr-shîp. } f. The state or dignity of a prelate.
PRELECTION, prê-lék'-shûn. f. Reading, lecture.
PRELIBATION, prê-lî-bâ'-shûn. f. Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.
PRELIMINARY, prê-lîm'-în-êr-ý. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.
PRELIMINARY, prê-lîm'-în-êr-ý. f. Something previous, preparatory measures.
PRELUDE, prél'-lûd. f. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shews what is to follow.
To PRELUDE, prê-lû'd. v.a. To serve as an introduction, to be previous to. Not used.
PRELUDIOUS, prê-lû'-dzhûs. a. Previous, introductory.
PRELUSIVE, prê-lû'-sîv. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.
PREMATURE, prê-mâ-tû're. a. Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.
PREMATURELY, prê-mâ-tû're-lý. ad. Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

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PREMATURENESS, prê-mâ-tû're-nîs. }
PREMATURITY, prê-mâ-tû're-îr-ý. } f. Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.
To PREMEDITATE, prê-méd'-îr-tâte. v.a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.
PREMEDITATION, prê-méd'-ý-tâ'-shûn. f. Act of meditating beforehand.
To PREMIERIT, prê-mér'-rît. v.a. To deserve before.
PREMICES, prém'-îs-sîz. f. First fruits.
PREMIER, prém'-yêr. a. First, chief.
To PREMISE, prê-mî'ze. v.a. To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.
PREMISES, prém'-îs-sîz. f. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.
PREMIUM, prê-myûm. f. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.
To PREMONISH, prê-môn'-nîsh. v.a. To warn or admonish beforehand.
PREMONISHMENT, prê-môn'-nîsh-mént. f. Previous information.
PREMONITION, prê-mô-nîsh'-ûn. f. Previous notice, previous intelligence.
PREMONITORY, prê-môn'-ny-tûr-ý. a. Previously advising.
To PREMONSTRATE, prê-môn'-strâte. v.a. To show beforehand.
PREMUNIRE, prém'-mû-nî-rê. f. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress.
PREMUNITION, prê-mû-nîsh'-ûn. f. An anticipation of objection.
To PRENOMINATE, prê-nôm'-mîn-âte. v.a. To forename.
PRENOMINATION, prê-nôm'-mý-nâ'-shûn. f. The privilege of being named first.
PRENOTION, prê-nô'-shûn. f. Foreknowledge, prescience.
PRENTICE, prén'-tîs. f. One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.
PRENTICESHIP, prén'-tîs-shîp. f. The servitude of an apprentice.
PRENUNCIATION, prê-nûn'-shâ'-shûn. f. The act of telling before.
PREOCCUPANCY, prê-ôk'-kû-pên-

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fy. f. The act of taking possession before another.
To PREOCCUPATE, prê-ôk'-kû-pâte. v.a. To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.
PREOCCUPATION, prê-ôk'-kû-pâ'-shûn. f. Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.
To PREOCCUPY, prê-ôk'-kû-pý. v.a. To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.
To PREOMINATE, prê-ôm'-mîn-âte. v.a. To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.
PREOPINION, prê-ô-pîn'-yûn. f. Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.
To PREORDAIN, prê-ôr-dâ'-ne. v.a. To ordain beforehand.
PREORDINANCE, prê-ôr-dîn-êns. f. Antecedent decree, first decree.
PREORDINATION, prê-ôr-dîn-â'-shûn. f. The act of preordaining.
PREPARATION, prê-êr-â'-shûn. f. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.
PREPARATIVE, prê-pâr'-rà-tîv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.
PREPARATIVE, prê-pâr'-rà-tîv. f. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.
PREPARATIVELY, prê-pâr'-rà-tîv-lý. ad. Previously, by way of preparation.
PREPARATORY, prê-pâr'-rà-tûr-ý. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.
To PREPARE, prê-pâ're. v.a. To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as he prepared a medicine.
To PREPARE, prê-pâ're. v.n. To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPAREDLY, prê-pâr'-îd-lý. ad. By proper precedent measures.
PREPAREDNESS, prê-pâr'-îd-nîs. f. State or act of being prepared.
PREPARER, prê-pâr'-ûr. f. One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.
PREPENSE, prê-pên'se. } a. Fore-
PREPENSED, prê-pên'st. } thought,
3 E pre-

PRE

preconceived, contrived beforehand, as malice Prepenſe.
 To PREPONDER, prě-põn'-dũr. v. a. To outweigh.
 PREPONDERANCE, prě-põn'-dẽr-ẽns. }
 PREPONDERANCY, prě-põn'-dẽr-ẽn-sỹ. } f.
 The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperiority of weight.
 To PREPONDERATE, prě-põn'-dẽr-ãte. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by ſtronger influence.
 To PREPONDERATE, prě-põn'-dẽr-ãte. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.
 PREPONDERATION, prě-põn'-dẽr-ã'-ſhũn. f. The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.
 To PREPOSE, prě-põze. v. a. To put before.
 PREPOSITION, prěp-põ-zĩſh'-ũn. f. In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.
 PREPOSITOR, prě-põz'-zĩt-ũr. f. A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.
 To PREPOSSESS, prě-pũz-zẽs". v. a. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.
 PREPOSSESSION, prě-pũz-zẽſh'-ũn. f. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſſion; prejudice, preconceived opinion.
 PREPOSTEROUS, prě-põs'-tẽr-ũs. a. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted; applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.
 PREPOSTEROUSLY, prě-põs'-tẽr-ũſ-lỹ. ad. In a wrong ſituation, abſurdly.
 PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prě-põs'-tẽr-ũſ-nĩs. f. Abſurdity, wrong order or method.
 PREPOTENCY, prě-põ'-tẽn-sỹ. f. Superior power, predominance.
 PREPUCE, prě-pũs. f. That which covers the glans, foreſkin.
 To PREREQUIRE, prě-rẽ-kwĩ're. v. a. To demand previously.
 PREREQUISITE, prě-rẽk'-kwĩz-ĩt. a. Something previously neceſſary.
 PREROGATIVE, prě-rõg'-gã-tĩv. f. An excluſive or peculiar privilege.
 PREROGATIVED, prě-rõg'-gã-tĩvd. a. Having an excluſive privilege, having prerogative.
 PRESAGE, prě-sãdzh. f. Prognotiſtick, preſenſion of futurity.
 To PRESAGE, prě-sãdzhe. v. a. To forebode, to foreknow, to foretel, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreſhow.

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PRESAGEMENT, prě-sãdzhe-mẽnt. f. Forebodement, preſenſion; foretoken.
 PRESBYTER, prěz'-bỹ-tẽr. f. A prieſt; a preſbyterian.
 PRESBYTERIAN, prěz-bỹ-tẽ'-ryẽn. a. Conſiſting of elders, a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.
 PRESBYTERIAN, prěz-bỹ-tẽ'-ryẽn. f. An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.
 PRESBYTERY, prěz'-bỹ-tẽr-ỹ. f. Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.
 PRESCIENCE, prě'-ſhẽns. f. Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.
 PRESCIENT, prě'-ſhẽnt. a. Foreknowing, prophetick.
 PRESCIOUS, prě'-ſhũs. a. Having foreknowledge.
 To PRESCIND, prě-sĩnd'. v. a. To cut off, to abſtract.
 PRESCINDENT, prě-sĩnd'-ẽnt. a. Abſtracting.
 To PRESCRIBE, prěſ-skĩ'be. v. a. To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.
 To PRESCRIBE, prěſ-skĩ'be. v. n. To influence by long cuſtom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a cuſtom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.
 PRESCRIPT, prě'-ſkĩpt. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.
 PRESCRIPT, prě'-ſkĩpt. f. Directions, precept, model preſcribed.
 PRESCRIPTION, prěſ-skĩp'-ſhũn. f. Rules produced and authoriſed by cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.
 PRESEANCE, prě-sẽ-ẽns. f. Priority of place in ſitting.
 PRESENCE, prěz'-zẽns. f. State of being preſent; ſtate of being in the view of a ſuperior; a number aſſembled before a great perſon; port, air, mien, demeanour; readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients; the perſon of a ſuperior.
 PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prěz'-zẽnſ-tſhãm-bũr. }
 PRESENCE-ROOM, prěz'-zẽnſ-ròm. } f.
 The room in which a great perſon receives company.
 PRESENSION, prěſ-ſẽn'-ſhũn. f. Perception beforehand.
 PRESENT, prěz'-zẽnt. a. Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand; not paſt, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; fa-

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vourably attentive, propitious; unforgetten; not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive; The Preſent, an elliptical expreſſion for The preſent time, the time now exiſting; At Preſent, at the preſent time, now.
 PRESENT, prěz'-zẽnt. f. A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given; a letter or mandate exhibited.
 To PRESENT, prě-zẽnt'. v. a. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniouſly; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.
 PRESENTABLE, prě-zẽnt'-ẽbl. a. What may be preſented.
 PRESENTANEOUS, prěz-zẽn-tã'-nyũs. a. Ready, quick, immediate.
 PRESENTATION, prěz-zẽn-tã'-ſhũn. f. The act of preſenting; the act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice; exhibition.
 PRESENTATIVE, prě-zẽn-tã'-tĩv. a. Such as that preſentations may be made of it.
 PRESENTEE, prěz-zẽn-tẽ'. f. One preſented to a benefice.
 PRESENTER, prě-zẽn-tũr. f. One that preſents.
 PRESENTIAL, prě-zẽn'-ſhẽl. a. Suppoſing actual preſence.
 PRESENTIALITY, prě-zẽn-ſhãl'-lĩt-ỹ. f. State of being preſent.
 PRESENTIFICK, prěz-zẽn-tĩf'-fĩk. a. Making preſent.
 PRESENTIFICKLY, prěz-zẽn-tĩf'-fĩk-lỹ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.
 PRESENTLY, prěz'-zẽnt-lỹ. ad. At preſent, at this time, now; immediately, ſoon after.
 PRESENTMENT, prě-zẽnt'-mẽnt. f. The act of preſenting; any thing preſented or exhibited, representation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.
 PRESENTNESS, prěz'-zẽnt-nĩs. f. Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.
 PRESERVATION, prěz-zẽr-vã'-ſhũn. f. The act of preſerving, care to preſerve.
 PRESERVATIVE, prě-zẽr-vã'-tĩv. f. That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive.
 To PRESERVE, prě-zẽrv'. v. a. To ſave,

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save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prě-zěrv'. f. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

PRESERVER, prě-zěrv'-ūr. f. One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prě-sí'de. v. n. To be set over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prěs'-fý-dén-fý. f. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prěs'-fý-dént. f. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prěs'-fý-dént-shíp. f. The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, prě-síd'-yél. a. Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prěs'. v. a. To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug as in embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

To PRESS, prěs'. v. n. To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To Press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, prěs'. f. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

PRESSBED, prěs'-béd. f. Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, prěs'-fúr. f. One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, prěs'-gáng. f. A crew employed to force men into the naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prěs'-sینگ-lý. ad. With force, closely.

PRESSION, prěsh'-ún. f. The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prěs'-mán. f. One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

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PRESSMONEY, prěs'-mún-y. f. Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRESSURE, prěs'-shúr. f. The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pression; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

PRESTATION, prěs'-tá'-shún. f. A sum of money annually paid by the archdeacons and other clergy to the bishop.

PRESTO, prěs'-tò. f. Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prě-zhò'm-áb-lý. ad. Without examination.

To PRESUME, prě-zhò'm. v. n. To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prě-zhò'm-úr. f. One that presupposes, an arrogant person.

PRESUMPTION, prě-zúmp'-shún. f. Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prě-zúmp'-tív. a. Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the Presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prě-zúmp'-tú. a. Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prě-zúmp'-tú úf-lý. ad. Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prě-zúmp'-tú-úf-nís. f. Quality of being presumptuous, confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prě'-súp-pò"-zél. f. Supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prě'-súp-pò"ze. v. a. To suppose as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prě'-súp-pò-zish'-ún. f. Supposition previously formed.

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PRESURMISE, prě'-súr-mí"ze. f. Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, prě-těns'e. f. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd'. v. a. To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd'. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, prě-těnd'-ūr. f. One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prě-těnd'-ینگ-lý. ad. Arrogantly, presumptuously.

PRETENSION, prě-těn'-shún. f. Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prě"-túr-im-pér'-fíkt. a. In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prět'-tér-ít. a. Past.

PRETERITION, prě-tér-rísh'-ún. f. The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prět'-tér-ít-nís. f. State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prě-tér-láps't. a. Past and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prě-tér-mísh'-ún. f. The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prě-tér-mít'. v. a. To pass by.

PRETERNATURAL, prě'-tér-nát"-tshúr-él. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prě'-tér-nát"-tshúr-él-y. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prě'-tér-nát"-tshúr-él-nís. f. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prě'-tér-pér'-fíkt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prě'-tér-plú"-pér-fíkt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, prě-těkt'. f. Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

PRETOR, prě'-tór. f. The Roman judge;

- judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.
- PRETORIAN, prě-tō'-ryèn. a. Judicial, exercised by the pretor.
- PRETTILY, prît'-tý-lý. ad. Neatly, pleasingly.
- PRETTINESS, prît'-tý-nîs. ad. Beauty without dignity.
- PRETTY, prît'-tý. a. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.
- PRETTY, prît'-tý. ad. In some degree.
- To PREVAIL, prě-vâ'le. v. n. To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.
- PREVAILING, prě-vâ'l-ing. a. Predominant, having most influence.
- PREVAILMENT, prě-vâ'l-mènt. f. Prevalence.
- PREVALENCE, prěv'-vâ-lèns. f.
- PREVALENCY, prěv'-vâ-lèn-sý. f. Superiority, influence, predominance.
- PREVALENT, prěv'-vâ-lènt. a. Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.
- PREVALENTLY, prěv'-vâ-lènt-lý. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.
- To PREVARICATE, prě-vâr'-rý-kâte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.
- PREVARICATION, prě-vâr'-rý-kâ-shùn. f. Shuffle, cavil.
- PREVARICATOR, prě-vâr'-rý-kâ-túr. f. A caviller, a shuffler.
- To PREVENT, prě-vě't. v. a. To hinder.
- PREVENIENT, prě-vě'-nyènt. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.
- To PREVENT, prě-vě't. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before, to anticipate; to preoccupy, to preengage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.
- PREVENTER, prě-vě't-úr. f. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obstructor.
- PREVENTION, prě-vě'n'-shùn. f. The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.
- PREVENTIONAL, prě-vě'n'-shùn-él. a. Tending to prevention.
- PREVENTIVE, prě-vě't-iv. a. Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.
- PREVENTIVE, prě-vě't-iv. f. A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.
- PREVENTIVELY, prě-vě't-iv-lý. ad. In such a manner as tends to prevention.
- PREVIOUS, prě'-vyûs. a. Antecedent, going before, prior.
- PREVIOUSLY, prě'-vyûs-lý. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.
- PREVIOUSNESS, prě'-vyûs-nîs. f. Antecedence.
- PREY, prě'. f. Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.
- To PREY, prě'. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.
- PREYER, prě'-úr. f. Robber, devourer, plunderer.
- PRIAPISM, prî'-â-plîzm. f. A preternatural tension.
- PRICE, prî'se. f. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased at any rate.
- To PRICK, prîk'. v. a. To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to set up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to make acid; to mark a tune.
- To PRICK, prîk'. v. n. To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.
- PRICK, prîk'. f. A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.
- PRICKER, prîk'-kûr. f. A sharp pointed instrument; a light horseman.
- PRICKET, prîk'-kîr. f. A buck in his second year.
- PRICKLE, prîk'l. f. Small sharp point, like that of a briar.
- PRICKLINESS, prîk'-lî-nîs. f. Fullness of sharp points.
- PRICKLOUSE, prîk'-lous. f. A word of contempt for a taylor.
- PRICKSONG, prîk'-sông. f. Song set to musick. Obsolete.
- PRICKLY, prîk'-lý. a. Full of sharp points.
- PRICKWOOD, prîk'-wûd. f. A tree.
- PRIDE, prî'de. f. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendor, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.
- To PRIDE, prî'de. v. a. To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.
- PRIER, prî'-úr. f. One who enquires too narrowly.
- PRIEST, prě'st. f. One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.
- PRIESTCRAFT, prě'st-kraft. f. Religious frauds.
- PRIESTESS, prě'st-rès. f. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.
- PRIESTHOOD, prě'st-hûd. f. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.
- PRIESTLINESS, prě'st-lî-nîs. f. The appearance or manner of a priest.
- PRIESTLY, prě'st-lý. a. Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.
- PRIESTRIDDEN, prě'st-rîdn. a. Managed or governed by priests.
- PRIG, prîg'. f. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.
- PRILL, prîl'. f. A brit, or turbot.
- PRIM, prîm'. a. Formal, precise, affectedly nice.
- To PRIM, prîm'. v. a. To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.
- PRIMACY, prî'-mâ-sý. f. The chief ecclesiastical station.
- PRIMAL, prî'-mél. a. First. A word not in use.
- PRIMARILY, prî'-mêr-il-ý. ad. Originally, in the first intention.
- PRIMARINESS, prî'-mêr-ý-nîs. f. The state of being first in act or intention.
- PRIMARY, prî'-mêr-ý. a. First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.
- PRIMATE, prî'-mêt. f. The chief ecclesiastick.
- PRIMATESHIP, prî'-mêt-shîp. f. The dignity or office of a primate.
- PRIME, prî'me. f. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.
- PRIME,

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PRIME, prī'me. a. Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.
 To PRIME, prī'me. v. a. To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.
 PRIMELY, prī'me-lý. ad. Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.
 PRIMENESS, prī'me-nís. f. The state of being first; excellence.
 PRIMER, prīm'-múr. f. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.
 PRIMERO, prī-mé'-rò. f. A game at cards.
 PRIMEVAL, prīm-é'-vél. } a. Ori-
 PRIMEVOUS, prīm-é'-vús. } ginal, such as was at first.
 PRIMING, prīm'-ing. f. The powder put into the pan of a gun; the first coat in painting; the first illumination of the moon after its conjunction with the sun.
 PRIMITIAL, prīm-ih'-él. a. Being of the first production.
 PRIMITIVE, prīm'-it-iv. a. Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.
 PRIMITIVELY, prīm'-it-iv-lý. ad. Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.
 PRIMITIVENESS, prīm'-it-iv-nís. f. State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.
 PRIMNESS, prīm'-nís. f. Preciseness, affected formality.
 PRIMOGENIAL, prī-mò-dzhé'-nyél. a. Firstborn, primary, elemental.
 PRIMOGENITURE, prī-mò-dzhén'-it-ihúr. f. Seniority, elder-ship, state of being firstborn.
 PRIMORDIAL, prī-má'r-dzhél. a. Original, existing from the beginning.
 PRIMORDIATE, prī-má'r-dzhét. a. Original, existing from the first.
 PRIMROSE, prīm'-róze. f. A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.
 PRINCE, príns'e. f. A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.
 To PRINCE, príns'e. v. n. To play the prince, to take state.
 PRINCEDOM, príns'-dúm. f. The

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rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.
 PRINCELIKE, príns'-like. a. Becoming a prince.
 PRINCELINESS, príns'-lý-nís. f. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
 PRINCELY, príns'-lý. a. Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.
 PRINCELY, príns'-lý. ad. In a princelike manner.
 PRINCES-FEATHER, prín'-síz-féth-úr. f. The herb amaranth.
 PRINCESS, prín'-sés. f. A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.
 PRINCIPAL, prín'-sý-pél. a. Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.
 PRINCIPAL, prín'-sý-pél. f. A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; the president or governor.
 PRINCIPALITY, prín'-sý-pál'-it-ý. f. Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.
 PRINCIPALLY, prín'-sý-pél-ý. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the rest.
 PRINCIPALNESS, prín'-sý-pél-nís. f. The state of being principal.
 PRINCIPIATION, prín-síp-ý-á'-shún. f. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.
 PRINCIPLE, prín'-síp. f. Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.
 To PRINCIPLE, prín'-síp. v. a. To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.
 PRINCOX, prín'-kòks. f. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.
 To PRINK, prínk'. v. n. To prank, to deck for show.
 To PRINT, print'. v. a. To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press.

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To PRINT, print'. v. n. To publish a book.
 PRINT, print'. f. Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.
 PRINTER, print'-úr. f. One that prints books; one that stamps linen.
 PRINTING, print'-ing. f. The act or process of impressing letters and words; the process of staining linen.
 PRINTLESS, print'-lls. a. That which leaves no impression.
 PRIOR, prī'-úr. a. Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.
 PRIOR, prī'-úr. f. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.
 PRIORESS, prī'-úr-ès. f. A lady superior of a convent of nuns.
 PRIORITY, prī-ór-rít-ý. f. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.
 PRIORSHIP, prī'-úr-shíp. f. The state or office of prior.
 PRIORY, prī'-úr-ý. f. A convent in dignity below an abbey.
 PRISAGE, prī'-sédzh. f. A custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price.
 PRISM, príz'm. f. A Prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.
 PRISMATICK, príz-mát'-tik. a. Formed as a prism.
 PRISMATICALLY, príz-mát'-tý-kél-ý. ad. In the form of a prism.
 PRISMOID, príz'-moid. f. A body approaching to the form of a prism.
 PRISON, príz'n. f. A strong hold in which persons are confined, a gaol.
 To PRISON, príz'n. v. a. To imprison, to confine.
 PRISONBASE, príz'n-bárz. f. A kind of rural play, commonly called Prisonbars.
 PRISONER, príz'-núr. f. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken

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taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, príz'n-hous. f. Gaol, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, príz'n-mént. f. Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prís'-tín. a. First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prith'-ý. A familiar corruption of PRAY THEE, or I PRAY THEE.

PRIVACY, prív'-vè-sý. f. State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, retreat.

PRIVADO, prí-vá'-dò. f. A secret friend. Not used.

PRIVATE, prí'-vét. a. Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In Private, secretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prí-vá-tè'r. f. A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prí-vá-tè'r. v. n. To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, prí'-vét-ly. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prí'-vét-nís. f. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prí-vá'-shún. f. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, prív'-vâ-tív. a. Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something, not positive.

PRIVATIVE, prív'-vâ-tív. f. That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, prív'-vâ-tív-ly. ad. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, prív'-vâ-tív-nís. f. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, prív'-vít. f. Evergreen; a kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, prív'-víl-ldzh. f. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, prív'-víl-ldzh. v. a. To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

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PRIVILY, prív'-íl-ý. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, prív'-ít-ý. f. Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, prív'-ý. a. Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, prív'-ý. f. Place of retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prí'ze. f. A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prí'ze. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prí'ze-úr. f. He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prí'ze-fít-úr. f. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prò. For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, pròb'-à-blí'-ít-ý. f. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, pròb'-àbl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, pròb'-àb-ly. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prò'-bét. f. The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, prò-bá'-shún. f. Proof, evidence, testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

PROBATIONARY, prò-bá'-shún-ér-ý. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prò-bá'-shún-úr. f. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prò-bá'-shún-úr-shíp. f. State of being a probationary novice.

PROBATORY, prò'-bâ-túr-ý. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prò-bâ'-tùm-ést. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prò'be. f. A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prò'be-síz-zúrs. f. Scissors used to open wounds.

To PROBE, prò'be. v. a. To search, to try by an instrument.

PRO

PROBITY, pròb'-ít-ý. f. Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, pròb'-lím. f. A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, pròb'-lè-mât'-tý-kél. a. Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, pròb'-lè-mât'-tý-kél-ý. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prò-bòs'-sís. f. A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prò-kâ'-shús. a. Petulant, loose.

PROCACITY, prò-kâs'-sít-ý. f. Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prò-kât-â'rk-tík. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prò-kât-â'rk-sís. f. The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prò-sè'-dzhúr. f. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

To PROCEED, prò-sè'd. v. n. To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEED, prò-sè'd. f. Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law-term.

PROCEEDER, prò-sè'd-úr. f. One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prò-sè'd-Ing. f. Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prò-sér'-ít-ý. f. Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, pròs'-sís. f. Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

PROCESSION, prò-sèsh'-ún. f. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prò-sèsh'-ún-él. a. Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prò-sèsh'-ún-ér-ý. a. Consisting in procession.

PROCINCT, prò-sínkt'. f. Complete

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plete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.
To PROCLAIM, prô-klâ'me. v. a. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.
PROCLAIMER, prô-klâ'm-ür. f. One that publishes by authority.
PROCLAMATION, prô-klâ-mâ-shûn. f. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.
PROCLIVITY, prô-kliv'-it-ý. f. Tendency, natural inclination, propensity; readiness, facility of attaining.
PROCLIVOUS, prô-klí'-vûs. a. Inclined, tending by nature.
PROCONSUL, prô-kôn'-sûl. f. A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.
PROCONSULSHIP, prô-kôn'-sûl-shíp. f. The office of a proconsul.
To PROCRASTINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.
PROCRASTINATION, prô-krâs'-tîn-â'-shûn. f. Delay, dilatoriness.
PROCRASTINATOR, prô-krâs'-tîn-â-tûr. f. A dilatory person.
PROCREANT, prô-krê-ént. a. Productive, pregnant.
To PROCREATE, prô-krê-âte. v. a. To generate, to produce.
PROCREATION, prô-krê-â'-shûn. f. Generation, production.
PROCREATIVE, prô-krê-â-tív. a. Generative, productive.
PROCREATIVENESS, prô-krê-â-tív-nîs. f. Power of generation.
PROCREATOR, prô-krê-â-tûr. f. Generator, begetter.
PROCTOR, prôk'-tûr. f. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.
PROCTORSHIP, prôk'-tûr-shíp. f. Office or dignity of a proctor.
PROCUMBENT, prô-kûm'-bént. a. Lying down, prone.
PROCURABLE, prô-kû'-rebl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.
PROCURACY, prôk'-û rêf-ý. f. The management of any thing.
PROCURATION, prô-kû-râ'-shûn. f. The act of procuring.
PROCURATOR, prô-kû-râ'-tûr. f. Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.
PROCURATORIAL, prô-kû-râ-tô-ryél. a. Made by a proctor.

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PROCURATORY, prô-kû'-râ-tûr-ý. a. Tending to procuration.
To PROCURE, prô-kû're. v. a. To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.
To PROCURE, prô-kû're. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.
PROCUREMENT, prô-kû'r-mént. f. The act of procuring.
PROCURER, prô-kû'r-ür. f. One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pander.
PROCURESS, prô-kû'r-îs. f. A bawd.
PRODIGAL, prôd'-ý-gél. a. Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.
PRODIGAL, prôd'-dý-gél. f. A waster, a spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, prôd'-dý-gál'-it-ý. f. Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.
PRODIGALLY, prôd'-dý-gél-ý. ad. Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.
PRODIGIOUS, prô-dîdzh'-ûs. a. Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.
PRODIGIOUSLY, prô-dîdzh'-ûf-lý. ad. Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.
PRODIGIOUSNESS, prô-dîdzh'-ûf-nîs. f. Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.
PRODIGY, prôd'-dîdzh-ý. f. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.
PRODITON, prô-dîsh'-ûn. f. Treason, treachery.
PRODITOR, prôd'-ý-tûr. f. A traitor. Not in use.
PRODITORIOUS, prôd'-ý-tô-ryûs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.
To PRODUCE, prô-dzhô's. v. a. To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.
PRODUCE, prôd'-dzhûs. f. Product, That which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.
PRODUCENT, prô-dzhô'-sént. f. One that exhibits, one that offers.
PRODUCER, prô-dzhô'-sûr. f. One that generates or produces.
PRODUCIBLE, prô-dzhô'-sibl. a. Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.
PRODUCIBLENESS, prô-dzhô'-sibl-nîs. f. The state of being producible.

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PRODUCT, prôd'-dûkt. f. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.
PRODUCTILE, prô-dûk'-tîl. a. Which may be produced.
PRODUCTION, prô-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.
PRODUCTIVE, prô-dûk'-tív. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.
PRODUCTIVENESS, prô-dûk'-tív-nîs. f. The state of being productive.
PROEM, prô'-ém. f. Preface, introduction.
PROFANATION, prôf-â-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.
PROFANE, prô-fâ'ne. a. Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.
To PROFANE, prô-fâ'ne. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong use.
PROFANELY, prô-fâ'ne-lý. ad. With irreverence to sacred names or things.
PROFANENESS, prô-fâ'ne-nîs. f. Irreverence of what is sacred.
PROFANER, prô-fâ'ne-ür. f. Polluter, violater.
PROFECTION, prô-fek'-shûn. f. Advance, progression.
To PROFESS, prô-fês'. v. a. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion; to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.
To PROFESS, prô-fês'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendship.
PROFESSEDLY, prô-fês'-sîd-lý. ad. According to open declaration made by himself.
PROFESSION, prô-fêsh'-ûn. f. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
PROFESSIONAL, prô-fêsh'-ûn-él. a. Relating to a particular calling or profession.
PROFESSOR, prô-fês'-sûr. f. One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly practices or teaches an art.
PROFESSORSHIP, prô-fês'-sûr-shíp. f. The station or office of a publick teacher.

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To PROFFER, prɔf'-fūr. v. a. To propose, to offer.
 PROFFER, prɔf'-fūr. f. Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.
 PROFFERER, prɔf'-fēr-ūr. f. He that offers.
 PROFICIENCE, prɔ-fish'-ēns. }
 PROFICIENCY, prɔ-fish'-ēn- } f. f.
 Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.
 PROFICIENT, prɔ-fish'-ēnt. f. One who has made advancement in any study or business.
 PROFILE, prɔ-fil'. f. The side face, half face.
 PROFIT, prɔf'-fit. f. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.
 To PROFIT, prɔf'-fit. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.
 To PROFIT, prɔf'-fit. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.
 PROFITABLE, prɔf'-fit-ēbl. a. Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.
 PROFITABLENESS, prɔf'-fit-ēbl-nis. f. Gainfulness; usefulness, advantageousness.
 PROFITABLY, prɔf'-fit-ēb-lȳ. ad. Gainfully; advantageously, usefully.
 PROFITLESS, prɔf'-fit-lis. a. Void of gain or advantage.
 PROFLIGATE, prɔf'-flȳ-gēt. a. Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.
 PROFLIGATE, prɔf'-flȳ-gēt. f. An abandoned shameless wretch.
 PROFLIGATELY, prɔf'-flȳ-gēt-lȳ. ad. Shamelessly.
 PROFLIGATENESS, prɔf'-flȳ-gēt-nis. f. The quality of being profligate.
 PROFLUENCE, prɔf'-flū-ēns. f. Progress, course.
 PROFLUENT, prɔf'-flū-ēnt. a. Flowing forward.
 PROFOUND, prɔ-fou'nd. a. Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.
 PROFOUND, prɔ-fou'nd. f. The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.
 PROFOUNDLY, prɔ-fou'nd-lȳ. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.
 PROFOUNDNESS, prɔ-fou'nd-nis.

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f. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.
 PROFUNDITY, prɔ-fund'-it-ȳ. f. Depth of place or knowledge.
 PROFUSE, prɔ'-fūs. a. Lavish, prodigal, overabounding.
 PROFUSELY, prɔ-fūs-lȳ. ad. Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.
 PROFUSENESS, prɔ-fūs-nis. f. Lavishness, prodigality.
 PROFUSION, prɔ-fū-zhūn. f. Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.
 To PROG, prɔg'. v. n. To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.
 PROG, prɔg'. f. Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.
 PROGENERATION, prɔ-dzhēn-ēr-ā-shūn. f. The act of begetting, propagation.
 PROGENITOR, prɔ-dzhēn'-it-ūr. f. A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.
 PROGENY, prɔdzh'-ēn-ȳ. f. Offspring, race, generation.
 PROGNOSTICABLE, prɔg-nɔs'-tȳ-kēbl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.
 To PROGNOSTICATE, prɔg-nɔs'-tȳ-kāte. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.
 PROGNOSTICATION, prɔg-nɔs'-tȳ-kā-shūn. f. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing; foretoken.
 PROGNOSTICATOR, prɔg-nɔs'-tȳ-kā-tūr. f. Foreteller, foreknower.
 PROGNOSTICK, prɔg-nɔs'-tik. a. Foretokening disease or recovery.
 PROGNOSTICK, prɔg-nɔs'-tik. f. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.
 PROGRESS, prɔg'-grīs. f. Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey or state, a circuit.
 PROGRESSION, prɔ-grēsh'-ūn. f. Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.
 PROGRESSIONAL, prɔ-grēsh'-ūn-ēl. a. Such as are in a state of increase or advance.
 PROGRESSIVE, prɔ-grēs'-siv. a. Going forward, advancing.
 PROGRESSIVELY, prɔ-grēs'-siv-lȳ. ad. By gradual steps or regular course.
 PROGRESSIVENESS, prɔ-grēs'-siv-nis. f. The state of advancing.
 To PROHIBIT, prɔ-hib'-it. v. a. To

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forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.
 PROHIBITER, prɔ-hib'-it-tūr. f. Forbidder, interdicter.
 PROHIBITION, prɔ-hȳ-bish'-ūn. f. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.
 PROHIBITORY, prɔ-hib'-bȳ-tūr-ȳ. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.
 To PROJECT, prɔ-dzhēkt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.
 To PROJECT, prɔ-dzhēkt'. v. n. To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.
 PROJECT, prɔdzh'-ikt. f. Scheme, contrivance.
 PROJECTILE, prɔ-dzhēk'-tīl. f. A body put in motion.
 PROJECTILE, prɔ-dzhēk'-tīl. a. Impelled forward.
 PROJECTION, prɔ-dzhēk'-shūn. f. The act of shooting forwards; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in chemistry, crisis of an operation.
 PROJECTOR, prɔ-dzhēk'-tūr. f. One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.
 PROJECTURE, prɔ-dzhēk'-tshūr. f. A jutting out.
 To PROLATE, prɔ'-lāte. v. a. To pronounce, to utter.
 PROLATE, prɔ'-lāte. a. Oblate, flat.
 PROLATION, prɔ-lā'-shūn. f. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.
 PROLEGOMENA, prɔ lē-gōm'-mē-nā. f. Previous discourse, introductory observations.
 PROLEPSIS, prɔ-lēp'-sis. f. A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.
 PROLEPTICAL, prɔ-lēp'-tȳ-kēl. a. Previous, antecedent.
 PROLEPTICALLY, prɔ-lēp'-tȳ-kēl-ȳ. ad. By way of anticipation.
 PROLIFICATION, prɔ-lif'-tȳ-kā-shūn. f. Generation of children.
 PROLIFICK, prɔ-lif'-fik. a. Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.
 PROLIFICALLY, prɔ-lif'-tȳ-kēl-ȳ. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.
 PROLIX, prɔ līks'. a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.
 PROLIXIOUS, prɔ-līks'-yūs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.
 PROLIXITY, prɔ-līks'-it-ȳ. f. Tediousness,

dioufness, tiresome length, want of brevity.
PROLIXLY, prô-lîks'-lÿ. ad. At great length, tediously.
PROLIXNESS, prô-lîks'-nîs. f. Tediousness.
PROLOCUTOR, prôl'-lô-kû-tûr. f. The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.
PROLOCUTORSHIP, prôl'-lô-kû-tûr-shîp. f. The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PROLOGUE, prôl'-lûg. f. Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.
To PROLOGUE, prôl'-lûg. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.
To PROLONG, prô long'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.
PROLONGATION, prô-long-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.
PROLUSION, prô lû'-zhûn. f. Entertainments, performance of diversion; prelude.
PROMENADE, prôm-mê-nâ'de. f. A walk in the fields to take the air.
PROMINENT, prôm'-mÿ-nênt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.
PROMINENCE, prôm'-mÿ-nêns. } f.
PROMINENCY, prôm'-mÿ-nên-sÿ. } f. Protuberance, projecting parts.
PROMISCUOUS, prô-mîs'-kû-ûs. a. Mingled, confused, undistinguished.
PROMISCUOUSLY, prô-mîs'-kû-ûs-lÿ. ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.
PROMISE, prôm'-mîs. f. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.
To PROMISE, prôm'-mîs. v. a. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.
To PROMISE, prôm'-mîs. v. n. To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance, even of ill.
PROMISEBREACH, prôm'-mîs-brêth. f. Violation of promise.
PROMISEBREAKER, prôm'-mîs-brêk-ûr. f. Violator of promises.
PROMISER, prôm'-mîs-ûr. f. One who promises.
PROMISSORILY, prôm'-mîs-sûr-il-ÿ. ad. By way of promise.
PROMISSORY, prôm'-mîs-sûr-ÿ. a. Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.
PROMONTORY, prôm'-mûn-tûr-ÿ.

f. A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.
To PROMOTE, prô-mô'te. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.
PROMOTER, prô-mô'te-ûr. f. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.
PROMOTION, prô-mô'-shûn. f. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.
To PROMOVE, prô-mô've. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not used.
PROMPT, prômpt'. a. Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.
To PROMPT, prômpt'. v. a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to incite, to instigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.
PROMPTER, prômpt'-tûr. f. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.
PROMPTITUDE, prômpt'-tÿ-tshôd. f. Readiness, quickness.
PROMPTLY, prômpt'-lÿ. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiously.
PROMPTNESS, prômpt'-nîs. f. Readiness, quickness, alacrity.
PROMPTURE, prômpt'-tshûr. f. Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.
To PROMULGATE, prô-mûl'-gâte. v. a. To publish, to make known by open declaration.
PROMULGATION, prô-mûl'-gâ'-shûn. f. Publication, open exhibition.
PROMULGATOR, prô-mûl'-gâ-tûr. f. Publisher, open teacher.
To PROMULGE, prô-mûldzh'. v. a. To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.
PROMULGER, prô-mûldzh'-ûr. f. Publisher, promulgator.
PRONE, prô'ne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.
PRONENESS, prô'ne-nîs. f. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.
PRONG, prông'. f. A fork.
PRONOMINAL, prô-nôm'-ÿ-nâl. a. Belonging to a pronoun, having the nature of a pronoun.
PRONOUN, prô'-noun. f. Words used instead of nouns or names.
To PRONOUNCE, prô-noun'se. v. a. To speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently; to form

or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.
To PRONOUNCE, prô-noun'se. v. n. To speak with confidence or authority.
PRONOUNCER, prô-noun'-sûr. f. One who pronounces.
PRONUNCIATION, prô-nûn-shâ'-shûn. f. The act or mode of utterance.
PROOF, prô'f. f. Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
PROOF, prô'f. a. Impenetrable, able to resist.
PROOFLESS, prô'f-lîs. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.
To PROP, prôp'. v. a. To sustain, to support.
PROP, prôp'. f. A support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.
PROPAGABLE, prôp'-â-gâbl. a. Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.
To PROPAGATE, prôp'-â-gâte. v. a. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to encrease, to promote; to generate.
To PROPAGATE, prôp'-â-gâte. v. n. To have offspring.
PROPAGATION, prôp'-â-gâ'-shûn. f. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.
PROPAGATOR, prôp'-â-gâ-tûr. f. One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.
To PROPEL, prô-pêl'. v. a. To drive forward.
To PROPEND, prô-pênd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.
PROPENSITY, prô-pên'-dên-sÿ. f. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; preconsideration. Not used.
PROPENSE, prô-pêns'e. a. Inclined, disposed.
PROPENSION, prô-pên'-shûn. } f.
PROPENSITY, prô-pêns'-it-ÿ. } f. Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.
PROPER, prôp'-pûr. a. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.
PROPERLY, prôp'-pûr-lÿ. ad. Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prôp'-pûr-nîs. f. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prôp'-pûr-tý. f. Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To **PROPERTY**, prôp'-pûr-tý. v. a. To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prôf'-fîf-sý. f. A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prôf'-fîs-sî-ûr. f. One who prophesies.

To **PROPHESY**, prôf'-fîf-sý. v. a. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To **PROPHESY**, prôf'-fîf-sý. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHESYING, prôf'-fîf-sý-ing. f. The act of predicting, the thing predicted.

PROPHET, prôf'-fît. f. One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prôf'-fît-tîs. f. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prô-fêt'-tîk.

PROPHETICAL, prô-fêt'-tý- } a. kél. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prô-fêt'-tý-kél-y. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To **PROPHETIZE**, prôf'-fît-tîze. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prô-fý-lák'-tîk. a. Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prô-pînk'-kwý-tý. f. Nearness, proximity; nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROFITABLE, prô-pîsh'-ébl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To **PROFITATE**, prô-pîsh'-âte. v. a. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROFITATION, prô-pý-shâ'-shûn. f. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROFITATOR, prô-pý-shâ'-tûr. f. One that propitiates.

PROFITATORY, prô-pîsh'-â-tûr-y. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROFITATORY, prô-pîsh'-â-tûr-y. f. The mercy-seat, the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews.

PROFITIOUS, prô-pîsh'-ûs. a. Favourable, kind.

PROFITIOUSLY, prô-pîsh'-ûf-lý. ad. Favourably, kindly.

PROFITIOUSNESS, prô-pîsh'-ûf-nîs. f. Favourableness, kindness.

PROPLASM, prô'-plâzm. f. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prô-plâs'-tîs. f. The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPONENT, prô-pô'-nênt. f. One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prô-pô'-r-shûn. f. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.

To **PROPORTION**, prô-pô'-r-shûn. v. a. To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pô'-r-shûn-ébl. a. Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pô'-r-shûn-éb-lý. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prô-pô'-r-shûn-él. a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pô'-r-shûn-él-tý. f. The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prô-pô'-r-shûn-él-lý. ad. In a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prô-pô'-r-shûn-ét. a. Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To **PROPORTIONATE**, prô-pô'-r-shûn-âte. v. a. To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prô-pô'-r-shûn-ét-nîs. f. The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, prô-pô'-zûl. f. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To **PROPOSE**, prô-pô'-ze. v. a. To offer to the consideration.

To **PROPOSE**, prô-pô'-ze. v. n. To lay schemes. Not used.

PROPOSER, prô-pô'-zûr. f. One that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, prôp-ô-zîsh'-ûn. f. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prôp-ô-zîsh'-ûn-él. a. Considered as a proposition.

To **PROPOUND**, prô-pound'. v. a. To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prô-pound'-ûr. f. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prô-prî'-ê-têr-y. f. Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prô-prî'-ê-tûr. f. A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prô-prî'-ê-trîs. f. A female possessor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prô-prî'-ê-tý. f. Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

PROPT, for **PROPPED**, prôpt'. Sustained by some prop.

To **PROPUGN**, prô-pû'n. v. a. To defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, prô-pûg-nâ'-shûn. f. Defence.

PROPUGNER, prô-pûg'-nûr. f. A defender.

PROPULSION, prô-pûl'-shûn. f. The act of driving forward.

PROPULSORY, prô-pûl'-sûr-y. a. Serving to drive back.

PRORE, prô're. f. The prow, the forepart of the ship.

PROROGATION, prôr-rô-gâ'-shûn. f. Continuance, state of lengthening out to a distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To **PROROGUE**, prô-rô'g. v. a. To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prô-rûp'-shûn. f. The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prô-zâ'-îk. a. Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

To **PROSCRIBE**, prôf-krí'be. v. a. To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prôf-krí'b-ûr. f. One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prôf-kríp'-shûn. f. Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prô'ze. f. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

To **PROSECUTE**, prôs'-sê-kût. v. a. To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prôs'-sê-kû'-shûn. f. Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prôs'-sê-kû-tûr. f. One that carries on any thing, a pursuer.

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suer of any purpose, one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.
PROSELYTE, prós'-sê-lîte. f. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.
To PROSELYTE, prós'-sê-lîte. v. a. To convert.
PROSEMINATION, prô-sêm-mý-ná'-shùn. f. Propagation by seed.
PROSODIAN, prô-sô'-dyên. f. One skilled in metre or prosody.
PROSODY, prós'-sô-dý. f. The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.
PROSOPOPOEIA, prôf-sô-pô-pî'-â. f. Personification, figure by which things are made persons.
PROSPECT, prós'-pîkt. f. View of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.
PROSPECTIVE, prôf-pêk'-tîv. a. Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.
To PROSPER, prós'-pûr. v. a. To make happy, to favour.
To PROSPER, prós'-pûr. v. n. To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.
PROSPERITY, prôf-pêr'-it-ý. f. Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.
PROSPEROUS, prós'-pêr-ûs. a. Successful, fortunate.
PROSPEROUSLY, prós'-pêr-ûs-lý. ad. Successfully, fortunately.
PROSPEROUSNESS, prós'-pêr-ûs-nîs. f. Prosperity.
PROSPICIENCE, prô-spýsh'-êns. f. The act of looking forward.
PROSTERNATION, prôf-têr-ná'-shùn. f. Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.
To PROSTITUTE, prós'-tý-tshôt. v. a. To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.
PROSTITUTE, prós'-tý-tshôt. a. Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wickedness.
PROSTITUTE, prós'-tý-tshô't. f. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.
PROSTITUTION, prôf-tý-tshô'-shùn. f. The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.
PROSTRATE, prós'-trêt. a. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

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To PROSTRATE, prós'-trâte. v. a. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.
PROSTRATION, prôf-trâ'-shùn. f. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.
PROSYLLOGISM, prô-sîl'-lô-dzhîzm. f. A Prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.
PROTASIS, prô-tâ'-sîs. f. A maxim or proposition; in the ancient drama the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.
To PROTECT, prô-têkt'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.
PROTECTION, prô-têk'-shùn. f. Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.
PROTECTIVE, prô-têk'-tîv. a. Defensive, sheltering.
PROTECTOR, prô-têk'-tûr. f. Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.
PROTECTRESS, prô-têk'-trîs. f. A woman that protects.
To PROTEND, prô-tênd'. v. a. To hold out, to stretch forth.
PROTERVITY, prô-têr'-vî-t-ý. f. Peevishness, petulance.
To PROTEST, prô-têst'. v. n. To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.
To PROTEST, prô-têst'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.
PROTEST, prô-têst'. f. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.
PROTESTANT, prôt'-tîf-tênt. a. Belonging to protestants.
PROTESTANT, prôt'-tîf-tênt. f. One who adheres to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome.
PROTESTANTISM, prôt'-tîf-tênt-îsm. f. The religion of protestants.
PROTESTATION, prôt-têf-tâ'-shùn. f. A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.
PROTESTER, prô-têst'-ûr. f. One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.
PROTHONOTARISHIP, prô-thôn'-nô-têr'-rî-shîp. f. The office or dignity of the principal register.

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PROTHONOTARY, prô-thôn'-nô-têr-ý. f. The head register.
PROTOCOL, prô'-tô-kôl. f. The original copy of any writing.
PROTOMARTYR, prô-tô-mâ'r-têr. f. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.
PROTOPLAST, prô'-tô-plást. f. Original, thing first formed.
PROTOTYPE, prô'-tô-tîpe. f. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.
To PROTRACT, prô-trákt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.
PROTRACTER, prô-trákt'-tûr. f. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
PROTRACTION, prô-trákt'-shùn. f. The act of drawing to length.
PROTRACTIVE, prô-trákt'-tîv. a. Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.
PROTREPTICAL, prô-trêp'-tý-kêl. a. Hortatory, suasive.
To PROTRUDE, prô-trô'd. v. a. To thrust forward.
To PROTRUDE, prô-trô'd. v. n. To thrust itself forward.
PROTRUSION, prô-trô'-zhùn. f. The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.
PROTUBERANCE, prô-tshô'-bêr-êns. f. Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.
PROTUBERANT, prô-tshô'-bêr-ênt. a. Swelling, prominent.
To PROTUBERATE, prô-tshô'-bêr-âte. v. n. To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.
PROUD, prou'd. a. Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious; salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.
PROUDLY, prou'd-lý. ad. Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.
To PROVE, prô'v. v. a. To evince; to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.
To PROVE, prô'v. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.
PROVEABLE, prô'v-êbl. a. That may be proved.
PROVEDORE, prôv-vý-dô'r. f. One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.
PROVENDER, prôv'-vîn-dûr. f. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

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PROVERB, prôv'-vêrb. f. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people, a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prôv'-vêrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prô-vêrb'-yêl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALIST, prô-vêrb'-yêl-ist. f. One who speaks in proverbs, one who makes proverbs.

PROVERBIALY, prô-vêrb'-yêl-ý. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prô-ví-de. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To Provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To Provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED THAT, prô-ví-díd. Up-on these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prôv'-vý-dêns. f. Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, prôv'-vý-dênt. a. Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prôv'-ý-dên'-shêl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALY, prôv'-ý-dên'-shêl-ý. ad. By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prôv'-vý-dênt-ly. ad. With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prô-ví-dúr. f. He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prôv'-vínse. f. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vínsh'-êl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vín'-shêl. f. A spiritual governor.

To PROVINCIATE, prô-vínsh'-âte. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCE, prô-ví-ne. v. n. To lay a stock or branch of a vine in

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the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION, prô-vízh'-ún. f. The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prô-vízh'-ún-êl. a. Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prô-vízh'-ún-êl-ý. ad. By way of provision.

PROVISO, prô-ví'-zô. f. Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, prôv ô-ká'-shún. f. An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prô-vôk'-ê-t-iv. f. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prô-vôk'-ê-t-iv-nis. f. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. a. To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. n. To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prô-vô'k-úr. f. One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prô-vô'k-íng-ly. ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, prôv'-vúst. f. The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prô-vô'. f. The executioner of an army.

PROVOST MARSHAL, prô-vô'-már'-shúl. f. An officer of the army who is to apprehend deserters and other criminals, and see execution done upon them; an officer in the navy who has the care of prisoners.

PROVOSTSHIP, prôv'-vúst-shíp. f. The office of a provost.

PROW, prô'. f. The head or forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, prôw'-is. f. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prôwl. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, prôwl-úr. f. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prôks'-ý-mêt. a. Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prôks'-ý-mêt-ly. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

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PROXIME, prôks'-ím. a. Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prôks'-ím-ít-ý. f. Nearness.

PROXY, prôks'-ý. f. The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prô's. f. Prussian leather. Not used.

PRUDE, prô'd. f. A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prô'-dêns. f. Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prô'-dênt. a. Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prô-dên'-shêl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prô-dên'-shêlz. f. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prô-dên'-shêl-ít-ý. f. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALY, prô-dên'-shêl-ý. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prô'-dênt-ly. ad. Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prô'd-êr-ý. f. Over-much nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prô'd-ísh. a. Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prô'n. v. a. To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescencies.

To PRUNE, prô'n. v. n. To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prô'n. f. A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prô-nêl'-lô. f. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prô'n-úr. f. One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prô-níf'-fêr-ús. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prô'n-íng-hók. f. A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRUNINGKNIFE, prô'n-íng-nífe. f. A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prô'-ryêns. } f. An

PRURIENCY, prô'-ryên-sý. } itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prô'-ryênt. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prô-rídzh'-ín-ús. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prý'. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sá'm. f. A holy song.

PSALMIST,

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PSALMIST, sál'-míst. f. Writer of holy songs.
PSALMODY, sál'-mò-dý. f. The act or practice of singing holy songs.
PSALMOGRAPHY, sál-mòg'-gráf-ý. f. The act of writing psalms.
PSALTER, sál'-túr. f. The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.
PSALTERY, sál'-túr-ý. f. A kind of harp beaten with sticks.
PSEUDO, pshò'-dò. f. A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.
PSEUDOGRAPHY, pshò'-dò-gráf-ý. f. False writing.
PSEUDOLOGY, pshò'-dò-lò-dzby. f. Falsehood of speech.
PSHAW, pshà'. interj. An expression of contempt.
PTISAN, tiz-zán'. f. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.
PUBERTY, pù'-bér-ty. f. The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.
PUBESCENCE, pù-bés'-séns. f. The state of arriving at puberty.
PUBESCENT, pù-bés'-sént. a. Arriving at puberty.
PUBLICAN, pùb'-ly-kèn. f. A toll-gatherer; a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.
PUBLICATION, pùb'-ly-ká'-shùn. f. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.
PUBLICITY, pùb'-lís'-sít-ý. f. Publickness.
PUBLICK, pùb'-lík. a. Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.
PUBLICK, pùb'-lík. f. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.
PUBLICKLY, pùb'-lík-ly. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.
PUBLICKNESS, pùb'-lík-nís. f. State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.
PUBLICKSPIRITED, pùb'-lík-spér'-ít-id. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.
To PUBLISH, pùb'-lísh. v. a. To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

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PUBLISHER, pùb'-lísh-úr. f. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.
PUCELAGE, pù'-síl-idzh. f. A state of virginity.
PUCK, pùk'. f. Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.
PUCKBALL, pùk'-bál. f. A kind of mushroom full of dust.
To PUCKER, pùk'-kúr. v. a. To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.
PUDDER, pùd'-dúr. f. A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.
To PUDDER, pùd'-dúr. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a bustle.
To PUDDER, pùd'-dúr. v. a. To perplex, to disturb.
PUDDING, pùd'-ding. f. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
PUDDINGPIE, pùd'-ding-pí. f. A pudding with meat baked in it.
PUDDINGTIME, pùd'-ding-time. f. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.
PUDDLE, pùd'l. f. A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.
To PUDDLE, pùd'l. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.
PUDDLTY, pùd'l-ý. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.
PUDDOCK, pùd'-dúk. f. A provincial word for a small inclosure; the same as PADDOCK.
PUDENCY, pù'-dén-ý. f. Modesty, shamefacedness.
PUDICITY, pù-dís'-sít-ý. f. Modesty, chastity.
PUEFELLOW, pù'-fél-lò. f. A partner. A cant word.
PUERILE, pù'-è-ríle. a. Childish, boyish.
PUERILITY, pù'-è-ríl'-ít-ý. f. Childishness, boyishness.
PUET, pù'-ít. f. A kind of water-fowl.
PUFF, pùf'. f. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.
To PUFF, pùf'. v. n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or

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tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.
To PUFF, pùf'. v. a. To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.
PUFFER, pùf'-fúr. f. One that puffs.
PUFFIN, pùf'-fln. f. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGLY, pùf'-flng-ly. ad. Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.
PUFFY, pùf'-fý. a. Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.
PUG, pùg'. f. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
PUGH, pù'h. interj. A word of contempt.
PUGIL, pù'-dzhl. f. What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers; the quantity that may be so taken up.
PUGNACIOUS, pùg-ná'-shús. a. Inclunable to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.
PUGNACITY, pùg-nás'-sít-ý. f. Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.
PUISNE, pù'-ny. a. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.
PUISSANCE, pù'-ís-séns. f. Power, strength, force.
PUISSANT, pù'-ís-sént. a. Powerful, strong, forcible.
PUISSANTLY, pù'-ís-sént-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.
PUKE, pùk'. f. Vomit, medicine causing vomit.
To PUKE, pùk'. v. n. To spew, to vomit.
PUKER, pùk'-úr. f. Medicine causing a vomit.
PULCHRITUDE, pùl'-krý-tshòd. f. Beauty, grace, handsomeness.
To PULE, pùl'. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.
PULICK, pùl'-lík. f. An herb.
PULICOSE, pùl-ly-kò's. a. Abounding with fleas.
To PULL, pùl'. v. a. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To Pull down, to subvert, to demolish; to degrade; To Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.
PULL, pùl'. f. The act of pulling, pluck.
PULLER, pùl'-lúr. f. One that pulls.
PULLET,

P U M

PULLET, pŭl'-lĭt. f. A young hen.
PULLEY, pŭl'-lĭ. f. A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside, in which a rope runs.
To PULLULATE, pŭl'-lŭ-lāte. v. n. To germinate, to bud.
PULMONARY, pŭl'-mō-nēr-ŷ. a. Belonging to the lungs.
PULMONICK, pŭl-mōn'-nĭk. a. Belonging to the lungs.
PULP, pŭlp'. f. Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
PULPIT, pŭl'-pĭt. f. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.
PULPOUS, pŭlp'-ŭs. a. Soft.
PULPOUSNESS, pŭlp'-ŭs-nĭs. f. The quality of being pulpy.
PULPY, pŭlp'-ŷ. a. Soft, pappy.
PULSATION, pŭl-sā'-shŭn. f. The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.
PULSE, pŭls'e. f. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; To feel one's Pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.
PULSION, pŭl'-shŭn. f. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in opposition to suction.
PULVERABLE, pŭl'-vēr-ēbl. a. Possible to be reduced to dust.
PULVERIZATION, pŭl-vēr-ī-zā'-shŭn. f. The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.
To PULVERISE, pŭl'-vēr-īze. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.
PULVERULENCE, pŭl-vēr'-ŭ-lēns. f. Dustiness, abundance of dust.
PULVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. f. Sweet scents.
To PULVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. v. a. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.
PUMICE, pŭ'-mĭs. f. A slag or cinder of some fossil.
PUMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. f. See POMMEL.
PUMP, pŭmp'. f. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.
To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.
To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. a. To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully by sly interrogatories.
PUMPER, pŭmp'-ŭr. f. The person or the instrument that pumps.

P U N

PUMPION, pŭmp'-yŭn. f. A plant.
PUN, pŭn'. f. An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.
To PUN, pŭn'. v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.
To PUNCH, pŭntsh'. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.
PUNCH, pŭntsh'. f. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.
PUNCHBOWL, pŭntsh'-bōl. f. A basin or bowl in which punch is made and brought to the table.
PUNCHEON, pŭntsh'-ŭn. f. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.
PUNCHER, pŭntsh'-ŭr. f. An instrument that makes an impression or hole.
PUNCHLADLE, pŭntsh'-lādĭ. f. The small ladle with which punch is taken out of the bowl to fill the glasses.
PUNCTATED, pŭnk'-tā-tĭd. a. Drawn into a point, consisting of a single point.
PUNCTILIO, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyō. f. A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.
PUNCTILIOUS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭf-nĭs. f. Nicety, exactness of behaviour.
PUNCTO, pŭnk'-tō. f. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.
PUNCTUAL, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl. a. Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.
PUNCTUALITY, pŭnk-tshŭ-āl'-ĭ-ŷ. f. Nicety, scrupulous exactness.
PUNCTUALLY, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl-ŷ. ad. Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.
PUNCTUALNESS, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl-nĭs. f. Exactness, nicety.
PUNCTUATION, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. f. The act or method of pointing.
PUNCTURE, pŭnk'-tshŭr. f. A hole made with a very sharp point.
To PUNCTULATE, pŭnk'-tshŭ-lāte. v. n. To mark with small spots.
PUNGENCY, pŭn'-dzhēn-sŷ. f.

P U P

Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.
PUNGENT, pŭn'-dzhēnt. a. Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.
PUNICE, pŭ'-nĭs. f. A wall louse; a bug.
PUNICEOUS, pŭ-nĭsh'-ŭs. a. Purple.
PUNINESS, pŭ'-nŷ-nĭs. f. Pettiness, smallness.
To PUNISH, pŭn'-nĭsh. v. a. To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.
PUNISHABLE, pŭn'-nĭsh-ēbl. a. Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.
PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'-nĭsh-ēbl-nĭs. f. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
PUNISHER, pŭn'-nĭsh-ŭr. f. One who inflicts pain for a crime.
PUNISHMENT, pŭn'-nĭsh-mēnt. f. Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.
PUNITION, pŭ-nĭsh'-ŭn. f. Punishment.
PUNITIVE, pŭ'-nĭt-ĭv. a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.
PUNITORY, pŭ'-nĭt-ŭr-ŷ. a. Punishing, tending to punishment.
PUNK, pŭnk'. f. A whore, a common prostitute.
PUNSTER, pŭns'-tŭr. f. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.
To PUNT, pŭnt'. v. a. To play at certain games with cards.
PUNY, pŭ'-nŷ. a. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.
PUNY, pŭ'-nŷ. f. A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.
To PUP, pŭp'. v. n. To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.
PUPIL, pŭ'-pĭl. f. The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.
PUPILAGE, pŭ'-pĭl-ĭdzh. f. State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.
PUPILLARY, pŭ'-pĭl-ēr-ŷ. a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
PUPPET, pŭp'-pĭt. f. A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.
PUPPETMAN, pŭp'-pĭt-mān. f. Master of a puppet-show.
PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'-pĭt-shō. f. A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.
PUPPY, pŭp'-pŷ. f. A whelp, progeny

PUR

geny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.
To PUPPY, pŭp-pŷ. v. n. To bring whelps.
PURBLIND, pŭr-blind. a. Near-sighted, shortsighted.
PURBLINDNESS, pŭr-blind-nŷs. f. Shortness of sight.
PURCHASABLE, pŭr-tŷhŷf-ŷbl. a. That may be purchased or bought.
To PURCHASE, pŭr-tŷhŷs. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.
PURCHASE, pŭr-tŷhŷs. f. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.
PURCHASER, pŭr-tŷhŷf-ŷr. f. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.
PURE, pŭr. a. Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinŷick; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaste, modest.
PURELY, pŭr-lŷ. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.
PURENESS, pŭr-nŷs. f. Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of speech.
PURFILE, pŭr-fil. f. A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.
To PURFLE, pŭr-fl. v. a. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.
PURFLE, pŭr-fl. } f. A border
PURFLEW, pŭr-flŷ. } of embroidery.
PURGATION, pŭr-gŷf-shŷn. f. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
PURGATIVE, pŭr-gŷf-tŷv. a. Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuations downward.
PURGATIVE, pŭr-gŷf-tŷv. f. A medicine to purge the body by stool.
PURGATORY, pŭr-gŷf-tŷr-ŷ. f. A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.
To PURGE, pŭrdzh'. v. a. To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to

PUR

sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.
To PURGE, pŭrdzh'. v. n. To have frequent stools.
PURGE, pŭrdzh'. f. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
PURGER, pŭrdzh'-ŷr. f. One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.
PURIFICATION, pŭ-rŷ-fŷ-kŷ-shŷn. f. The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.
PURIFICATIVE, pŭ-rŷf'-fŷ-kŷ-tŷv. }
PURIFICATORY, pŭ-rŷf''-fŷ-kŷ-tŷr-ŷ. } a.
 Having power or tendency to make pure.
PURIFIER, pŭ-rŷ-fŷ-ŷr. f. Cleanser, refiner.
To PURIFY, pŭ-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
To PURIFY, pŭ-rŷ-fŷ. v. n. To grow pure.
PURITAN, pŭ-rŷ-tŷn. f. A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.
PURITANICAL, pŭ-rŷ-tŷn'-nŷ-kŷl. a. Relating to puritans.
PURITANISM, pŭ-rŷ-tŷn-ŷzm. f. The notions of a puritan.
PURITY, pŭ-rŷ-tŷ. f. Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.
PURL, pŭrl'. f. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
To PURL, pŭrl'. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.
To PURL, pŭrl'. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.
PURLIEU, pŭr-lŷ. f. The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, inclosure.
PURLINS, pŭr-lŷns. f. In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.
To PURLOIN, pŭr-loi'n. v. a. To steal, to take by theft.
PURLOINER, pŭr-loi'n-ŷr. f. A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

PUR

PURPLE, pŭr-pl. a. Red tinged with blue; in poetry, red.
To PURPLE, pŭr-pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.
PURPLES, pŭr-plz. f. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.
PURPLISH, pŭr-p-lŷh. a. Somewhat purple.
PURPORT, pŭr-pŷrt. f. Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.
To PURPORT, pŭr-pŷrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to show.
PURPOSE, pŭr-pŷs. f. Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.
To PURPOSE, pŭr-pŷs. v. n. To intend, to design, to resolve.
PURPOSELY, pŭr-pŷf-lŷ. ad. By design, by intention.
To PURR, pŭr. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURSE, pŭrs'e. f. A small bag in which money is contained.
To PURSE, pŭrs'e. v. a. To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.
PURSENET, pŭrs'e-nŷt. f. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.
PURSEPROUD, pŭrs'e-proud. a. Puffed up with money.
PURSER, pŭr-sŷr. f. The paymaster of a ship.
PURSINESS, pŭr-sŷ-nŷs. f. Shortness of breath.
PURSLAIN, pŭrs'-lŷn. f. A plant.
PURSUABLE, pŭr-sŷ-ŷbl. a. What may be pursued.
PURSUANCE, pŷr-sŷ-ŷns. f. Prosecution, process.
PURSUANT, pŭr-sŷ-ŷnt. a. Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
To PURSUE, pŭr-sŷ. v. a. To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.
To PURSUE, pŭr-sŷ. v. n. To go on, to proceed.
PURSUER, pŭr-sŷ-ŷr. f. One who follows in hostility.
PURSUIT, pŭr-sŷt. f. The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.
PURSUIVANT, pŭr-sŷŷ-vŷnt. f. A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.
PURSY, pŭr-sŷ. a. Shortbreathed and fat.
PURTENANCE, pŭr-tŷn-ŷns. f. The pluck of an animal.
To PURVEY, pŭr-vŷ. v. a. To provide with conveniencies; to procure.

To

P U T

To PURVEY, pûr-vê'. v. n. To buy in provisions.
PURVEYANCE, pûr-vê'-êns. f. Provision, procurement of victuals.
PURVEYOR, pûr-vê'-ûr. f. One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.
PURULENCE, pû'-rû-lêns. } f.
PURULENCY, pû'-rû-lên-fy. } f. Generation of pus or matter.
PURULENT, pû'-rû-lênt. a. Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.
PUS, pûs'. f. The matter of a well digested sore.
To PUSH, pûsh'. v. a. To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge; to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.
To PUSH, pûsh'. v. n. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.
PUSH, pûsh'. f. Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle; a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; a pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.
PUSHER, pûsh'-ûr. f. He who pushes forward.
PUSHING, pûsh'-îng. a. Enterprising, vigorous.
PUSHPIN, pûsh'-pîn. f. A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.
PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sîl-lân-îm'-mý-tý. f. Cowardice, meanness of spirit.
PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sîl-ân'-ný-mús. a. Meanspirited, narrowminded, cowardly.
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sîl-ân'-ný-mús-nîs. f. Meanness of spirit.
PUSS, pûs'. f. The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.
PUSTULE, pûs'-tshûl. f. A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.
PUSTULOUS, pûs'-tshû-lûs. a. Full of pustules, pimply.
To PUT, pût'. v. a. To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring

P U T

into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To Put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To Put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To Put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To Put in, to interpose; To Put in practice, to use, to exercise; To Put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To Put on or upon, to impute, to charge, to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To Put over, to refer; To Put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; To Put to, to kill by, to punish by; To Put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; To Put to, to assist with; To Put to death, to kill; To Put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; To Put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publickly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To Put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To Put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.
To PUT, pût'. v. n. To shoot or germinate; to steer; To Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To Put in, to enter a haven; To Put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To Put in, to offer a claim; To Put off, to leave land; To Put over, to sail cross; To Put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To Put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To Put up with, to suffer without resentment.
PUT, pût'. f. A rustick, a clown.
PUTAGE, pût'-tîdz. f. In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
PUTANISM, pût'-tân-îzm. f. The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.
PUTATIVE, pût'-tâ-tîv. a. Supposed, reputed.
PUTID, pût'-tîd. a. Mean, low, worthless.
PUTIDNESS, pût'-tîd-nîs. f. Meanness, vileness.

P Y R

PUTLOG, pût'-lôg. f. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.
PUTREDINOUS, pû-trêd'-în-ûs. a. Stinking, rotten.
PUTREFACTION, pû-trý-fák'-shûn. f. The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.
PUTREFACTIVE, pû-trý-fák'-tîv. a. Making rotten.
To PUTREFY, pû'-trý-fý. v. a. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.
To PUTREFY, pû'-trý-fý. v. n. To rot.
PUTRESCENCE, pû trê's-sêns. f. The state of rotting.
PUTRESCENT, pû-trê's-sênt. a. Growing rotten.
PUTRID, pû'-trîd. a. Rotten, corrupt.
PUTRIDNESS, pû'-trîd-nîs. f. Rotteness.
PUTTER, pû'-tûr. f. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator.
PUTTINGSTONE, pût'-tîng-stône. f. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Puttingstones, for trials of strength.
PUTTOCK, pût'-tûk. f. A buzzard.
PUTTY, pût'-ty. f. A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.
To PUZZLE, pûz'l. v. a. To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.
To PUZZLE, pûz'l. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.
PUZZLE, pûz'l. f. Embarrassment, perplexity.
PUZZLER, pûz'-lûr. f. He who puzzles.
PYGARG, pî'-gârg. f. A bird.
PYGMEAN, pîg-mê'-ên. a. Belonging to a pygmy.
PYGMY, pîg'-mý. f. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.
PYLORUS, pî-lô'-rûs. f. The lower orifice of the stomach.
PYPOWDER, pî'-pow-dûr. See **PIEPOWDER**.
PYRAMID, pèr'-â-mîd. f. In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRA-

P Y R

PYRAMIDAL, pî-râm'-y-dél. }
PYRAMIDICAL, pèr-â-mîd'-y-kél. } a.
Having the form of a pyramid.
PYRAMIDICALLY, pèr-â-mîd'-y-kél-y. ad. In form of a pyramid.
PYRAMIS, pèr'-â-mîs. f. A pyramid.

QUA

TO QUACK, kwák'. v. a. To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.
QUACK, kwák'. f. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.
QUACKERY, kwák'-kèr-y. f. Mean or bad acts in physick.
QUACKSALVER, kwák'-sâl-vûr. f. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.
QUADRAGESIMAL, kwâ-drâ-dzhés'-sî-mél. a. Lenten, belonging to Lent.
QUADRANGLE, kwâ-drâng'-gl. f. A square, a surface with four right angles.
QUADRANGULAR, kwâ-drâng'-gû-lér. a. Square, having four right angles.
QUADRANT, kwâ-drânt. f. The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.
QUADRANTAL, kwâ-drânt'-él. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.
QUADRATE, kwâ'-drâte. a. Square, having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.
QUADRATE, kwâ'-drâte. f. A

P Y R

PYRE, pî're. f. A pile to be burnt.
PYRITES, pÿ-rî'-téz. f. Firestone.
PYROMANCY, pî'-rô-mân-sÿ. f. Divination by fire.
PYROTECHNICAL, pÿ'-rô-ték'-nÿ-kél. a. Engaged or skilful in fire-works.
PYROTECHNICKS, pÿ'-rô-ték'-

Q

QUA

square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.
To QUADRATE, kwâ'-drâte. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.
QUADRATICK, kwâ-drât'-tîk. a. Belonging to a square.
QUADRATURE, kwâ'-drâ-tshûr. f. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.
QUADRENNIAL, kwâ-drên'-nyél. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.
QUADRIBLE, kwâ'-drîbl. a. That may be squared.
QUADRIFID, kwâ'-drÿ-fîd. a. Cloven into four divisions.
QUADRILATERAL, kwâ'-drÿ-lât'-tér-él. a. Having four sides.
QUADRILLE, kâ-drîl'. f. A game at cards.
QUADRIPARTITE, kwâ'-drÿp'-pâr-tîte. a. Having four parties, divided into four parts.
QUADRIREME, kwâ'-drÿ-rém. f. A galley with four banks of oars.
QUADRISYLLABLE, kwâ'-drÿ-sîl'-lèbl. f. A word of four syllables.
QUADRUPED, kwâ'-drû-péd. f. An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.
QUADRUPED, kwâ'-drû-péd. a. Having four feet.
QUADRUPLE, kwâ'-drûpl. a. Fourfold, four times told.
To QUADRUPLICATE, kwâ'-drô-

P Y X

nlks. f. The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.
PYROTECHNY, pÿ'-rô-ték'-nÿ. f. The art of managing fire.
PYRRHONISM, pîr'-rô-nîzm. f. Scepticism, universal doubt.
PYX, pîks'. f. The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

QUA

ply-kâte. v. a. To double twice, to make fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATION, kwâ'-drû-ply-kâ'-thûn. f. The taking a thing four times.
QUADRUPLY, kwâ'-drû-ply. ad. To a fourfold quantity.
QUÆRE, kwê'-rê. Enquire, seek.
To QUAFF, kwáf'. v. a. To drink, to swallow in large draughts.
To QUAFF, kwáf'. v. n. To drink luxuriously.
QUAFFER, kwáf'-fûr. f. He who quaffs.
QUAGGY, kwâg'-gÿ. a. Boggy, soft, not solid.
QUAGMIRE, kwâg'-mîre. f. A shaking marsh.
QUAIL, kwâ'le. f. A bird of game.
QUAILPIPE, kwâ'le-pîpe. f. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
QUAINT, kwâ'nt. a. Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, pretty, subtly excogitated, finespun; affected, foppish.
QUAINTLY, kwâ'nt-lÿ. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.
QUAINTNESS, kwâ'nt-nîs. f. Nicety, petty elegance.
To QUAKE, kwâ'ke. v. n. To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.
QUAKE, kwâ'ke. f. A shudder, a tremulous agitation.
QUAKER, kwâ'k-ûr. f. One of a certain religious sect.

QUA

QUAKING-GRASS, kwá'k-ing-grás. f. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwál-lý-sý-ká'-shún. f. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement, diminution.

To **QUALIFY**, kwál-lý-sý. v. a. To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwál-lít-ý. f. Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

QUALITY, kwól-lít-ý. f. Persons of high rank.

QUALM, kwá'm. f. A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwá'm-lsh. a. Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwón-dá'-rý. f. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwán-tít-iv. a. Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwán-tít-ý. f. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwán-túm. f. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwór-rén-tén. f. The space of forty days, being the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARREL, kwór-ríl. f. A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

To **QUARREL**, kwór-ríl. v. n. To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwór-ríl-úr. f. He who quarrels.

QUARRELLOUS, kwór-ríl-ús. a. Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwór-ríl-súm. a. Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwór-ríl-súm-lý. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUA

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwór-ríl-súm-nís. f. Cholerickness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwór-rý. f. A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

To **QUARRY**, kwór-rý. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwór-rý-mán. f. One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwá'rt. f. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwá'r-tén. f. The fourth day ague.

QUARTAN, kwá'r-tén. a. Returning every fourth day.

QUARTATION, kwá'r-tá'-shún. f. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwá'r-túr. f. A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

To **QUARTER**, kwá'r-túr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwá'r-tér-idzh. f. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwá'r-túr-dá'. f. One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwá'r-túr-dék. f. The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwá'r-túr-lý. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwá'r-túr-lý. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwá'r-túr-má'-túr. f. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwá'r-túr. f. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER SESSIONS, kwá'r-túr-sésh'-úns. f. A court held every quarter by the justices in every county.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwá'r-túr-fláf. f. A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwá'r-tíle. f. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwá'r-tó. f. A book

QUE

in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To **QUASH**, kwósh'. v. a. To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To **QUASH**, kwósh'. v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, ká'-tér-kúz'nz. f. Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwá-tér'-nér-ý. f. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwá-tér'-nyún. f. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwá-tér'-nít-ý. f. The number four.

QUATRIN, kwá'-trín. f. A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To **QUAVER**, kwá'-vúr. v. n. To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAVER, kwá'-vúr. f. In musick. A note equal in time to half a crotchet; a shake of the voice.

QUAY, ká'. f. A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwá'ne. f. A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwé'-zy-nís. f. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwé'-zy. a. Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

To **QUECK**, kék'. v. n. To shrink, to shew pain.

QUEEN, kwé'n. f. The wife of a king.

To **QUEEN**, kwé'n. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEEN-DOWAGER, kwé'n-dou'-idzh-úr. f. The widow of a king who lives on her dowry.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwé'n-ápl. f. A species of apple.

QUEENING, kwé'n-ing. f. An apple.

QUEER, kwé'r. a. Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwé'r-lý. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwé'r-nís. f. Oddness, particularity.

To **QUELL**, kwél'. v. a. To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwél'. f. Murder. Not in use.

QUELLER, kwél'-lúr. f. One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kék'-shóze. f. A trifle, a kickshaw.

To **QUENCH**, kwéntsh'. v. a. To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To

QUE

To **QUENCH**, kwěntsh'. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.
QUENCHABLE, kwěntsh'-ébl. a. That may be quenched.
QUENCHER, kwěntsh'-úr. f. Extinguisher.
QUENCHLESS, kwěntsh'-lís. a. Unextinguishable.
QUERENT, kwě-rént. f. The complainant, the plaintiff.
QUERIMONIOUS, kwér-rý-mó-nyús. a. Querulous, complaining.
QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwér-rý-mó-nyús-lý. ad. Querulously, with complaint.
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwér-rý-mó-nyús-nís. f. Complaining temper.
QUERIST, kwé-ríst. f. An enquirer, an asker of questions.
QUERN, kwérn'. f. A handmill. Not in use.
QUERPO, kwér'-pó. f. A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.
QUERRY, kwér'-rý. f. A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.
QUERULOUS, kwér'-rú-lús. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.
QUERULOUSLY, kwér'-rú-lús-lý. ad. In a querulous manner, with habitual complaints.
QUERULOUSNESS, kwér'-rú-lús-nís. f. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
QUERY, kwé-rý. f. A question, an enquiry to be resolved.
To **QUERY**, kwé-rý. v. a. To ask questions.
QUEST, kwést'. f. Search, act of seeking; an empannelled jury; searchers, collectively; enquiry, examination.
QUESTANT, kwés'-tént. f. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.
QUESTION, kwés'-tshún. f. Interrogatory, any thing enquired; enquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present enquiry.
To **QUESTION**, kwés'-tshún. v. n. To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.
To **QUESTION**, kwés'-tshún. v. a. To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.
QUESTIONABLE, kwés'-tshún-ébl. a. Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

QUI

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwés'-tshún-ébl-nís. f. The quality of being questionable.
QUESTIONARY, kwés'-tshún-ér-y. a. Enquiring, asking questions.
QUESTIONER, kwés'-tshún-úr. f. An enquirer.
QUESTIONLESS, kwés'-tshún-lís. ad. Certainly, without doubt.
QUESTMAN, kwést'-mán. }
QUESTMONGER, kwést'-múng-gúr. } f. Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.
QUESTRIST, kwés'-tríst. f. Seeker, pursuer.
QUESTUARY, kwés'-tshú-ér-y. a. Studios of profit.
To **QUIBBLE**, kwib'l. v. n. To pun, to play on the sound of words.
QUIBBLE, kwib'l. f. A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.
QUIBBLER, kwib'-lúr. f. A punster.
QUICK, kwík'. a. Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay; active, spritely, ready.
QUICK, kwík'. ad. Nimble, speedily, readily.
QUICK, kwík'. f. The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of Hawthorn.
QUICKBEAM, kwík'-bém. f. A species of wild ash.
To **QUICKEN**, kwík'n. v. a. To make alive; to hasten; to excite.
To **QUICKEN**, kwík'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman Quickens with child; to move with activity.
QUICKENER, kwík'-núr. f. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.
QUICKLIME, kwík'-líme. f. Lime unquenched.
QUICKLY, kwík'-lý. ad. Nimble, speedily, actively.
QUICKNESS, kwík'-nís. f. Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.
QUICKSAND, kwík'-sánd. f. Moving sand, unsolid ground.
To **QUICKSET**, kwík'-fék. v. a. To plant with living plants.
QUICKSET, kwík'-fét. f. Living plants set to grow.
QUICKSIGHTED, kwík'-sít-id. a. Having a sharp sight.
QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwík'-sít-id-nís. f. Sharpness of sight.
QUICKSILVER, kwík'-síl-vúr. f. A mineral substance, mercury.
QUICKSILVERED, kwík'-síl-vúrd. a. Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUI

QUICKWITTED, kwík-wít'-íd. a. Having sharp wit.
QUID, kwíd'. f. A morsel to be held in the mouth and chewed; a small quantity of tobacco held in the mouth. A low word.
QUIDDIT, kwíd'-dí. f. A subtilty, an equivocation.
QUIDDITY, kwíd'-ít-y. f. Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.
QUIESCENCE, kwí-és'-séns. f. Rest, repose.
QUIESCENT, kwí-és'-sént. a. Resting, not being in motion.
QUIET, kwí-ét. a. Still; peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.
QUIET, kwí-ét. f. Rest, repose, tranquillity.
To **QUIET**, kwí-ét. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.
QUIETER, kwí-é-túr. f. The person or thing that quiets.
QUIETISM, kwí-ét-izm. f. Tranquillity of mind.
QUIETLY, kwí-ét-lý. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at rest.
QUIETNESS, kwí-ét-nís. f. Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.
QUIETSOME, kwí-ét-súm. a. Calm, still, undisturbed.
QUIETUDE, kwí-é-tshód. f. Rest, repose.
QUILL, kwíl'. f. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.
QUILLET, kwíl'-lít. f. Subtilty, nicety.
QUILT, kwílt'. f. A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
To **QUILT**, kwílt'. v. a. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.
QUINARY, kwí-nér-y. a. Consisting of five.
QUINCE, kwíns'e. f. The tree; the fruit.
QUINCUNCIAL, kwín-kún'-shél. a. Having the form of a quincunx.
QUINCUNX, kwín'-kúnks. f. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.
QUINQUANGULAR, kwínk-kwáng-

QUI

kwàng'-gù-lér. a. Having five corners.
QUINQUENNIAL, kwínk-kwén'-nyél. a. Lasting five years, happening once in five years.
QUINSY, kwín'-zý. f. A tumid inflammation in the throat.
QUINT, kínt'. f. A set of five; sequence of five.
QUINTAIN, kwín'-tín. f. A post with a turning top.
QUINTAL, kwín'-tél. f. A hundred pound weight.
QUINTESSENCE, kwín'-tíf-séns. f. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.
QUINTESSENTIAL, kwín'-tíf-sén'-shál. a. Consisting of quintessence, containing the quintessence.
QUINTIN, kwín'-tín. f. An upright post for the exercise of tilting.
QUINTUPLE, kwín'-tshúp. f. Fivefold.
To QUIP, kwíp'. v. a. To rally with bitter sarcasms.
QUIP, kwíp'. f. A sharp jest, a taunt, a sarcasm.
QUIRE, kwí're. f. A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.
To QUIRE, kwí're. v. n. To sing in concert.
QUIRISTER, kwér'-ríf-túr. f. Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.
QUIRK, kwérk'. f. Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction: loose light tune.

QUO

QUIT, kwít'. a. Free, clear, discharged.
To QUIT, kwít. v. a. To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.
QUITCHGRASS, kwítsh'-grás. f. Dog grass.
QUITE, kwíte. ad. Completely, perfectly.
QUITRENT, kwít'-rént. f. Small rent reserved.
QUITS, kwíts'. interj. An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.
QUITTANCE, kwít'-téns. f. Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.
To QUITTANCE, kwít'-téns. v. a. To repay, to recompence.
QUITTERBONE, kwít'-túr-bóne. f. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse.
QUIVER, kwív'-vúr. f. A case for arrows.
To QUIVER, kwív'-vúr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.
QUIVERED, kwív'-vúrd. a. Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.
QUODLIBET, kwód'-lý-bét. f. A nice point, a subtilty.
QUOIF, kwóif'. f. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. See **COIF**.

QUO

To QUOIF, kwóif'. v. a. To cap, to dress with a head-dress.
QUOIFFURE, kwóif'-fúr. f. Head-dress.
QUOIL. See **COIL**.
QUOIT, kwóit'. f. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English Quoit, but improperly.
To QUOIT, kwóit'. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.
To QUOIT, kwóit'. v. a. To throw.
QUONDAM, kwón'-dúm. a. Having been formerly. Properly a Latin word.
QUORUM, kó'-rúm. f. A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.
QUOTA, kó'-tá. f. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.
QUOTATION, kó'-tá'-shún. f. The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.
To QUOTE, kó'te. v. a. To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.
QUOTER, kó't-úr. f. Citer, he that quotes.
QUOTH, kó'th. verb imperf. Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.
QUOTIDIAN, kó'-tídzh'-én. a. Daily, happening every day.
QUOTIDIAN, kó'-tídzh'-én. f. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.
QUOTIENT, kó'-shént. f. In arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

RAB

To RABATE, rá-bá'te. v. n. In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.
To RABBET, ráb'-bít. v. a. To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RAB

RABBET, ráb'-bít. f. A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.
RABBI, ráb'-bý. } f. A doctor
RABBIN, ráb'-bín. } among the Jews.

RAB

RABBINICAL, ráb'-blín'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the Rabbies.
RABBIT, ráb'-bít. f. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.
RABBITWARREN, ráb'-bít-wór-rín.

R A D

R A G

R A K

rin. f. A park or burrow for rabbits.
 RABBLE, ráb'l. f. A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.
 RABBLEMENT, ráb'l-mént. f. Croud, tumultuous assembly of mean people.
 RABID, ráb'-bíd. a. Fierce, furious, mad.
 RACE, rá'se. f. A family ascending; family descending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.
 RACEHORSE, rá'se-hó'se. f. Horse bred to run for prizes.
 RACEMATION, rá-sé-má'-shún. f. Cluster like that of grapes.
 RACEMIFEROUS, rá-sé-míf'-ér-ús. a. Bearing clusters.
 RACER, rá'se-úr. f. Runner, one that contends in speed.
 RACINESS, rá'-sý-nís. f. The quality of being racy.
 RACK, rák'. f. An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.
 To RACK, rák'. v. n. To stream as clouds before the wind.
 To RACK, rák'. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to screw, to force to perform; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.
 RACK-RENT, rák'-rént. f. Rent raised to the uttermost.
 RACK-RENTER, rák'-rént-úr. f. One who pays the uttermost rent.
 RACKET, rák'-kít. f. An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk, in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.
 RACKOON, rák-kó'n. f. A New England animal like a badger.
 RACY, rá'-sý. a. Strong, flavorful, tasting of the soil.
 RADDOCK, rád'-dúk. f. A bird.
 RADIANCE, rá'-dzhéns. } f.
 RADIANCY, rá'-dzhén-sý. } Sparkling lustre, glitter.
 RADIANT, rá'-dzhént. a. Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.
 To RADIATE, rá'-dzháte. v. n. To emit rays, to shine.
 RADIATION, rá'-dzhá'-shún. f. Beamy lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rád'-dý-kél. a. Primitive original.
 RADICALITY, rád-dý-kál'-ít-ý. f. Origination.
 RADICALLY, rád'-dý-kél-ý. ad. Originally, primitively.
 RADICALNESS, rád'-dý-kél-nís. f. The state of being radical.
 To RADICATE, rád'-dý-káte. v. a. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.
 RADICATION, rád-ý-ká'-shún. f. The act of fixing deep.
 RADICLE, rád'-dík'l. f. That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.
 RADISH, rád'-dísh. f. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.
 RADIUS, rá'-dzhús. f. The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.
 To RAFFLE, ráf'l. v. n. To cast dice for a prize.
 RAFFLE, ráf'l. f. A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.
 RAFT, ráft'. f. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.
 RAFTER, raf'-túr. f. The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.
 RAFTERED, raf'-túrd. a. Built with rafters.
 RAG, rág'. f. A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.
 RAGAMUFFIN, rág-á-múf'-fín. f. A paltry mean fellow.
 RAGE, rá'dzh. f. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.
 To RAGE, rá'dzh. v. n. To be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.
 RAGEFUL, rá'dzh-fúl. a. Furious, violent.
 RAGGED, rág'-gíd. a. Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged, not smooth.
 RAGGEDNESS, rág'-gíd-nís. f. State of being dressed in tatters.
 RAGINGLY, rá'dzh-íng-lý. ad. With vehement fury.
 RAGMAN, rág'-mán. f. One who deals in rags.
 RAGOUT, rá-gó'. f. Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rág'-stóne. f. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.
 RAGWORT, rág'-wúrt. f. A plant.
 RAIL, rá'le. f. A cross beam fixed in the ends of two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is inclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.
 To RAIL, rá'le. v. n. To inclose with rails; to range in a line.
 To RAIL, rá'le. v. a. To use insolent and reproachful language.
 RAILER, rá'le-úr. f. One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.
 RAILLERY, rál'-lér-ý. f. Slight satire, satirical merriment.
 RAIMENT, rá'-mént. f. Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.
 To RAIN, rá'ne. v. n. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It Rains, the water falls from the clouds.
 To RAIN, rá'ne. v. a. To pour down as rain.
 RAIN, rá'ne. f. The moisture that falls from the clouds.
 RAINBOW, rá'ne-bó. f. The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.
 RAINDEER, rá'ne-dér. f. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.
 RAININESS, rá'ne-ý-nís. f. The state of being showery.
 RAINY, rá'ne-ý. a. Showery, wet.
 To RAISE, rá'ze. v. a. To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; to give beginning to, as he Raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; To Raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.
 RAISER, rá'ze-úr. f. He that raises.
 RAISIN, rá'zn. f. A dried grape.
 RAKE, rá'ke. f. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To

RAM

To **RAKE**, rá'ke. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To **RAKE**, rá'ke. v. n. To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rá'ke-úr. f. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rá'ke-hél. f. A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rá'ke-hél-ý. a. Wild, dissolute.

RAKISH, rá'ke-ísh. a. Loose, lewd, dissolute.

To **RALLY**, rá'l-ly. v. a. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To **RALLY**, rá'l-ly. v. n. To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, rám'. f. A male sheep; an instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

To **RAM**, rám'. v. a. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To **RAMBLE**, rám'bl. v. n. To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, rám'bl. f. Wandering irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, rám'-blúr. f. Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, rám-bó'z. f. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, rám-mý-fý-ká-shún. f. Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To **RAMIFY**, rám'-mý-fý. v. a. To separate into branches.

To **RAMIFY**, rám'-mý-fý. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, rám'-múr. f. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rám'-mísh. a. Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rá'-mús. a. Branchy, consisting of branches.

To **RAMP**, rámp'. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rámp'. f. Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, rám-pál'-lyén. f. A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, rám'-pén-sý. f. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rámp'-ént. a. Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in he-

RAN

raldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rám'-pért. } f. The plat-

RAMPYR, rám'-pýr. } form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, rán'. Preterite of **RUN**.

To **RANCH**, réntsh'. v. a. To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rán'-síd. a. Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rán'-síd-nís. } f.

RANCIDITY, rán'-síd-ít-ý. } Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, ránk'-úr-ús. a. Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, ránk'-úr. f. Inveterate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, rán'-dúm. f. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rán'-dúm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, ráng'. Preterite of **RING**.

To **RANGE**, rá'ndzh. v. a. To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To **RANGE**, rá'ndzh. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rá'ndzh. f. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

RANGER, rá'ndzh-úr. f. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, ránk'. a. High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, ránk'. f. Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To **RANK**, ránk'. v. a. To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To **RANK**, ránk'. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To **RANKLE**, ránk'l. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, ránk'-ly. ad. Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, ránk'-nís. f. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rán'-ný. f. The shrew-mouse.

To **RANSACK**, rán'-sák. v. a. To

RAP

plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, rán'-súm. f. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To **RANSOME**, rán'-súm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMELESS, rán'-súm-lís. a. Free from ransome.

To **RANT**, ránt'. v. a. To rave in violent or high sounding language.

RANT, ránt'. f. High sounding language.

RANTER, ránt'-úr. f. A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, ránt'-ý-pôle. a. Wild, roving, rakish.

RANULA, rán'-nú-lá. f. A soft swelling, possessing those salivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rá-núnk'-ú-lús. f. Crowfoot.

To **RAP**, ráp'. v. n. To strike with a quick smart blow.

To **RAP**, ráp'. v. a. To affect with rapture, to strike with extasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

RAP, ráp'. f. A quick smart blow; a counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rá-pá'-shús. a. Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rá-pá'-shús-ly. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rá-pá'-shús-nís. f. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rá-pás'-sít-ý. f. Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rá'pe. f. Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, ráp'-íd. a. Quick, swift.

RAPIDITY, rá-píd-ít-ý. f. Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, ráp'-íd-ly. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, ráp'-íd-nís. f. Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rá'-pyér. f. A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rá'-pyér-físh. f. The sword-fish.

RAPINE, ráp'-ín. f. The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, ráp'-púr. f. One who strikes.

RAPPORT, ráp-pó'rt. f. Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, ráp'-tshúr. f. Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

RAP-

R A S

RAPTURED, rāp'-tshurd. a. Ravished, transported.
RAPTUROUS, rāp'-tshūr-ūs. a. Ecstatick, transporting.
RARE, rā're. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire.
RAREESHOW, rā'-ry'-shō. f. A show carried in a box.
RAREFACTION, rār-rē-fāk'-shūn. f. Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.
RAREFIABLE, rār-rē-fī'-ēbl. a. Admitting rarefaction.
To RAREFY, rār-rē-fy. v. a. To make thin, contrary to condense.
To RAREFY, rār-rē-fy. v. n. To become thin.
RARELY, rā're-ly. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.
RARENESS, rā're-nīs. f. Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.
RARITY, rā'-rit-y. f. Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.
RASCAL, rās'-kāl. f. A mean fellow, a scoundrel.
RASCALLION, rās-kāl'-lyūn. f. One of the lowest people.
RASCALITY, rās-kāl'-it-y. f. The low mean people.
RASCALLY, rās'-kāl-y. a. Mean, worthless.
To RASE, rā'se. v. a. To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.
RASH, rāsh'. a. Hasty, violent, precipitate.
RASH, rāsh'. f. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.
RASHER, rāsh'-ūr. f. A thin slice of bacon.
RASHLY, rāsh'-ly. ad. Hastily, violently, without due consideration.
RASHNESS, rāsh'-nīs. f. Foolish contempt of danger.
RASP, rāsp'. f. A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.
To RASP, rāsp'. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.
RASP, rāsp'. f. A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.
RASPATORY, rāsp'-ā-tūr-y. f. A surgeon's rasp.
RASPBERRY, rās'-bēr-y. f. A kind of berry.
RASPBERRY-BUSH, rās'-bēr-ry-būsh. f. A species of bramble.

R A T

RASURE, rā'-shūr. f. The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.
RAT, rāt'. f. An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; To smell a Rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.
RATABLE, rā'te-ēbl. a. Set at a certain value.
RATABLY, rā'te-ēb-ly. ad. Proportionably.
RATAFIA, rāt-ā-fē'-ā. f. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.
RATAN, rāt-tān'. f. An Indian cane.
RATE, rā'te. f. Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.
To RATE, rā'te. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.
RATH, rāth. a. Early, coming before the time.
RATHER, rāth'-ūr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have Rather, to desire in preference; a bad expression, it should be Will Rather.
RATIFICATION, rāt-ty'-fī-kā'-shūn. f. The act of ratifying, confirmation.
RATIFIER, rāt'-ty'-fī-ūr. f. The person or thing that ratifies.
To RATIFY, rāt'-ty'-fy. v. a. To confirm, to settle.
RATIO, rā'-shō. f. Proportion.
To RATIOCINATE, rā-shō'-fī-nāte. v. a. To reason, to argue.
RATIOCINATION, rā-shō'-fī-nā'-shūn. f. The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.
RATIONAL, rāsh'-ūn-ēl. a. Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as a Rational man.
RATIONALIST, rāsh'-ūn-ēl-ist. f. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
RATIONALITY, rā-shō-nāl'-it-y. f. The power of reasoning; reasonableness.
RATIONALLY, rāsh'-ūn-ēl-y. ad. Reasonably, with reason.
RATIONALNESS, rāsh'-ūn-ēl-

R A V

nīs. f. The state of being rational.
RATSBANE, rāts'-bāne. f. Poison for rats; arsenick.
RATTEEN, rāt-tē'n. f. A kind of stuff.
To RATTLE, rāt'l. v. n. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.
To RATTLE, rāt'l. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at with clamour.
RATTLE, rāt'l. f. A quick noise nimble repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.
RATTLEHEADED, rāt'l-hēd-id. a. Giddy, not steady.
RATTLESKULL, rāt'l-skūl. f. A noisy empty fellow.
RATTLESNAKE, rāt'l-snāke. f. A kind of serpent.
RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rāt'l-snāke-rō't. f. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.
RATTOON, rāt-tō'n. f. A West Indian fox.
RATTRAP, rāt'-trāp. f. A trap to catch rats.
To RAVAGE, rāv'-vidzh. v. a. To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.
RAVAGE, rāv'-vidzh. f. Spoil, ruin, waste.
RAVAGER, rāv'-vidzh-ūr. f. Plunderer, spoiler.
RAUCITY, rā' sit-y. f. Hoarseness, loud rough noise.
To RAVE, rā've. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.
To RAVEL, rāv'l. v. a. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twist.
To RAVEL, rāv'l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.
RAVELIN, rāv'-līn. f. In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.
RAVEN, rāv'n. f. A large black fowl.
To RAVEN, rāv'n. v. a. To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.
RAVENOUS, rāv'n-ūs. a. Furiously voracious, hungry to rage.
RAVEN.

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RAVENOUSLY, rāv'n-ūf-lý. ad. With raging voracity.
 RAVENOUSNESS, rāv'n-ūf-nis. f. Rage for prey, furious voracity.
 RAVIN, rāv'-ln. f. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.
 RAVINGLY, rá've-ing-lý. ad. With frenzy, with distraction.
 To RAVISH, rāv'-lsh. v. a. To constuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.
 RAVISHER, rāv'-lsh-úr. f. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.
 RAVISHMENT, rāv'-lsh-mént. f. Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence on the mind.
 RAW, rá. a. Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; fore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.
 RAWBONED, rá-bōnd. a. Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.
 RAWHEAD, rá'héd. f. The name of a spectre.
 RAWLY, rá-lý. ad. In a raw manner; unskilfully, newly.
 RAWNESS, rá-nls. f. State of being raw; unskilfulness.
 RAY, rá. f. A beam of light; any lustre corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.
 To RAY, rá. v. a. To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.
 RAZE, rá'fe. f. A root of ginger.
 To RAZE, rá'fe. v. a. To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.
 RAZOR, rá'-zúr. f. A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.
 RAZORABLE, rá'-zúr-ébl. a. Fit to be shaved.
 RAZORFISH, rá'-zúr-fish. f. A fish.
 RAZURE, rá'-shúr. f. Act of erasing.
 REACCESS, ré'-ák-sés". f. Visit renewed.
 To REACH, ré'tsh. v. a. To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.
 To REACH, ré'tsh. v. n. To be ex-

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tended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.
 REACH, ré'tsh. f. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.
 To REACT, ré'-ákt". v. a. To return the impulse or impresson.
 REACTION, ré'-ák"-shún. f. The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impresson is made: Action and Reaction are equal.
 To READ, ré'd. v. a. pret. READ, part. pass. READ. To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.
 To READ, ré'd. v. n. To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.
 READ, ré'd. particip. a. Skilful by reading.
 READING, ré'd-ing. f. Study in books, perusal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.
 READEPTION, ré'-ád-ép"-shún. f. Recovery, act of regaining.
 READER, ré'd-úr. f. One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.
 READERSHIP, ré'd-úr-shíp. f. The office of reading prayers.
 READILY, ré'd-dý-lý. ad. Expediently, with little hinderance or delay.
 READINESS, ré'd-dý-nls. f. Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.
 READMISSION, ré'-ád-mish"-ún. f. The act of admitting again.
 To READMIT, ré'-ád-mít". v. a. To let in again.
 To READORN, ré'-ád-á'rn. v. a. To decorate again, to deck a-new.
 READY, ré'd-ý. a. Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand, next to hand; facil, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrass-

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ed; To make Ready, to make preparations.
 READY, ré'd-ý. ad. Readily, so as not to need delay.
 READY, ré'd-ý. f. Ready money. A low word.
 REAFFIRMANCE, ré'-áf-fér"-méns. f. Second confirmation.
 REAL, ré'-él. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
 REALITY, ré'-ál-ít-ý. f. Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.
 To REALIZE, ré'-á-lize. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.
 REALLY, ré'-él-ý. ad. With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
 REALM, rélm'. f. A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.
 REALTY, ré'-ál-tý. f. Loyalty. Little used.
 REAM, ré'm. f. A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.
 To REANIMATE, ré'-án"-ný-máte. v. a. To revive, to restore to life.
 To REANNEX, ré'-án-néks". v. a. To annex again.
 To REAP, ré'p. v. a. To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.
 To REAP, ré'p. v. n. To harvest.
 REAPER, ré'p-úr. f. One that cuts corn at harvest.
 REAPINGHOOK, ré'p-ing-hók. f. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.
 REAR, ré'r. f. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.
 REAR, ré'r. a. Raw, half roasted, half sodden.
 To REAR, ré'r. v. a. To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.
 REAR ADMIRAL, ré'r-ád'-mý-rúl. f. The admiral of the third or last division of a royal fleet.
 REARWARD, ré'r-wérd. f. The last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.
 REARMOUSE, ré'r-mous. f. The leatherwinged bat.
 To REASCEND, ré'-áf-sénd". v. n. To climb again.
 To REASCEND, ré'-áf-sénd". v. a. To mount again.
 REASON, ré'zn. f. The power by which man deduces one proposition from

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from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rationale, just account; moderation, moderate demands.

To REASON, rē'zn. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, rē'zn. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē'zn-ēbl. a. Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē'zn-ēbl-nīs. f. The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'zn-ēbl-ly. ad. Agreeably to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'zn-ūr. f. One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'zn-ing. f. Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'zn-līs. a. Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, rē'-āf-sēm'bl. v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, rē'-af-sert'. v. a. To assert anew.

To REASSUME, rē'-āf-shō'm. v. a. To resume, to take again.

To REASSURE, rē'-āf-shō'r. v. a. To free from fear, to restore from terror.

To REAVE, rē'v. v. a. To take away by stealth or violence.

To REBAPTIZE, rē'-bāp-tī'ze. v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rē'-bāp-tī-zā'-shūn. f. Renewal of baptism.

To REBATE, rē'-bā'te. v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

REBECK, rē'-bēk. f. A three stringed fiddle.

REBEL, rēb'-il. f. One who opposes lawful authority.

To REBEL, rē-bēl'. v. n. To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, rē-bēl'-lūr. f. One that rebels.

REBELLION, rē-bēl'-lyūn. f. Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rē-bēl'-lyūs. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rē-bēl'-lyūs-ly.

R E C

ad. In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rē-bēl'-lyūs-nīs. f. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, rē'-bēl'-lō. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

To REBOUND, rē-bound'. v. n. To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, rē-bound'. v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rē-bound'. f. The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, refutation.

REBUFF, rē-būf'. f. Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.

To REBUFF, rē-būf'. v. a. To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD, rē'-bīld'. v. a. To re-edify, to restore from demolition, to repair.

REBUILT, rē-bīlt'. pret. and part. pass. of To REBUILD.

REBUKABLE, rē-bū'k-ēbl. a. Worthy of reprehension.

To REBUKE, rē-bū'k. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rē-bū'k. f. Reprehension, chiding expression, objurgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rē-bū'k-ūr. f. A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, rē'-būs. f. A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, rē-būt'. v. n. To retire back.

REBUTTER, rē-būt'-tūr. f. An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, rē-kāl'. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rē-kāl'. f. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECAN, rē-kānt'. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.

RECONTANTION, rēk-kānt'-shūn. f. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECONTANTER, rē-kānt'-ūr. f. One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rē'-kā-pīt'-tshū-lāte. v. a. To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rē'-kā-pīt'-tshū-lā'-shūn. f. Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē'-kā-pīt'-tshū-lā-tūr-ý. a. Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rē'-kār-ry. v. a. To carry back.

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To RECEDE, rē-sē'd. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to desist.

RECEIPT, rē-sē't. f. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

RECEIVABLE, rē-sē'v-ēbl. a. Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rē-sē'v. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē'vd-nīs. f. General allowance.

RECEIVER, rē-sē'v-ūr. f. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rē'-fēl'-lē-brāte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rē'-fēn-sý. f. Newness, new state.

RECENSION, rē'-fēn'-shūn. f. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē'-fēnt. a. New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

RECENTLY, rē'-fēnt-ly. ad. Newly, freshly.

RECENTNESS, rē'-fēnt-nīs. f. Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, rēs'-sēp-tēkl. f. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBILITY, rē'-fēp-tý-bīl'-it-ý. f. Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rēs'-sēp-tēr-ý. f. Thing received.

RECEPTION, rē'-fēp'-shūn. f. The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; readmission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rē'-fēp'-tív. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rēs'-sēp-tūr-ý. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

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RECESS, rē-sēs'. f. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance; secret part.

RECESSION, rē-sēs'-ūn. f. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē-tshā'ndzh. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rē-tshā'rdzh. v. a. To accuse in return; to attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

RECIDIVATION, rē-sld-ŷ-vā'-shūn. f. Backsliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rēs'-sŷ-pē. f. A medical prescription.

RECIPIENT, rē-sŷp'-yēnt. f. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, rē-sŷp'-prō-kēl. a. Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rē-sŷp'-prō-kēl-ŷ. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sŷp'-prō-kēl-nīs. f. Mutual return, alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE, rē-sŷp'-prō-kāte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rē-sŷp-prō-kā'-shūn. f. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECISION, rē-sŷzh'-ūn. f. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rē-sŷte-ēl. f. Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rē-sŷ-tā'-shūn. f. Repetition, rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, rē-sŷ-tā-tēv. } f.

RECITATIVO, rē-sŷ-tā-tēv-ō. } f.

A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

To RECITE, rē-sŷte. v. a. To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To RECK, rēk'. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in use.

To RECK, rēk'. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of use.

RECKLESS, rēk'-līs. a. Careless, heedless, mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, rēk'-lēf-nīs. f. Carelessness, negligence.

To RECKON, rēk'n. v. a. To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

To RECKON, rēk'n. v. n. To com-

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pute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rēk'-nūr. f. One who computes, one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, rēk'-ning. f. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

To RECLAIM, rē-klā'me. v. a. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. a. To lean back, to lean sidewise.

To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. n. To rest, to repose, to lean.

RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. a. In a leaning posture.

To RECLOSE, rē-klō'ze. v. a. To close again.

To RECLUDE, rē-klūd. v. a. To open.

RECLUSE, rē-klūs. f. One shut up, one retired from the world.

RECLUSE, rē-klūs. a. Shut up, retired.

RECOAGULATION, rē-kō-āg-gū-lā'-shūn. f. Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rē-kōn'-nŷ-zēs. f. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

To RECOGNISE, rē-kōg-nŷze. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to reexamine.

RECOGNISEE, rē-kōn-nŷ-zē. f. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rē-kōn-nŷ-zōr'. f. He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION, rē-kōg-nŷh'ūn. f. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

RECOIL, rē-koi'l. f. A rebound, the rebound of a gun after the discharge.

To RECOIL, rē-koi'l. v. n. To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.

To RECOIN, rē-koi'n. v. a. To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rē-koi'n-ldzh. f. The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, rēk-kōl-lēkt'. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.

RECOLLECTION, rēk-kōl-lēk'-

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shūn. f. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rē-kūm'-fūrt. v. a. To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To RECOMMENCE, rē-kōm-mēns'. v. a. To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND, rēk-kūm-mēnd'. v. a. To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, rēk-kūm-mēnd'-ēbl. a. Worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, rēk-kūm-mēn-dā'-shūn. f. The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rēk kūm-mēn'-dē-tūr-ŷ. a. That which recommends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rēk-kūm-mēnd'-ūr. f. One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rē-kūm-mīt'. v. a. To commit anew.

RECOMMITMENT, rē-kūm-mīt'-mēnt. f. A commitment renewed.

To RECOMPACT, rē-kūm-pākt'. v. a. To join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rēk'-kūm-pēnsē. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rēk'-kūm-pēnsē. f. Equivalent, compensation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē-kūm-pŷ'le-mēnt. f. New complement.

To RECOMPOSE, rē-kūm-pō'ze. v. a. To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSITION, rē-kōm-pō-zŷh'-ūn. f. Composition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rēk-kūn-sŷ'le. v. a. To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rēk-kūn-sŷ'le-ēbl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rēk-kūn-sŷ'le-ēbl-nīs. f. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rēk-kūn-sŷ'le-mēnt. f. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored; friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, rēk-kūn-sŷ'le-ūr. f. One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

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RECONCILIATION, rēk-kūn-sy-lyā'-shūn. f. Renewal of friendship; agreement of things seeming opposite.

To RECONDENSE, rē'-kōn-dēns". v. a. To condense anew.

RECONDITE, rē'-kōn-dī'te. a. Secret, profound, abstruse.

To RECONDUCT, rē'-kōn-dūkt". v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē'-kōn-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONNOITRE, rēk-kūn-noi'tr. v. a. To take a view of; to observe the strength or position of a fleet or army.

To RECONQUER, rē'-kōnk"-ūr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē'-kōn"-sē-krāte. v. a. To consecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē'-kōn-vē'ne. v. a. To assemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rē'-kōn-vē". v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kā'rd. v. a. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, rē-kā'rd. f. Register, authentick memorial.

RECORDATION, rē-kōr-dā'-shūn. f. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē kā'rd-ūr. f. One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kūv'-ūr. v. a. To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kūv'-ūr. v. n. To grow well from a disease.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kūv'-ūr-ēbl. a. Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kūv'-ūr-y. f. Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kount'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē-kount'-mēt. f. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kō'rs. f. Application as for help or protection; appeals.

RECREANT, rēk'-krē-ānt. a. Cowardly, mean spirited; apostate, false.

To RECREATE, rēk'-krē-āte. v. a. To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rēk'-krē-ā'-shūn. f. Relief after toil or pain, amusement

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in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

RECREATIVE, rēk'-krē-ā-tiv. a. Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rēk'-krē-ā-tiv-ris. f. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rēk'-krē-mēt. f. Drofs, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, rēk'-krē-mēt'-tāl. } a.

RECREMENTITIOUS, rēk'-krē-mēt-tīh'-ūs. } a. Dröffy.

To RECRIMINATE, rē'-krīm"-In-āte. v. n. To return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATION, rē'-krīm-In-ā'-shūn. f. Return of one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, rē'-krīm'-In-ā-tūr. f. He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rē'-krō-dēs"-sēt. a. Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō't. v. a. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō't. v. n. To raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-krō't. f. Supply of any thing wasted; new soldiers.

RECTANGLE, rēk-tāng'-gl. f. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rēk-tāng'-gū-lēr. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rēk-tāng'-gū-lēr-lý. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rēk'-tý-fí-ēbl. a. Capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, rēk-tý-fý-kā'-shūn. f. The act of setting right what is wrong; in chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

RECTIFIER, rēk'-tý-fý-ūr. f. One that rectifies; an instrument to determine the variation of the compass.

To RECTIFY, rēk'-tý-fý. v. a. To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, rēk-tý-lýn'-yēr. } a.

RECTILINEOUS, rēk-tý-lýn'-yūs. } a. Consisting of right lines.

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RECTITUDE, rēk'-tý-tshód. f. Straitness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rēk'-tūr. f. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORSHIP, rēk'-tūr-shíp. f. The rank or office of rector.

RECTORY, rēk'-tūr-y. f. A Rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithes, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.

RECUBATION, rēk-kū-bā'-shūn. f. The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rē-kūm'-bēn-sý. f. The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.

RECUMBENT, rē-kūm'-bēt. a. Lying, leaning.

To RECUR, rē-kūr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rē-kūr'-rēns. } f.

RECURRENCE, rē-kūr'-rēn-sý. } f. Return.

RECURRENT, rē-kūr'-rēt. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rē-kūr'-shūn. f. Return.

RECURVATION, rē'-kūr-vā"-shūn. } f.

RECURVITY, rē-kūr'-vít-y. } f. Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rē-kūr'-vūs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rēk'-kū-zēt. f. One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

To RECUSE, rē-kū'z. v. n. To refuse. A juridical word.

RED, rēd'. a. Of the colour of blood, one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rēd'-brēst. f. A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

REDCOAT, rēd'-kōte. f. A name of contempt for a soldier.

To REDDEN, rēd'n. v. a. To make red.

To REDDEN, rēd'n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rēd'-dīsh-nis. f. Tendency to redness.

REDDITION, rēd'-dīh'-ūn. f. Restitution.

REDDITIVE, rēd'-dīt-iv. a. Answering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rēd'l. f. A sort of mineral of the metal kind.

RED

REDE, rê'd. f. Counsel, advice. Out of use.
 To REDEEM, rê-dê'm. v. a. To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.
 REDEEMABLE, rê-dê'm-êbl. a. Capable of redemption.
 REDEEMABLENESS, rê-dê'm-êbl-nîs. f. The state of being redeemable.
 REDEEMER, rê-dê'm-ûr. f. One who ransoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world.
 To REDELIVER, rê-dê-llv"-ûr. v. a. To deliver back.
 REDELIVERY, rê-dê-llv"-êr-ÿ. f. The act of delivering back.
 To REDEMAND, rê-dê-mâ'nd. v. a. To demand back.
 REDEMPTION, rê-dê'm'-shûn. f. Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.
 REDEMPATORY, rê-dê'm'-tûr-ÿ. a. Paid for ransom.
 REDHOT, rêd'-hôt. a. Heated to redness.
 REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn'-tê-grâte. a. Restored, renewed, made new.
 REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn'-tê-grâ'-shûn. f. Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.
 REDLEAD, rêd'-lêd'. f. Minium.
 REDNESS, rêd'-nîs. f. The quality of being red.
 REDOLENCE, rêd'-ô-lêns. } f.
 REDOLENCY, rêd'-ô-lên-sÿ. } f. Sweet scent.
 REDOLENT, rêd'-ô-lênt. a. Sweet of scent.
 To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'l. v. a. To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.
 To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'l. v. n. To become twice as much.
 REDOUBT, rê-dout'. f. The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.
 REDOUBTABLE, rê-dout'-êbl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.
 REDOUBTED, rê-dout'-îd. a. Dread, awful, formidable.
 To REDOUND, rê-dou'nd. v. n. To be sent back by reaction; to conduce in the consequence.
 To REDRESS, rê-drês'. v. a. To set right; to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.
 REDRESS, rê-drês'. f. Reformation,

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amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.
 REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'-sîv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.
 REDSHANK, rêd'-shânk. f. A bird.
 REDSTREAK, rêd'-strêk. f. An apple, cyder fruit; cyder pressed from the redstreak.
 To REDUCE, rê-dû's. v. a. To bring back, Obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.
 REDUCEMENT, rê-dû's-mênt. f. The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.
 REDUCER, rê-dû'-sûr. f. One that reduces.
 REDUCIBLE, rê-dû'-sîbl. a. Possible to be reduced.
 REDUCIBLENESS, rê-dû'-sîbl-nîs. f. Quality of being reducible.
 REDUCTION, rê-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
 REDUCTIVE, rê-dûk'-tîv. a. Having the power of reducing.
 REDUCTIVELY, rê-dûk'-tîv-ly. ad. By reduction, by consequence.
 REDUNDANCE, rê-dûn'-dêns. } f.
 REDUNDANCY, rê-dûn'-dên-sÿ. } f. Superfluity, superabundance.
 REDUNDANT, rê-dûn'-dênt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are useful.
 REDUNDANTLY, rê-dûn'-dênt-ly. ad. Superfluously, superabundantly.
 To REDUPLICATE, rê-dzhô'-plÿ-kâte. v. a. To double.
 REDUPLICATION, rê-dzhô'-plÿ-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of doubling.
 REDUPLICATIVE, rê-dzhô'-plÿ-kâ-tîv. a. Double.
 REDWING, rêd'-wîng. f. A bird.
 To REECHO, rê-êk"-kô. v. n. To echo back.
 REECHY, rê'th-ÿ. a. Smoky, sooty, tanned.
 REED, rê'd. f. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.
 To RE-EDIFY, rê-êd"-ÿ-fÿ. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.
 REEDLESS, rêd'-lîs. a. Being without reeds.
 REEDY, rê'd-ÿ. a. Abounding with reeds.

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REEK, rê'k. f. Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.
 To REEK, rê'k. v. n. To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.
 REEKY, rê'k-ÿ. a. Smoky, tanned, black.
 REEL, rê'l. f. A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
 To REEL, rê'l. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle.
 To REEL, rê'l. v. n. To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.
 To REELECT, rê-ê-lêkt". v. a. To elect again.
 REELECTION, rê-ê-lêk"-shûn. f. Repeated election.
 To RE-EMBARK, rê-êm-bâ'rk. v. a. To go on board a ship a second time.
 To RE-EMBARK, rê-êm-bâ'rk. v. n. To put on board a ship a second time.
 To RE-ENACT, rê-în-âkt". v. n. To enact anew.
 To RE-ENFORCE, rê-în-fô'rs. v. a. To strengthen with new assistance.
 RE-ENFORCEMENT, rê-în-fô'rs-mênt. f. Fresh assistance.
 To RE-ENJOY, rê-în-dzhoy". v. a. To enjoy anew or a second time.
 To RE-ENTER, rê-ên"-tûr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.
 To RE-ENTHRONE, rê-în-thrô'ne. v. a. To replace in a throne.
 RE-ENTRANCE, rê-ên"-trêns. f. The act of entering again.
 REERMOUSE, rê'r-mous. f. A bat.
 To RE-ESTABLISH, rê-êf-tâb"-lîsh. v. a. To establish anew.
 RE-ESTABLISHER, rê-êf-tâb"-lîsh-ûr. f. One that re-establishes.
 RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rê-êf-tâb"-lîsh-mênt. f. The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.
 REEVE, rê'v. f. A steward. Out of use.
 RE-EXAMINATION, rê-êgz-âm-în-â"-shûn. f. A renewed examination.
 To RE-EXAMINE, rê-êgz-âm"-în. v. a. To examine anew.
 To REFECT, rê-fêkt'. v. a. To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.
 REFLECTION, rê-fêk'-shûn. f. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
 REFECTORY, rêf'-êk-tûr-ÿ. f. Room of refreshment, eating room.
 To REFEL, rê-fêl'. v. a. To refuse, to repress.
 To REFER, rê-fêr'. v. a. To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to.

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to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rê-fêr'. v. n. To respect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rêf-êr-ê'. f. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rêf-fêr-êns. f. Relation, respect, allusion to; dismissal to another tribunal.

REFERENDARY, rêf-êr-ên'-dêr-ry'. f. One to whose decision any thing is referred.

To REFERMENT, rê-fêr-mênt'. v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rê-fêr-rîbl. a. Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, rê-fîne. v. a. To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, rê-fîne. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rê-fînd-lý. ad. With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rê-fîne-mênt. f. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rê-fîne-ûr. f. Purifier, one who clears from dross or excrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtleties.

To REFIT, rê-fîc'. v. a. To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rê-flêkt'. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, rê-flêkt'. v. n. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rê-flêk'-tênt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rê-flêk'-shûn. f. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the action of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

REFLECTIVE, rê-flêk'-tîv. a. Throwing back images; considering things past, considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rê-flêk'-tûr. f. Considerer.

REFLEX, rê-flêks. a. Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rê-flêks-ý-blî-î-ý. f. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rê-flêks'-ibl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rê-flêks'-îv. a. Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, rê-flêks'-îv-lý. ad. In a backward direction.

REFLORESCENCE, rê-flô-rê's-sêns. f. The act of beginning to blossom again.

To REFLOURISH, rê-flûr'-rîsh. v. a. To flourish anew.

To REFLOW, rê-flô'. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rêf-flû-ênt. a. Running back.

REFLUX, rê-flûx. f. Backward course of water.

To REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. v. a. To change from worse to better.

To REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. f. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rêf-fôr-mâ'-shûn. f. Change from worse to better; the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

REFORMER, rê-fâ'rm-ûr. f. One who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

To REFRACT, rê-frâkt'. v. a. To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rê-frâk'-shûn. f. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rê-frâk'-tîv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rê-frâk'-tûr-ý-nîs. f. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, rê-frâk'-tûr-ý. a. Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rêf-frâ-gâbl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n. v. n. To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rê-frân-dhzy-blî-î-ý. f. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rê-frân'-dzhîbl. a. Turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rê-frê-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of restraining.

To REFRESH, rê-frêsh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rê-frêsh'-ûr. f. That which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, rê-frêsh'-mênt. f. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rê-frîdzh'-êr-ênt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rê-frîdzh'-êr-âte. v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rê-frîdzh'-êr-â'-shûn. f. The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rê-frîdzh'-êr-â-tîv. } a.

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîdzh'-êr-â-tûr-ý. } a.

Cooling, having the power to cool. REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîdzh'-êr-â-tûr-ý. f. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rêft'. part. pret. of REAVE. Deprived, taken away. Preterite of REAVE. Took away.

REFUGE, rêf-fûdzh. f. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, resource; expedient in distress.

To REFUGE, rêf-fûdzh. v. a. To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rêf-fû-dzhê'. f. One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rê-fûl'-dzhêns. f. Splendor, brightness.

REFULGENT, rê-fûl'-dzhênt. a. Bright, glittering, splendid.

To REFUND, rê-fûnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rê-fû'-zêl. f. The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rê-fû'z. v. a. To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, rê-fû'z. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rêf-fûz. f. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, rê-fû'z-ûr. f. He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rê-fû'-têl. f. Refutation.

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REFUTATION, rě-fu-tă'-shùn. f. The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.
 TO REFUTE, rě-fu'te. v. a. To prove false or erroneous.
 TO REGAIN, rě-gă'ne. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.
 REGAL, rě-gél. a. Royal, kingly.
 TO REGALE, rě-gă'le. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.
 REGALEMENT, rě-gă'le-mént. f. Refreshment, entertainment.
 REGALIA, rě-gă'lyà. f. Ensigns of royalty.
 REGALITY, rě-gă'l-it-y. f. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.
 TO REGARD, rě-gă'rd. v. a. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.
 REGARD, rě-gă'rd. f. Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.
 REGARDABLE, rě-gă'rd-ěbl. a. Observable; worthy of notice.
 REGARDER, rě-gă'rd-úr. f. One that regards.
 REGARDFUL, rě-gă'rd-fúl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.
 REGARDFULLY, rě-gă'rd-fúl-y. ad. Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.
 REGARDLESS, rě-gă'rd-lis. a. Heedless, negligent, inattentive.
 REGARDLESSLY, rě-gă'rd-lěf-ly. ad. Without heed.
 REGARDLESNESS, rě-gă'rd-lěf-nis. f. Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.
 REGENCY, rě-dzhén-sy. f. Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.
 TO REGENERATE, rě-dzhén'-ěr-ăte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.
 REGENERATE, rě-dzhén'-ěr-ét. a. Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.
 REGENERATION, rě-dzhén'-ěr-ă'-shùn. f. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.
 REGENERATENESS, rě-dzhén'-ěr-ét-nis. f. The state of being regenerate.
 REGENT, rě-dzhént. a. Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.
 REGENT, rě-dzhént. f. Governor,

REG

ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.
 REGENTSHIP, rě-dzhént-shíp. f. Power of governing; deputed authority.
 TO REGERMINATE, rě-dzhér'-mínăt. v. n. To spring again, to bud again.
 REGERMINATION, rě-dzhér'-mín-ă'-shùn. f. The act of sprouting again.
 REGIBLE, rědzh'-lěbl. a. Governable.
 REGICIDE, rědzh'-y-side. f. Murderer of his king; murder of his king.
 REGIMEN, rědzh'-y-mén. f. That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.
 REGIMENT, rědzh'-y-mént. f. Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.
 REGIMENTAL, rědzh'-y-mént-ěl. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.
 REGION, rě-dzhùn. f. Tract of land, country, tract of space; part of the body, within; place.
 REGISTER, rědzh'-lě-túr. f. An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.
 TO REGISTER, rědzh'-lě-túr. v. a. To record, to preserve by authentic accounts.
 REGISTRY, rědzh'-lě-trý. f. The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.
 REGNANT, rěg'-nănt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.
 TO REGORGE, rě-gă'rdzh. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.
 TO REGRAFT, rě-grăft. v. a. To graft again.
 TO REGRANT, rě-gră'nt. v. a. To grant back.
 TO REGRATE, rě-gră'te. v. a. To offend, to shock; not used: to engross, to forestall.
 REGRATER, rě-gră'te-úr. f. Fore-staller, engrosser.
 TO REGREET, rě-grě't. v. a. To salute, to greet a second time.
 REGREET, rě-grě't. f. Return or exchange of salutation.
 REGRESS, rě-grés. f. Passage back, power of passing back.
 REGRESSION, rě-grěsh'-ùn. f. The act of returning or going back.
 REGRET, rě-grét. f. Vexation at

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something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.
 TO REGRET, rě-grét. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.
 REGUERDON, rě-gwér'-dùn. f. Reward, recompence. Obsolete.
 REGULAR, rěg'-û-lér. a. Agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.
 REGULAR, rěg'-û-lér. f. In the Romish church, all persons are said to be Regulars, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
 REGULARITY, rěg'-û-lăr-it-y. f. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.
 REGULARLY, rěg'-û-lér-ly. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.
 TO REGULATE, rěg'-û-lăte. v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.
 REGULATION, rěg'-û-lă'-shùn. f. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.
 REGULATOR, rěg'-û-lă-túr. f. One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
 REGULUS, rěg'-gû-lûs. f. In chemistry. The most weighty and pure part of any metallick or mineral substance.
 TO REGURGITATE, rě-gûr'-dzhý-tăte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.
 REGURGITATION, rě-gûr'-dzhý-tă'-shùn. f. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.
 TO REHEAR, rě'-hěr. v. a. To hear again.
 REHEARSAL, rě-hěrs'-ěl. f. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.
 TO REHEARSE, rě-hěrs'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.
 TO REJECT, rě-dzhékt'. v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.
 REJECTION, rě-dzhékt'-shùn. f. The act of casting off or throwing aside.
 TO REIGN, rě'ne. v. n. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.
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REIGN, rē'ne. f. Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.
 To REIMBODY, rē'-īm-bōd'-y. v. n. To embody again.
 To REIMBURSE, rē'-īm-būrs". v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.
 REIMBURSEMENT, rē'-īm-būrs"-ment. f. Reparation or repayment.
 To REIMPREGNATE, rē'-īm-prēg"-nāte. v. a. To impregnate anew.
 REIMPRESSION, rē'-īm-prēsh"-ūn. f. A second or repeated impression.
 REIN, rē'ne. f. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; To give the Reins, to give license.
 To REIN, rē'ne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to controul.
 REINS, rē'nz. f. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.
 To REINSERT, rē'-in-sert". v. a. To insert a second time.
 To REINSPIRE, rē'-in-spī're. v. a. To inspire anew.
 To REINSTAL, rē'-in-flā"l. v. a. To seat again; to put again in possession.
 To REINSTATE, rē'-in-flā"te. v. a. To put again in possession.
 To REINTEGRATE, rē'-in"-tē-grāte. v. a. To renew with regard to any state or quality.
 To REINVEST, rē'-in-vēst". v. a. To invest anew.
 To REJOICE, rē-dzhoi's. v. n. To be glad, to joy, to exult.
 To REJOICE, rē-dzhoi's. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.
 REJOICER, rē-dzhoi'f-ūr. f. One that rejoices.
 To REJOIN, rē-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join again; to meet one again.
 To REJOIN, rē-dzhoi'n. v. n. To answer to an answer.
 REJOINER, rē-dzhoi'n-dūr. f. Reply to an answer; reply, answer.
 To REITERATE, rē'-it"-tēr-āte. v. a. To repeat again and again.
 REITERATION, rē'-it-tēr-ā"-shūn. f. Repetition.
 To REJUDGE, rē'jūdzh'. v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recal to a new trial.
 To REKINDLE, rē-kīn'dl. v. a. To set on fire again.
 To RELAPSE, rē-lāps'. v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
 RELAPSE, rē-lāps'. f. Fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

REL

To RELATE, rē-lā'te. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.
 To RELATE, rē-lā'te. v. n. To have reference, to have respect to.
 RELATER, rē-lā'te-ūr. f. Teller, narrator.
 RELATION, rē-lā'-shūn. f. Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.
 RELATIVE, rēl'-ā-tīv. a. Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.
 RELATIVE, rēl'-ā-tīv. f. Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.
 RELATIVELY, rēl'-ā-tīv-lý. ad. As it respects something else, not absolutely.
 RELATIVENESS, rēl'-ā-tīv-nis. f. The state of having relation.
 To RELAX, rē-lāks'. v. a. To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.
 To RELAX, rē-lāks'. v. n. To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.
 RELAXATION, rē-lāks-ā'-shūn. f. Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.
 RELAY, rē-lā'. f. Horses on the road to relieve others.
 To RELEASE, rē-lē's. v. a. To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.
 RELEASE, rē-lē's. f. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain, relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
 To RELEGATE, rēl'-ē-gāte. v. a. To banish, to exile.
 RELEGATION, rēl'-ē-gā'-shūn. f. Exile, judicial banishment.
 To RELENT, rē-lēnt'. v. n. To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.
 To RELENT, rē-lēnt'. v. a. To slacken, to remit; to soften, to mollify.
 RELENTLESS, rē-lēnt'-lis. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

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RELEVANT, rēl'-ē-vēnt. a. Relieving.
 RELEVATION, rēl'-ē-vā'-shūn. f. A railing or lifting up.
 RELIANCE, rē-lī'-ēns. f. Trust, dependance, confidence.
 RELICK, rēl'-ik. f. That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.
 RELICT, rēl'-ikt. f. A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.
 RELIEF, rē-lēf. f. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.
 RELIEVABLE, rē-lēv-ēbl. a. Capable of relief.
 To RELIEVE, rē-lēv. v. a. To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.
 RELIEVER, rē-lēv-ūr. f. One that relieves.
 RELIEVO, rē-lēv-ō. f. The prominence of a figure or picture.
 To RELIGHT, rē-lī'te. v. a. To light anew.
 RELIGION, rē-lidzh'-ūn. f. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.
 RELIGIONIST, rē-lidzh'-ō-nist. f. A bigot to any religious persuasion.
 RELIGIOUS, rē-lidzh'-ūs. a. Pious, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.
 RELIGIOUSLY, rē-lidzh'-ūs-lý. ad. Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.
 RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-lidzh'-ūs-nis. f. The quality or state of being religious.
 To RELINQUISH, rē-līnk'-wīsh. v. a.

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v. a. To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.
RELINQUISHMENT, rê-lînk'-wîsh-mént. f. The act of forsaking.
RELISH, rêl'-îsh. f. Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.
To RELISH, rêl'-îsh. v. a. To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.
To RELISH, rêl'-îsh. v. n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.
RELISHABLE, rêl'-îsh-èbl. a. Having a relish.
To RELIVE, rê'-lîv". v. n. To revive, to live anew.
To RELOVE, rê'-lûv". v. a. To love in return.
RELUCENT, rê-lû'-sént. a. Shining, transparent.
RELUCTANCE, rê-lûk'-téns. } f.
RELUCTANCY, rê-lûk'-tên-sý. } Unwillingness, repugnance.
RELUCTANT, rê-lûk'-tént. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.
RELUCTATION, rê-lûk'-tâ'-shùn. f. Repugnance, resistance.
To RELUME, rê'-lû"me. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.
To RELUMINE, rê'-lû"m-în. v. a. To light anew.
To RELY, rê'-ly'. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.
To REMAIN, rê-mâ'ne. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not comprised.
REMAIN, rê-mâ'ne. f. Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.
REMAINDER, rê-mâ'ne-dûr. f. What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.
To REMAKE, rê'-mâ"ke. v. a. To make anew.
To REMAND, rê-mâ'nd. v. a. To send back, to call back.
REMANENT, rê-mâ-nént. f. The part remaining.
REMARK, rê-mâ'rk. f. Observation, note, notice taken.
To REMARK, rê-mâ'rk. v. a. To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.
REMARKABLE, rê-mâ'rk-èbl. a. Observable, worthy of note.
REMARKABLENESS, rê-mâ'rk-èbl-nîs. f. Observableness, worthiness of observation.

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REMARKABLY, rê-mâ'rk-èb-ly. ad. Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.
REMARKER, rê-mâ'rk-ûr. f. Observer, one that remarks.
REMEDIAL, rê-mê'-dyèbl. a. Capable of remedy.
REMEDIAL, rê-mê'-dyèt. a. Medicinal, affording a remedy.
REMEDILESS, rê-mê'-dý-lls. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.
REMEDY, rê-mê'-dý. f. A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.
To REMEDY, rê-mê'-dý. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or remove mischief.
To REMEMBER, rê-mêm'-bûr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.
REMEMBERER, rê-mêm'-bêr-ûr. f. One who remembers.
REMEMBRANCE, rê-mêm'-bréns. f. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.
REMEMBRANCER, rê-mêm'-brên-fûr. f. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.
To REMIGRATE, rê'-mî-grâte. v. n. To remove back again.
REMIGRATION, rê'-mî-grâ"-shùn. f. Removal back again.
To REMIND, rê-mî'nd. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.
REMINISCENCE, rê-mý-nîs-séns. f. Recollection, recovery of ideas.
REMINISCENTIAL, rê-mý-nîs-sén'-shél. a. Relating to reminiscence.
REMISS, rê-mîs'. a. Slack, slothful; not intense.
REMISSIBLE, rê-mîs'-sibl. a. Admitting forgiveness.
REMISSION, rê-mîsh'-ûn. f. Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.
REMISSLY, rê-mîs'-ly. ad. Carelessly, negligently; slackly.
REMISSNESS, rê-mîs'-nîs. f. Carelessness, negligence.
To REMIT, rê-mît'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon

REM

a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.
To REMIT, rê-mît'. v. n. To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in physick, to grow by intervals less violent.
REMITMENT, rê-mît'-mént. f. The act of remitting to custody.
REMITTANCE, rê-mît'-téns. f. The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.
REMITTER, rê-mît'-tûr. f. In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seised of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.
REMNANT, rê-m'-nént. f. Residue, that which is left.
REMNANT, rê-m'-nént. a. Remaining, yet left.
REMOLTEN, rê-mô'ltn. part. Melted again.
REMONSTRANCE, rê-môns'-tréns. f. Show, discovery, Not used; strong representation.
To REMONSTRATE, rê-môns'-trâte. v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.
REMORA, rê-m'-ô-râ. f. A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.
REMORSE, rê-mâ'rs. f. Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.
REMORSEFUL, rê-mâ'rs-fûl. a. Tender, compassionate. Not used.
REMORSELESS, rê-mâ'rs-lls. a. Unpitying, cruel, savage.
REMOTE, rê-mô'te. a. Distant; removed far off; foreign.
REMOTELY, rê-mô'te-ly. ad. At a distance.
REMOTENESS, rê-mô'te-nîs. f. State of being remote.
REMOTION, rê-mô'-shùn. f. The act of removing, the state of being removed to distance.
REMOVABLE, rê-mô'v-èbl. a. Such as may be removed.
REMOVAL, rê-mô'v-él. f. The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismissal from a post; the state of being removed.
To REMOVE, rê-mô'v. v. a. To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a distance.
To REMOVE, rê-mô'v. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.
REMOVE, rê-mô'v. f. Change of place;

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place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rê-mô'vd. particip. a. Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rê-mô'v-éd-nîs. f. The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, rê-mô'v-ûr. f. One that removes.

TO REMOUNT, rê-mou'nt. v. n. To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rê-mû'-nêr-êbl. a. Rewardable.

TO REMUNERATE, rê-mû'-nêr-âte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rê-mû'-nêr-â'-shûn. f. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rê-mû'-nêr-â-tiv. a. Exercised in giving rewards.

TO REMURMUR, rê-mûr"-mûr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

TO REMURMUR, rê-mûr"-mûr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENARD, rê-nêrd. f. The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rê-nâs"-sênt. a. Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rê-nâs"-sibl. a. Possible to be produced again.

TO RENAVIGATE, rê-nâv"-vÿ-gâte. v. a. To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, rân-kou'n-tûr. f. Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

TO RENCOUNTER, rân-kou'n-tûr. v. n. To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

TO REND, rênd'. v. a. pret. and pass. **RENT**. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rênd'-ûr. f. One that rends, a tearer.

TO RENDER, rênd'-ûr. v. a. To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

RENDER, rênd'-ûr. f. Surrender. Not used.

RENDEZVOUS, rôn'-dê-vô. f. Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for assembly.

TO RENDEZVOUS, rôn'-dê-vô.

REN

v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, rênd'-îsh'-ûn. f. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rê-nê'-gâde. } f.

RENEGADO, rê-nê'-gâ'-dô. } One that apostatizes from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.

TO RENEGE, rê-nê'g. v. a. To disown.

TO RENEW, rê-nû'. v. a. To restore the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rê-nû'-êbl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rê-nû'-êl. f. The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, rê-nî'-tên-sÿ. f. That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

RENITENT, rê-nî'-tênt. a. Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RENNET, rê-nît. f. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

TO RENOVATE, rê-nô'-vâte. v. a. To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rê-nô'-vâ'-shûn. f. Renewal, the act of renewing.

TO RENOUNCE, rê-nou'nse. v. a. To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rê-nou'nse-mênt. f. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rê-now'n. f. Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

TO RENOWN, rê-now'n. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rê-now'nd. particip. a. Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rênt'. f. A break, a laceration.

TO RENT, rênt'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rênt'. f. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

TO RENT, rênt'. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rênt'-êbl. a. That may be rented.

RENTAL, rênt'-êl. f. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTCHARGE, rênt'-tshârje. f. A charge or incumbrance on an estate recoverable in the same manner as rent.

REP

RENT, rênt'. f. A break, a laceration.

RENTER, rênt'-ûr. f. He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rê-nûn'-shâ'-shûn. f. The act of renouncing.

TO REORDAIN, rê-ôr-dâ'-ne. v. a. To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION, rê-ôr-dÿ'-nâ'-shûn. f. Repetition of ordination.

TO REPACIFY, rê-pâs'-sÿ-fÿ. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rê-pâ'd. part. of **REPAY**.

TO REPAIR, rê-pâ're. v. a. To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

REPAIR, rê-pâ're. f. Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

TO REPAIR, rê-pâ're. v. n. To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, rê-pâ're. f. Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rê-pâ're-ûr. f. Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rêp'-pêr-êbl. a. Capable of being amended, retrieved.

REPARABLY, rêp'-pêr-êb-ly. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARATION, rêp-pâ-râ'-shûn. f. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompence for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rê-pâr'-râ-tiv. f. Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rêp-pâr-tê. f. Smart reply.

REPARTITION, rê-pâr-tîsh'-ûn. f. The act of dividing a gain into shares, the regulation of a case in such a manner that no one may be over-burdened.

TO REPASS, rê-pâs". v. a. To pass again, to pass back.

TO REPASS, rê-pâs". v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rê-pâst'. f. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

TO REPAST, rê-pâst'. v. a. To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rê-pâs'-tshûr. f. Entertainment.

TO REPAY, rê-pâ'. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rê-pâ'-mênt. f. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

TO REPEAL, rê-pê'l. v. a. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

3 I REPEAL,

R E P

REPEAL, rê-pê'l. f. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

REPEAT, rê-pê't. f. A repetition, the mark in musick for a repetition.

To REPEAT, rê-pê't. v. a. To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rê-pê't-id-lý. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rê-pê't-úr. f. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rê-pê'l. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, rê-pê'l. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; in physick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rê-pê'l-lént. f. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rê-pê'l-lúr. f. One that repels.

To REPENT, rê-pênt'. v. n. To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rê-pênt'. v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rê-pênt'-éns. f. Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rê-pênt'-ént. a. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEOPLE, rê-pê'pl. v. a. To stock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rê-pêr-kús'. v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rê-pêr-kús'h'-ún. f. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pêr-kús'-siv. a. Having the power of driving back, or causing rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rê-pêr-tísh'-ús. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rê-pêr-túr-ý. f. A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rê-pê-tísh'-ún. f. Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

R E P

To REPINE, rê-pí'ne. v. n. To fret, to vex himself, to be discontented.

REPINER, rê-pí'ne-úr. f. One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rê-plá'se. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rê-plá'te. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rê-plánt'. v. a. To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rê-plánt-tá'-shún. f. The act of planting again.

To REPLEAD, rê-plé'd. v. n. To plead to any thing a second time.

To REPLENISH, rê-plén'-nísh. v. a. To stock, to fill; to finish, to consummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rê-plén'-nísh. v. n. To be stocked.

REPLETE, rê-plét'. a. Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rê-plét'-shún. f. The state of being overfull.

REPLEVIABLE, rê-plév'-vý-ébl. a. What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rê-plév'-vín. } v. a.

To REPLEVY, rê-plév'-vý. } To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICATION, rê-plý-ká'-shún. f. Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.

To REPLY, rê-plý'. v. n. To answer, to make a return to an answer.

REPLY, rê-plý'. f. Answer, return to an answer.

REPLYER, rê-plí'-úr. f. He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, rê-pól'-lísh. v. a. To polish again.

To REPORT, rê-pó'rt. v. a. To noife by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rê-pó'rt. f. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

REPORTER, rê-pó'rt-úr. f. Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rê-pó'rt-ing-lý. ad. By common fame.

REPOSAL, rê-pó'-zél. f. The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, rê-pó'ze. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To REPOSE, rê-pó'ze. v. n. To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rê-pó'ze. f. Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

REPOSEDNESS, rê-pó'zd-nis. f. State of being at rest.

R E P

To REPOSITE, rê-póz'-zít. v. a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, rê-póz-zít'h'-ún. f. The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rê-póz'-ít-túr-ý. f. A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rê-púz-zés'. v. a. To possess again.

To REPREHEND, rêp-prê-hénd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, rêp-prê-hénd'-úr. f. Blamer, censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rêp-prê-hén'-sibl. a. Blameable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rêp-prê-hén'-sibl-nis. f. Blameableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, rêp-prê-hén'-sib-lý. ad. Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rêp-prê-hén'-shún. f. Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rêp-prê-hén'-siv. a. Given to reproof.

To REPRESENT, rêp-prê-zént'. v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

REPRESENTATION, rêp-prê-zént-tá'-shún. f. Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prê-zént'-à-tiv. a. Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prê-zént'-à-tiv. f. One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

REPRESENTER, rêp-prê-zént'-úr. f. One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rêp-prê-zént'-mént. f. Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, rê-prés'. v. a. To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, rê-prêsh'-ún. f. Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, rê-prés'-siv. a. Having power to repress, acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE, rê-prê'v. v. a. To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, rê-prê'v. f. Respite after sentence of death; respite.

To REPRIMAND, rêp-prý-mánd'. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

RE.

R E P

REPRIMAND, rēp'-prý-mánd. f. Reproof, reprehension.
 To REPRINT, rē'-prínt". v. a. To renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.
 REPRISAL, rē-pí'-zél. f. Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.
 REPRISE, rē-prí'ze. f. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.
 To REPROACH, rē-pró'tsh. v. a. To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.
 REPROACH, rē-pró'tsh. f. Censure, infamy, shame.
 REPROACHABLE, rē-pró'tsh-ébl. a. Worthy of reproach.
 REPROACHFUL, rē-pró'tsh-fúl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.
 REPROACHFULLY, rē-pró'tsh-fúl-ý. ad. Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.
 REPROBATE, rēp'-pró-báte. a. Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.
 REPROBATE, rēp'-pró-báte. f. A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.
 To REPROBATE, rēp'-pró-báte. v. a. To disallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.
 REPROBATENESS, rēp'-pró-báte-nís. f. The state of being reprobate.
 REPROBATION, rēp-pró-bá'-shún. f. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.
 To REPRODUCE, rē'-pró-dú'se. v. a. To produce again, to produce anew.
 REPRODUCTION, rē'-pró-dúk"-shún. f. The act of producing anew.
 REPROOF, rē-pró'f. f. Blame to the face, reprehension.
 REPROVABLE, rē-pró'v-ébl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehension.
 To REPROVE, rē-pró'v. v. a. To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.
 REPROVER, rē-pró'v-úr. f. A reprehender, one that reproves.
 To REPRUNE, rē'-pró'n. v. a. To prune a second time.
 REPTILE, rēp'-tíl. a. Creeping upon many feet.
 REPTILE, rēp'-tíl. f. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

R E Q

REPUBLICAN, rē-púb'-lí-kén. a. Placing the government in the people.
 REPUBLICAN, rē-púb'-lí-kén. f. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.
 REPUBLICK, rē-púb'-lík. f. Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.
 REPUDIABLE, rē-pú'-dzhebl. a. Fit to be rejected, or divorced.
 To REPUDIATE, rē-pú'-dzhet. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away.
 REPUDIATION, rē-pú'-dzhá'-shún. f. Divorce, rejection.
 REPUGNANCE, rē-púg'-néns. }
 REPUGNANCY, rē-púg'-nén- } f. Inconsistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passion.
 REPUGNANT, rē-púg'-nént. a. Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.
 REPUGNANTLY, rē-púg'-nént-ly. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.
 To REPULLULATE, rē-púl'-lá-láte. v. n. To bud again.
 REPULSE, rē-púls'e. f. The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.
 To REPULSE, rē-púls'e. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.
 REPULSION, rē-púl'-shún. f. The act or power of driving off from itself.
 REPULSIVE, rē-púl'-sív. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.
 To REPURCHASE, rē'-púr"-tshés. v. a. To buy again.
 REPUTABLE, rēp'-pú-tébl. a. Honourable, not infamous.
 REPUTABLY, rēp'-pú-téb-ly. ad. Without discredit.
 REPUTATION, rēp-ú-tá'-shún. f. Credit, honour, character of good.
 To REPUTE, rē-pú't. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.
 REPUTE, rē-pú't. f. Character, reputation; established opinion.
 REPUTELESS, rē-pú't-lís. a. Disreputable, disgraceful.
 REQUEST, rē-kwést'. f. Petition, entreaty; repute, credit.
 To REQUEST, rē-kwést'. v. a. To act, to solicit, to entreat.
 REQUESTER, rē-kwést'-úr. f. Petitioner, soliciter.
 To REQUICKEN, rē'-kwík'n. v. a. To reanimate.
 REQUIEM, rē'-kwý-ém. f. A hymn in which they implore for the dead. Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace.

R E S

REQUIRABLE, rē-kwí'r-ébl. a. Fit to be required.
 To REQUIRE, rē-kwí're. v. a. To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.
 REQUISITE, rēk'-wíz-ít. a. Necessary, needful, required by the nature of things.
 REQUISITE, rēk'-wíz-ít. f. Any thing necessary.
 REQUISITELY, rēk'-wíz-ít-ly. ad. Necessarily, in a requisite manner.
 REQUISITENESS, rēk'-wíz-ít-nís. f. Necessity, the state of being requisite.
 REQUITAL, rē-kwí't-él. f. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.
 To REQUITE, rē-kwí'te. v. a. To repay, to retaliate good or ill, to recompense.
 REREWARD, rē'r-wárd. f. The rear or last troop.
 To RESAIL, rē'-sá'le. v. a. To sail back.
 RESALE, rē-sá'le. f. Sale at second hand.
 To RESALUTE, rē'-sá-lú't. v. a. To salute or greet anew.
 To RESCIND, rē-sínd'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.
 RESCISSION, rē-sísh'-ún. f. The act of cutting off, abrogation.
 RESCISSORY, rēs'-síf-súr-ý. a. Having the power to cut off.
 To RESCRIBE, rē'-skrí'be. v. a. To write back; to write over again.
 RESCRIPT, rē'-skrípt. f. Edict of an emperor.
 To RESCUE, rēs'-kú. v. a. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.
 RESCUE, rēs'-kú. f. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.
 RESCUER, rēs'-kú-úr. f. One that rescues.
 RESEARCH, rē-sérsh'. f. Enquiry, search.
 To RESEARCH, rē-sérsh'. v. a. To examine, to enquire.
 To RESEAT, rē'-sé't. v. a. To seat again.
 To RESEIZE, rē'-sé'z. v. a. To seize again.
 RESEIZER, rē'-sé'z-úr. f. One that seizes again.
 RESEIZURE, rē'-sé'zh-úr. f. Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.
 RESEMBLANCE, rē-zém'-bléns. f. Likeness, similitude, representation.
 To RESEMBLE, rē-zém'bl. v. a. To compare, to represent as like some-

something else; to be like, to have likeness to.
To RESEND, rê-sënd". v. a. To send back, to send again.
To RESENT, rê-zënt'. v. a. To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.
RESENTER, rê-zënt'-ûr. f. One who feels injuries deeply.
RESENTFUL, rê-zënt'-fûl. a. Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
RESENTINGLY, rê-zënt'-îng-lý. ad. With deep sense, with strong perception, with anger.
RESENTMENT, rê-zënt'-mënt. f. Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.
RESERVATION, rêz-êr-vâ'-shûn. f. Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.
RESERVATORY, rê-zêr'-vâ-tûr-ý. f. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.
To RESERVE, rê-zêrv'. v. a. To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain; to lay up to a future time.
RESERVE, rê-zêrv'. f. Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.
RESERVED, rê-zêrvd'. a. Modest, not loosely free; fullen, not open, not frank.
RESERVEDLY, rê-zêrvd'-lý. ad. With reserve; coldly.
RESERVEDNESS, rê-zêrvd'-nîs. f. Closeness, want of openness.
RESERVER, rê-zêr'-vûr. f. One that reserves.
RESERVOIR, rêf-êr-vwâ'r. f. Place where any thing is kept in store.
To RESETTLE, rê-fet'l. v. a. To settle again.
RESETTLEMENT, rê-fet'l-mënt. f. The act of settling again; the state of settling again.
RESIANCE, rê-sî'-âns. f. Residence, abode, dwelling.
RESIANT, rê-sî'-ânt. a. Resident, present in a place.
To RESIDE, rê-sî'de. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.
RESIDENCE, rêf-ý-dêns. f. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
RESIDENT, rêf-ý-dênt. a. Dwelling or having abode in any place.
RESIDENT, rêf-ý-dênt. f. An agent, minister, or officer residing

in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.
RESIDENTIARY, rêf-ý-dên'-shêr-ý. f. One who is installed to the privileges and profits of a residence.
RESIDENTIARY, rêf-ý-dên'-shêr-ý. a. Holding residence.
RESIDUAL, rê-sîd'-û-êl. }
RESIDUARY, rê-sîd'-û-êr-ý. } a. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.
RESIDUE, rêf-sý-dû. f. The remaining part, that which is left.
To RESIGN, rê-zî'ne. v. a. To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.
RESIGNATION, rêf-sîg-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.
RESIGNER, rê-zî'n-ûr. f. One that resigns.
RESIGNMENT, rê-zî'n-mënt. f. Act of resigning.
RESILIENCE, rê-fýl'-yêns. }
RESILIENCY, rê-fýl'-yên-fý. } f. The act of starting or leaping back.
RESILIENT, rê-fýl'-yênt. a. Starting or springing back.
RESIN, rêz'-în. f. The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.
RESINOUS, rêz'-în-ûs. a. Containing resin, consisting of resin.
RESINOUSNESS, rêz'-în-ûf-nîs. f. The quality of being resinous.
RESIPISCENCE, rêf-ý-pîs'-sêns. f. Wisdom after the fact, repentance.
To RESIST, rê-zîst'. v. a. To oppose, to act against; not to admit impression.
RESISTANCE, rê-zîst'-êns. f. The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
RESISTIBILITY, rê-zîst'-ý-bîl'-it-ý. f. Quality of resisting.
RESISTIBLE, rê-zîst'-îbl. a. That may be resisted.
RESISTLESS, rê-zîst'-îls. a. Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.
RESOLVABLE, rê-zâ'l-vêbl. a. That may be analysed or separated; capable of solution or of being made less obscure.
RESOLUBLE, rê-fôl'-ûbl. a. That may be melted or dissolved.
To RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. v. a. To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in de-

termination; to melt, to dissolve; to analyse.
To RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.
RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. f. Resolution, fixed determination.
RESOLVEDLY, rê-zâ'lv-îd-lý. ad. With firmness and constancy.
RESOLVEDNESS, rê-zâ'lv-îd-nîs. f. Resolution, constancy, firmness.
RESOLVENT, rê-fâ'l-vênt. f. That which has the power of causing solution.
RESOLVER, rê-zâ'lv-ûr. f. One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.
RESOLUTE, rêz'-ô-lût. a. Determined, constant, firm.
RESOLUTELY, rêz'-ô-lût-lý. ad. Determinately, steadily.
RESOLUTENESS, rêz'-ô-lût-nîs. f. Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.
RESOLUTION, rêz'-ô-lû'-shûn. f. Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.
RESOLUTIVE, rê-fôl'-û-tîv. a. Having the power to dissolve.
RESONANCE, rêf-sô-nâns. f. Sound, resound.
RESONANT, rêf-sô-nânt. a. Resounding.
To RESORT, rê-zâ'rt. v. n. To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.
RESORT, rê-zâ'rt. f. Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.
To RESOUND, rê-zou'nd. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.
To RESOUND, rê-zou'nd. v. n. To be echoed back.
RESOURCE, rêf-sô'rs. f. Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.
To RESOW, rê-sô". v. a. To sow anew.
To RESPEAK, rê-spê'k. v. n. To answer.
To RESPECT, rêf-pêkt'. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a lower degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.
RESPECT, rêf-pêkt'. f. Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kind-

- kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.
- RESPECTER**, rê-spêkt'-ûr. f. One that has a partial regard.
- RESPECTFUL**, rê-spêkt'-fûl. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.
- RESPECTFULLY**, rê-spêkt'-fûl-ý. ad. With some degree of reverence.
- RESPECTIVE**, rê-spêkt'-tív. a. Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.
- RESPECTIVELY**, rê-spêkt'-tív-ly. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.
- RESPERSION**, rê-spér'-shûn. f. The act of sprinkling.
- RESPIRATION**, rê-spý-râ'-shûn. f. The act of breathing; relief from toil.
- To RESPIRE**, rê-spí-re. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.
- RESPITE**, rê-spít. f. Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.
- To RESPITE**, rê-spít. v. a. To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.
- RESPLENDENCE**, rê-splén'-dêns. f. Lustre, splendor.
- RESPLENDENCY**, rê-splén'-dên-ý. f. Lustre, splendor.
- RESPLENDENT**, rê-splén'-dênt. a. Bright, having a beautiful lustre.
- RESPLENDENTLY**, rê-splén'-dênt-ly. ad. With lustre, brightly, splendidly.
- To RESPOND**, rê-spônd'. v. n. To answer; to correspond, to suit. Little used.
- RESPONDENT**, rê-spônd'-ênt. f. An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.
- RESPONSE**, rê-spôns'. f. An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.
- RESPONSIBLE**, rê-spôns'-ibl. a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.
- RESPONSIBLENESS**, rê-spôns'-ibl-nîs. f. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
- RESPONSION**, rê-spôn'-shûn. f. The act of answering.
- RESPONSIVE**, rê-spôn'-ív. a. Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.
- RESPONSORY**, rê-spôn'-sûr-ý. a. Containing answer.
- REST**, rêst'. f. Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.
- REST**, rêst'. f. Others, those not included in any proposition.
- To REST**, rêst'. v. n. To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.
- To REST**, rêst'. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.
- RESTAGNANT**, rê-stâg'-nânt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.
- To RESTAGNATE**, rê-stâg'-nâte. v. n. To stand without flow.
- RESTAGNATION**, rê-stâg'-nâ'-shûn. f. The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION**, rês'-tôr-râ'-shûn. f. The act of recovering to the former state.
- To RESTEM**, rê-stêm'. v. a. To force back against the current.
- RESTFUL**, rêst'-fûl. a. Quiet, being at rest.
- RESTHARROW**, rêst-hâr'-rô. f. A plant.
- RESTIFF**, rês'-tíf. a. Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.
- RESTIFFNESS**, rês'-tíf-nîs. f. Obstinate reluctance.
- RESTINCTION**, rêst'-tînk'-shûn. f. The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION**, rêst'-tý-tshô'-shûn. f. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.
- RESTLESS**, rêst'-lîs. a. Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; unconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.
- RESTLESSLY**, rêst'-lîs-ly. ad. Without rest, unquietly.
- RESTLESSNESS**, rêst'-lîs-nîs. f. Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.
- RESTORABLE**, rês'-tôr-ébl. a. What may be restored.
- RESTORATION**, rês'-tôr-râ'-shûn. f. The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.
- RESTORATIVE**, rês'-tôr-râ-tív. a. That which has the power to recruit life.
- RESTORATIVE**, rês'-tôr-râ-tív. f. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.
- To RESTORE**, rês'-tôr-re. v. a. To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.
- RESTORER**, rês'-tôr-ûr. f. One that restores.
- To RESTRAIN**, rês'-trâ-ne. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.
- RESTRAINABLE**, rês'-trâ'n-ébl. a. Capable to be restrained.
- RESTRAINEDLY**, rês'-trâ'n-éd-ly. ad. With restraint, without latitude.
- RESTRAINER**, rês'-trâ'n-ûr. f. One that restrains, one that withholds.
- RESTRAINT**, rês'-trâ'nt. f. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.
- To RESTRICT**, rês'-tríkt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.
- RESTRICTION**, rês'-trík'-shûn. f. Confinement, limitation.
- RESTRICTIVE**, rês'-trík'-tív. a. Expressing limitation; stryptick, astringent.
- RESTRICTIVELY**, rês'-trík'-tív-ly. ad. With limitation.
- To RESTRINGE**, rê-stríndzh'. v. a. To limit, to confine.
- RESTRINGENT**, rê-stríndzh'-ênt. f. That which hath the power of restraining.
- RESTY**, rês'-tý. a. Obstinate in standing still.
- To RESUBLIME**, rê-súb-lí-me. v. a. To sublime another time.
- To RESULT**, rê-zúlt'. v. n. To fly back; to rise as a consequence, to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.
- RESULT**, rê-zúlt'. f. Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.
- RESUMABLE**, rê-zhóm-ébl. a. What may be taken back.
- To RESUME**, rê-zhóm. v. a. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was

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was broken off, as to Resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rě-zump'-shún. f. The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rě-zump'-tív. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rě-shò-pi-ná'-shún. f. The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rě-súr-vě'. v. a. To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, rě-zúr-rék'-shún. f. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rě-sús"-sý-táte. v. a. To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rě-sús-sý-tá'-shún. f. The act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, rě-tá'le. v. a. To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

RETAIL, rě-tá'le. f. Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, rě-tá'l-úr. f. One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, rě-tá'n. v. a. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rě-tá'n-úr. f. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rě-tá'ke. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, rě-tál'-yáte. v. a. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rě-tál-yá'-shún. f. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rě-tá'rd. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rě-tá'rd. v. n. To stay back.

RETARDATION, rě-tár-dá'-shún. f. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rě-tá'rd-úr. f. Hinderer, obstructer.

To RETCH, rěth'. v. n. To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS, rěth'-lís. a. Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, rě-ték'-shún. f. The act of discovering to the view.

RETENTION, rě-tén'-shún. f. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rě-tén'-tív. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rě-tén'-tív-

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nís. f. Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rět'-tý-sěns. f. Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, rět'-ikl. f. A small net.

RETICULAR, rě-tík'-ú-lár. a. Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rě-tík'-ú-lâ-tíd. a. Made of network.

RETIFORM, rě-tý-fârm. a. Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rě-tín'-nú. f. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

To RETIRE, rě-tí're. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rě-tí're. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rě-tí're. f. Retreat; retirement. Not in use.

RETIRED, rě-tí'rd. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rě-tí'rd-nís. f. Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, rě-tí're-měnt. f. Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rě-tó'ld. part. pass. of RETELL. Related or told again.

To RETORT, rě-tórt'. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rě-tórt'. f. A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rě-tórt'-úr. f. One that retorts.

RETORTION, rě-tórt'-shún. f. The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rě-tós'. v. a. To toss back.

To RETOUCH, rě-tútsh". v. a. To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rě-trá'se. v. a. To trace back.

To RETRACT, rě-trákt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rě-trák-tá'-shún. f. Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rě-trák'-shún. f. Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rě-trě't. f. Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

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To RETREAT, rě-trě't. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rě-trě't-íd. part. adj. Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rě-trěntsh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rě-trěntsh'. v. n. To live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rě-trěntsh'-měnt. f. The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rě-trý-bút. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTION, rě-trý-bú'-shún. f. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rě-tríb'-ú-tív. } a. Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIBUTORY, rě-tríb'-ú- } a. That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rě-trě'v. v. a. To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

To RETROCEDE, rě-trò-sě'd. v. n. To go backwards.

RETROCESSION, rě-trò-sěsh"-ún. f. The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rě-trò-grá-dá'-shún. f. The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rě-trò-gráde. a. Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rě-trò-grěsh"-ún. f. The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rě-trò-spěkt. f. Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rě-trò-spěk"-shún. f. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rě-trò-spěk"-tív. a. Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rě-túnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n'. v. n. To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rě-túr'n'. f. Act of coming

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ing back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rě-tŭrn'-ěbl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

TURNER, rě-tŭrn'-ŭr. f. One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rěv. f. The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

To REVEAL, rě-vě'l. v. a. To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rě-vě'l-ŭr. f. Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, rěv'-il. v. n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rěv'-il. f. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, rě-vě'l. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rěv'-il-rout. f. A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rěv-ě-lă'-shŭn. f. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rěv'-il-ŭr. f. One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, rěv'-ěl-rŷ. f. Loose jollity, festive mirth.

To REVENGE, rě-věndzh'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rě-věndzh'. f. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rě-věndzh'-fŭl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rě-věndzh'-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rě-věndzh'-ŭr. f. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rě-věndzh'-mėnt. f. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rě-věndzh'-ing-lŷ. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rěv'-ěn-ŭ or rě-věn'-ŭ. f. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

To REVERB, rě-věrb'. v. a. To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rě-věrb'-bėr-ant. a. Resounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rě-věrb'-bėr-ate. v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame

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is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rě-věrb'-bėr-ate. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, rě-věrb'-bėr-ă'-shŭn. f. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rě-věrb'-bėr-ă-tŭr-ŷ. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rě-vě'r. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rěv'-ěr-ěns. f. Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rěv'-ěr-ěns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rěv'-ěr-ěn-sŭr. f. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rěv'-ěr-ěnd. a. Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rěv'-ěr-ěnt. a. Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rěv-ěr-ěn'-shėl. a. Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rěv-ěr-ěn'-shėl-ŷ. ad. With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rěv'-ěr-ěnt-lŷ. ad. Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rě-vě'r-ŭr. f. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rě-věrs'-ěl. f. Change of sentence.

To REVERSE, rě-věrs'e. v. a. To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, rě-věrs'e. f. Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, rě-věrs'-ibl. a. Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, rě-věrs'h'-ŭn. f. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, rě-věrb'-shŏ-něr-ŷ. a. To be enjoyed in succession.

To REVERT, rě-věrt'. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rě-věrt'. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rě-věrt'. f. Return, recurrence.

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REVERTIBLE, rě-věrt'-ibl. a. Returnable.

REVERY, rěv'-ěr-ŷ. f. Loose musing, irregular thought.

To REVEST, rě-věst'. v. a. To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, rě-věs'-tshěr-ŷ. f. Place where dresses are repositied.

To REVICTUAL, rě-vit'l. v. a. To stock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, rě-vŭ'. v. a. To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

REVIEW, rě-vŭ'. f. Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

To REVILE, rě-vŭ'le. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rě-vŭ'le. f. Reproach, contumely, exprobaton. Not used.

REVILER, rě-vŭ'le-ŭr. f. One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rě-vŭ'le-ing-lŷ. ad. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rě-vŷ'z-ěl. f. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rě-vŷ'ze. v. a. To review, to overlook.

REVISE, rě-vŷ'ze. f. Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, rě vŷ'z-ŭr. f. Examiner; superintendant.

REVISION, rě-vŷ'h'-ŭn. f. Review.

To REVISIT, rě-vŷ'z'-it. v. a. To visit again.

REVIVAL, rě-vŷ'v-ěl. f. Recall from a state of languour, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, rě-vŷ've. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languour or obscurity.

To REVIVE, rě-vŷ've. v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

REVIVER, rě vŷ'v-ŭr. f. That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rě-vŷ'v'-ŷ-fŷ-kate. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rě-vŷ'v'-ŷ-fŷ-kă'-shŭn. f. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rě-vŷ'vŷ'-sěn-sŷ. f. Renewal of life.

REUNION, rě-ŭ'-nyŭn. f. Return

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to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.
To REUNITE, *rě-ũ-nĩ''te*. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.
To REUNITE, *rě-ũ-nĩ''te*. v. n. To cohere again.
REVOCABLE, *rěv'-õ-kěbl*. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed.
REVOCABLENESS, *rěv'-õ-kěbl-nĩs*. f. The quality of being revocable.
To REVOCATE, *rěv'-õ-kâte*. v. a. To recall, to call back.
REVOCATION, *rěv'-õ-kâte-shũn*. f. Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.
To REVOKE, *rě-võ'ke*. v. a. To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.
REVOKEMENT, *rě-võ'ke-měnt*. f. Repeal, recall.
To REVOLT, *rě-võlt'*. v. n. To fall off from one to another.
REVOLT, *rě-võlt'*. f. Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.
REVOLTED, *rě-võlt'-ld*. part. adj. Having swerved from duty.
REVOLTER, *rě-võlt'-ũr*. f. One who changes sides, a deserter.
To REVOLVE, *rě-vã'lv*. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.
To REVOLVE, *rě-vã'lv*. v. a. To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.
REVOLUTION, *rěv-võ-lũ'-shũn*. f. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.
To REVOMIT, *rě-võm''mĩt*. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.
REVULSION, *rě-vũlsh'-ũn*. f. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.
To REWARD, *rě-wã'rd*. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.
REWARD, *rě-wã'rd*. f. Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.
REWARDABLE, *rě-wã'rd-ěbl*. a. Worthy of reward.
REWARDER, *rě-wã'rd-ũr*. f. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

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To REWORD, *rě-wũrd''*. v. a. To repeat in the same words.
RHABBARBARATE, *rã-bã'r-bã-râte*. a. Impregnated or tintured with rhubarb.
RHABDOMANCY, *rãb'-dõ-mãn-sỹ*. f. Divination by a wand.
RHAPSODICAL, *rãp'-sõd'-ỹ-kěl*. a. Composed after the manner of a rhapsody.
RHAPSODIST, *rãp'-sõ-dĩst*. f. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.
RHAPSODY, *rãp'-sõ-dỹ*. f. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.
RHETORICK, *rět'-tõ-rĩk*. f. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.
RHETORICAL, *rět'-tõr'-ỹ-kěl*. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.
RHETORICALLY, *rět'-tõr'-ỹ-kěl-ỹ*. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.
To RHETORICATE, *rět'-tõr'-ỹ-kâte*. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the passions.
RHETORICIAN, *rět'-tõ-rĩh'-en*. f. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.
RHETORICIAN, *rět'-tõ-rĩh'-en*. a. Belonging to an orator, suiting a master of rhetorick.
RHEUM, *rõ'm*. f. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.
RHEUMATICK, *rõ-mãt'-ĩk*. a. Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.
RHEUMATISM, *rõ'-mã-tĩzm*. f. A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
RHEUMY, *rõ'-mỹ*. a. Full of sharp moisture.
RHINOCEROS, *rĩ-nõs'-sě-rõs*. f. A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.
RHOMB, *rõmb'*. f. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.
RHOMBICK, *rõm'-bĩk*. a. Shaped like a rhomb.
RHOMBOID, *rõm'-boid*. f. A figure approaching to a rhomb.
RHOMBOIDAL, *rõm-boĩd-ěl*. a. Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
RHUBARB, *rõ'-bũrb*. f. A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
RHYME, *rĩ'me*. f. An harmonical

RID

succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.
To RHYME, *rĩ'me*. v. n. To agree in sound; to make verses.
RHYMER, *rĩ'm-ũr*. } f. One who
RHYMSTER, *rĩ'mf-tũr*. } makes rhymes, a versifier.
RHYTHM, *rĩth'm*. f. In musick. The proportion of the movements to each other; rhyme.
RHYTHMICAL, *rĩth'-mỹ-kěl*. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.
RIB, *rĩb'*. f. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.
RIBALD, *rĩb'-beld*. f. A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
RIBALDRY, *rĩb'-beld-rỹ*. f. Mean, lewd, brutal language.
RIBAND, *rĩb'-blĩn*. f. A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
RIBBED, *rĩb'd*. a. Furnished with ribs; inclosed as the body by ribs.
RIBBON, *rĩb'-blĩn*. f. See **RIBAND**.
To RIBROAST, *rĩb'-rõst*. v. n. To beat soundly. A cant word.
RIBWORT, *rĩb'-wũrt*. f. A plant.
RICE, *rĩ'se*. f. One of the esculent grains.
RICH, *rĩth'*. a. Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.
RICHES, *rĩth'-ĩz*. f. Wealth, money or possession; splendid sumptuous appearance.
RICHLY, *rĩth'-lỹ*. ad. Wealthily, splendidly; plentifully; abundantly.
RICHNESS, *rĩth'-nĩs*. f. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.
RICK, *rĩk'*. f. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.
RICKETS, *rĩk'-kĩts*. f. The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.
RICKETY, *rĩk'-ĩt-ỹ*. a. Diseased with the rickets.
RID, *rĩd'*. pret. of **RIDE**.
To RID, *rĩd'*. v. a. To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.
RIDDANCE, *rĩd'-děns*. f. Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.
RIDDEN,

RIE

RIDDEN, rīd'n. the participle of RIDE.
 RIDDLE, rīd'l. f. An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.
 To RIDDLE, rīd'l. v. a. To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.
 To RIDDLE, rīd'l. v. n. To speak ambiguously or obscurely.
 RIDDLINGLY, rīd'l' līng-lý. ad. In the manner of a riddle.
 To RIDE, rī'de. v. n. To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.
 To RIDE, rī'de. v. a. To manage insolently at will.
 RIDER, rīd'úr. f. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.
 RIDGE, rīdzh'. f. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.
 To RIDGE, rīdzh'. v. a. To form a ridge.
 RIDGIL, rīdzh'-il. } f. A ram
 RIDGLING, rīdzh'-līng. } half castrated.
 RIDGY, rīdzh'-ý. a. Rising in a ridge.
 RIDICULE, rīd'-ý-kúl. f. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.
 To RIDICULE, rīd'-ý-kúl. v. a. To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.
 RIDICULOUS, rīd-dík'-kúl-lús. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.
 RIDICULOUSLY, rīd-dík'-kúl-lús-lý. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.
 RIDICULOUSNESS, rīd-dík'-kúl-lús-nís. f. The quality of being ridiculous.
 RIDING, rī'-dīng. particip. a. Employed to travel on any occasion.
 RIDING, rī'-dīng. f. A district visited by an officer.
 RIDINGCOAT, rī'-dīng-kót. f. A coat made to keep out weather.
 RIDINGHOOD, rī'-dīng-húd. f. A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.
 RIE, rī'. f. An esculent grain.

RIG

RIFE, rī'fe. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.
 RIFELY, rī'fe-lý. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.
 RIFENESS, rī'fe-nís. f. Prevalence, abundance.
 To RIFLE, rīfl'. v. a. To rob, to pilage, to plunder.
 RIFLER, rīf-lúr. f. Robber, plunderer, pillager.
 RIFT, rīft'. f. A cleft, a breach, an opening.
 To RIFT, rīft'. v. a. To cleave, to split.
 To RIFT, rīft'. v. n. To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.
 To RIG, rīg'. v. a. To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.
 RIGADOON, rīg-à-dō'n. f. A dance.
 RIGATION, rī-gá-shún. f. The act of watering.
 RIGGER, rīg-gúr. f. One that rigs or dresses.
 RIGGING, rīg-gīng. f. The sails or tackling of a ship.
 RIGGISH, rīg-glīh. a. Wanton, whorish.
 To RIGGLE, rīg'l. v. a. To move backward and forward.
 RIGHT, rī'te. a. Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; strait, not crooked.
 RIGHT, rī'te. interj. An expression of approbation.
 RIGHT, rī'te. ad. Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very, not used except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.
 RIGHT, rī'te. f. Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; To Rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.
 To RIGHT, rī'te. v. a. To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.
 RIGHTEOUS, rī-tshús. a. Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.
 RIGHTEOUSLY, rī-tshús-lý. ad. Honestly, virtuously.
 RIGHTEOUSNESS, rī-tshús-nís. f. Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.
 RIGHTFUL, rī't-fúl. a. Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.
 RIGHTFULLY, rī't-fúl-lý. ad. According to right, according to justice.

RIN

RIGHT-HAND, rīt-hánd. f. Not the left.
 RIGHTFULNESS, rīt-fúl-nís. f. Moral rectitude.
 RIGHTLY, rīt-lý. ad. According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straitly, directly.
 RIGHTNESS, rīt-nís. f. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straitness.
 RIGID, rīdzh'-id. a. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.
 RIGIDITY, rī-dzhid'-it-ý. f. Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.
 RIGIDLY, rīdzh'-id-lý. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.
 RIGIDNESS, rīdzh'-id-nís. f. Severity, inflexibility.
 RIGOL, rī-gól. f. A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.
 RIGOUR, rīg-gúr. f. Cold, stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness; hardness.
 RIGOROUS, rīg-gúr-ús. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.
 RIGOROUSLY, rīg-gúr-ús-lý. ad. Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.
 RILL, rīl'. f. A small brook, a little streamlet.
 To RILL, rīl'. v. n. To run in small streams.
 RILLET, rīl'-lit. f. A small stream.
 RIM, rīm'. f. A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.
 RIME, rī'me. f. Hoar frost, Not used; a hole, a chink.
 To RIMPLE, rīmp'l. v. a. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.
 RIND, rīnd. f. Bark, husk.
 RING, rīng'. f. A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.
 To RING, rīng'. v. a. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
 To RING, rīng'. v. n. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell;

RIP

bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rîng'-bône. f. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, rîng'-dûv. f. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rîng'-ûr. f. He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rîng'-lêd-ûr. f. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, rîng'-lît. f. A small ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, rîng'-strêkt. a. Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, rîng'-tâle. f. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rîng'-wûrm. f. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rîns'e. v. a. To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINSER, rîns'-ûr. f. One that washes or rinses, a washer.

RIOT, rî'-ût. f. Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run Riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

To RIOT, rî'-ût. v. n. To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rî'-ût-ûr. f. One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rî'-ût-ûs. a. Luxurious, wanton, licentious, festive; seditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rî'-ût-tûf-lý. ad. Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditionously, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rî'-ût-tûf-nîs. f. The state of being riotous.

To RIP, rîp'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, rîpe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rîpe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, rîpe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

RIPELY, rîpe-lý. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rîp'n. v. n. To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rîp'n. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIV

RIPENESS, rîpe-nîs. f. The state of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rîp'-pûr. f. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rîp'l. v. n. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

To RISE, rîze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action; to increase in price; to elevate the stile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rîse. f. The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

RISER, rî'-zûr. f. One that rises.

RISIBILITY, rî-sý-bîl'-lît-ý. f. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rîs'-ibl. a. Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rîsk'. f. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rîsk'. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rîsk'-ûr. f. He who risks.

RITE, rîte. f. Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rît'-tshû-êl. a. Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rît'-tshû-êl. f. A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rît'-tshû-êl-îst. f. One skilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rî'-vêl. f. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rî'-vêl. a. Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rî'-vêl. v. a. To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rî'-vêl. v. n. To be competitors.

RIVALITY, rî-vâl'-lît-ý. } f. Com-

RIVALRY, rî'-vâl-rý. } petition, emulation.

ROB

RIVALSHIP, rî'-vâl-shîp. f. The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rîve. v. a. part. RIVEN. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

To RIVEL, rîv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rîv'n. part of RIVE.

RIVER, rîv'-ûr. f. A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rîv'-ûr-drâg'-ûn. f. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rîv'-ûr-gôd. f. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rîv'-ûr-hôrs. f. Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rîv'-lît. f. A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rîv'-lît. v. a. To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, rîv'-û-lît. f. A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rîks'-dôl-lûr. f. A German coin, worth four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH, rô'tsh. f. A fish.

ROAD, rô'de. f. Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion, Not used; journey.

To ROAM, rô'me. v. n. To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rô'me. v. a. To range, to wander.

ROAMER, rô'm-ûr. f. A rover, a Rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rô'ne. a. Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To ROAR, rô're. v. n. To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, rô're. f. The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rô'-rý. a. Dewy.

To ROAST, rô'st. v. a. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the Roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

ROB, rôb'. f. Insipidated juices.

To ROB, rôb'. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rôb'-bûr. f. A thief, one that robs by force or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, rôb'-bûr-ý. f. Theft perpetrated.

ROG

perpetrated by force or with privacy.
ROBE, rô'be. f. A gown of state, a dress of dignity.
To ROBE, rô'be. v. a. To dress pompously, to invest.
ROBIN, rôb'-bîn. } f.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb'-bîn-réd'-brést. }
 A bird so named from his red breast.
ROBUST, rô-búst'. } a.
ROBUSTIOUS, rô-búst'-yús. }
 Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.
ROBUSTNESS, rô-búst'-nîs. f.
 Strength, vigour.
ROCAMBOLE, rôk'-ém-bôle. f. A sort of wild garlick.
ROCHE-ALUM, rô'tsh-âl-lúm. f. A purer kind of alum.
ROCK, rôk'. f. A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, A scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.
To ROCK, rôk'. v. a. To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.
To ROCK, rôk'. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.
ROCK-DOE, rôk'-dô. f. A species of deer.
ROCK-RUBY, rôk'-rô-by. f. The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.
ROCK-SALT, rôk'-sâlt. f. Mineral salt.
ROCKER, rôk'-kûr. f. One who rocks the cradle.
ROCKET, rôk'-kît. f. An artificial firework.
ROCKLESS, rôk'-lîs. a. Being without rocks.
ROCKROSE, rôk'-rôze. f. A plant.
ROCKWORK, rôk'-wûrk. f. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
ROCKY, rôk'-kỳ. a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.
ROD, rôd'. f. A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs.
RODE, rô'de or rôd'. pret. of RIDE.
RODOMONTADE, rôd-ô-mûn-tâ'de. f. An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.
ROE, rô'. f. A species of deer; the female of the hart.
ROE, rô'. f. The eggs of fish.
ROGATION, rô-gâ'-shûn. f. Litany, supplication.

ROL

ROGATION-WEEK, rô-gâ'-shûn-wék. f. The week immediately preceding Whit Sunday.
ROGUE, rô'g. f. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.
To ROGUE, rô'g. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.
ROGUERY, rô'g-êr-ý. f. Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
ROGUESHIP, rô'g-shîp. f. The qualities or personage of a rogue.
ROGUISH, rô'g-îsh. a. Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.
ROGUISHLY, rô'g-îsh-ly. ad. Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.
ROGUISHNESS, rô'g-îsh-nîs. f. The qualities of a rogue.
ROGUY, rô'g-ý. a. Knavish, wanton.
To ROIST, roi'ft. } v. n. To
To ROISTER, roi'f-tûr. } behave
 turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.
ROISTER, roi'f-tûr. f. A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
To ROLL, rô'le. v. a. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.
To ROLL, rô'le. v. n. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.
ROLL, rô'le. f. The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.
ROLLER, rô'l-lûr. f. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.
ROLLINGPIN, rô'l-lîng-pîn. f. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROO

ROLLYPOOLY, rô'l-ý-pô'l-ý. f. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.
ROMAGE, rô'm'-mîdzh. f. A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.
ROMANCE, rô-mâns'e. f. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.
To ROMANCE, rô-mâns'e. v. n. To lie, to forge.
ROMANCER, rô-mâns'-ûr. f. A liar, a forger of tales.
To ROMANIZE, rô'-mân-îze. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.
ROMANTICK, rô-mân'-tîk. a. Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.
ROMISH, rô'm-îsh. a. Popish.
ROMP, rômp'. f. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough rude play.
To ROMP, rômp'. v. a. To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.
RONDEAU, rôn'-dô. f. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.
RONION, rôn'-nyûn. f. A fat bulky woman.
RONT, rônt'. f. An animal stunted in the growth.
ROOD, rô'd. f. The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.
ROOF, rô'f. f. The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.
To ROOF, rô'f. v. a. To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.
ROOFY, rô'f-ý. a. Having roofs.
ROOK, rô'k. f. A bird resembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.
To ROOK, rô'k. v. n. To rob, to cheat.
ROOKERY, rô'k-ûr-ý. f. A nursery of rooks.
ROOKY, rô'k-ý. a. Inhabited by rooks.
ROOM, rô'm. f. Space, extent of place; space of place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, rō'm-idzh. f. Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rō'm-ý-nis. f. Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rō'm-ý. a. Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rō'ft. f. That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

To ROOST, rō'ft. v. n. To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, rō't. f. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.

To ROOT, rō't. v. n. To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, rō't. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate, to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.

ROOTED, rō't-id. a. Fixed, deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, rō't-id-lý. ad. Deeply, strongly.

ROOTY, rō't-ý. a. Full of roots.

ROPE, rō'pe. f. A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a Rope of onions.

To ROPE, rō'pe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

ROPEDANCER, rō'pe-dāns-úr. f. An artist who dances on a rope.

ROPINESS, rō'-py-nis. f. Viscosity, glutinousness.

ROPEMAKER, rō'pe-māke-úr. f. One who makes ropes to sell.

ROPERY, rō'pe-úr-ý. f. Rogue's tricks. Not used.

ROPETRICK, rō'pe-trík. f. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deserve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPEWALK, rō'pe-wāk. f. The place or walk where ropes are made.

ROPY, rō'-py. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rōk'-klō. f. A cloak for men.

RORIFEROUS, rō-rif'-fēr-ús. a. Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, rō-rif'-flū-ént. a. Flowing with dew.

ROSARY, rō'-zér-ý. f. A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.

ROSCID, rōs'-sid. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.

ROSE, rō'ze. f. A flower; To speak under the Rose, to speak any thing

with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

ROSE, rō'ze. pret. of RISE.

ROSEATE, rō'-zyét. a. Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

ROSEBUD, rō'ze-búd. f. The bud of the rose, the flower of the rose just appearing.

ROSED, rō'zd. a. Crimsoned, flushed.

ROSEMARY, rō'ze-mér-ý. f. A plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, rō'ze-nōbl. f. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

ROSE-WATER, rō'ze-wā'-túr. f. Water distilled from roses.

ROSET, rō'-zét. f. A red colour for painters.

ROSIN, rōz'-zín. f. Insipated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any insipated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

To ROSIN, rōz'-zín. v. a. To rub with rosin.

ROSINY, rōz'-zín-ý. a. Resembling rosin.

ROSSEL, rōs'-síl. f. Light land.

ROSTRATED, rōs'-trā-tíd. a. Adorned with beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, rōs'-trúm. f. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rō'-zy. a. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rōt'. v. n. To putrify, to lose the cohesion of its parts.

To ROT, rōt'. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rōt'. f. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rō'-tér-ý. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rō'-tā-tíd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rō'-tā-shún. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel; a revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rō'-tā-túr. f. That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rō'te. f. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

To ROTE, rō'te. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rōt'-gút. f. Bad beer.

ROTTEN, rōt'n. a. Putrid, carious; not trusty; not sound.

ROTTENNESS, rōt'n-nis. f. State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rō-túnd'. a. Round, circular, spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIUS, rō-túnd'-ý-fó'-lyús. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rō-túnd'-ít-ý. f. Roundness, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rō-túnd'-ó. f. A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, rō've. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To ROVE, rō've. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rōv'-úr. f. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rō'zh. f. Red paint.

ROUGH, rúf'. a. Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

To ROUGHCAST, rúf'-kást. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaister with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rúf'-kást. f. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaister.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rúf'-dráft. f. A draught in its rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, rúf'-drá. v. a. To trace coarsely.

To ROUGHEN, rúf'n. v. a. To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW, rúf'-hú. v. a. To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rúf'-hú'n. particip. a. Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, rúf'-lý. ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austere to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rúf'-nis. f. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austereness to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in

ROU

in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

ROUGHT, rā't. old pret. of REACH. Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, rūf'-wŭrk. v. a. To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rou'n-sŷ-vél. f. See PEA.

ROUND, rou'nd. a. Cylindrical; circular; spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, rou'nd. f. A circle, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND, rou'nd. ad. Every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rou'nd. prep. On every side of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. a. To surround, to encircle; to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into smoothness.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. n. To grow round in form; to whisper; to go rounds.

ROUNABOUT, rou'nd-ā-bout. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, rou'n-dél. } f. A

ROUNDELAY, rou'n-dē-lā. } kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rou'nd-ŭr. f. Circumference, inclosure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, rou'nd-héd. f. A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rou'nd-hous. f. The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUNDISH, rou'nd-ŭsh. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, rou'nd-lŷ. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rou'nd-nŭs. f. Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form;

RUB

smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. a. To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. n. To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rou'z. f. A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rou'z-ŭr. f. One who rouses.

ROUT, rou't. f. A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous croud; confusion of any army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rou't. v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rō't. f. Road, way.

ROW, rō'. f. A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rō'. v. n. To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rō'. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, row'-ŭl. f. The point of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL, row'-ŭl. v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rō'-ŭr. f. One that manages an oar.

ROWGALLEY, rō'-gāl-lŷ. f. A small vessel managed with oars as well as sails.

ROYAL, roy'-yél. a. Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

ROYALIST, roy'-yél-ŭst. f. Adherent to a king.

To ROYALISE, roy'-yél-ŷe. v. a. To make royal.

ROYALLY, roy'-yél-ŷ. ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, roy'-yél-tŷ. f. Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, roy'-nŭsh. a. Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

To RUB, rūb'. v. a. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To Rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

To RUB, rūb'. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUD

RUB, rūb'. f. Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

RUB-STONE, rūb'-stōne. f. A stone to scour or sharpen.

RUBBER, rūb'-bŭr. f. One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rūb'-bŭzh. } f. Ruins of

RUBBISH, rūb'-bŭsh. } building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE, rūb'l. f. Rubbish, rubble-stones.

RUBBLE-STONE, rūb'l-stōne. f. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBICUND, rō'-bŷ-kŭnd. a. Inclined to redness.

RUBICUNDITY, rō'-bŷ-kŭn"-dŷ-tŷ. f. A disposition to redness.

RUBIED, rō'-bŷd. a. Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rō'-bŷf'-fŭk. a. Making red.

RUBIFORM, rō'-bŷ-fārm. a. Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rō'-bŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make red.

RUBIOUS, rō'-bŷŭs. a. Ruddy, red. Not used.

RUBRICATED, rō'-bŷ-kā-tŷd. a. Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, rō'-brŭk. f. Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RUBY, rō'-bŷ. f. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rō'-bŷ. a. Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, rūk-tā'-shŭn. f. A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

RUDDER, rūd'-dŭr. f. The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, rūd'-dŷ-nŭs. f. The quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, rūd'l. f. Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rūd'-dŭk. f. A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rūd'-dŷ. a. Approaching to redness, full red; yellow.

RUDE, rō'd. a. Rough, coarse of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless; artless, inelegant;

RUG

gant; such as may be done with strength without art.

RUDELY, rō'd-lŷ. ad. In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

RUDENESS, rō'd-nŷ. f. Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

RUDESBY, rō'dz-by. f. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

RUDIMENT, rō'dŷ-mēnt. f. The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rō'dŷ-mēnt'-ēl. a. Initial, relating to first principles.

To RUE, rō'. v. a. To grieve for, to regret, to lament.

RUE, rō'. f. An herb called Herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rō'-fūl. a. Mournful, woful, sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rō'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rō'-fūl-nŷ. f. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, rō-ēl'. f. A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rūf'. f. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rūf'-fyān. f. A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rūf'-fyān. a. Brutal, savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, rūf'l. v. a. To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rūf'l. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rūf'l. f. Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTHOOD, rūf'-tūr-hūd. f. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rūg'. f. A coarse nappy woolen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rūg'-gid. a. Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; furly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rūg'-gid-lŷ. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rūg'-gid-nŷ. f.

RUM

The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rō-gō'se. a. Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rō'-In. f. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

To RUIN, rō'-In. v. a. To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, rō'-In. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

To RUINATE, rō'-In-āte. v. a. To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, rō'-In-ā'-shūn. f. Subversion, demolition. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, rō'-In-ūs. a. Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

RUINOUSLY, rō'-In-ūs-lŷ. ad. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rō'l. f. Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rō'l. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

To RULE, rō'l. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, rō'l-ūr. f. Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rūm'. f. A country parson; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.

To RUMBLE, rūm'bl. v. n. To make a harsh jarring continued noise.

RUMBLER, rūm'-blūr. f. The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, rūm'-bling. f. A hoarse low continued noise.

RUMINANT, rō'-mŷ-nēnt. a. Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rō'-mŷ-nāte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rō'-mŷ-nāte. v. a. To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rō'-mŷ-nā'-shūn. f. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rūm'-mīdzh. v. a. To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

RUN

To RUMMAGE, rūm'-mīdzh. v. n. To search places.

RUMMER, rūm'-mūr. f. A glass, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rō'-mūr. f. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rō'-mūr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rō'-mūr-ūr. f. Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rūmp'. f. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rūmp'l. v. a. To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rūmp'l. f. Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rūn'. pret. **RAN**. v. n. To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course; to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to search for, to endeavour at though out of the way; To Run away with, to hurry without consent; To Run in with, to close, to comply; To Run on, to be continued; To Run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To Run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

To RUN, rūn'. v. a. To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; To Run down, to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; To Run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; To Run through, to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUN, rūn'. f. The act of running; course, motion; flow, cadence; course,

RUR

course, process; way, will, uncontrolled course; long reception, continued success; modish clamour; At the long Run, in fine, in conclusion, at the end.

RUNAGATE, rún'-á-gáte. f. A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rún'-á-wá. f. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rún'dl. f. A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rún'-lét. f. A small barrel.

RUNG, rúng'. pret. and part. pass. of RING.

RUNNEL, rún'-níl. f. A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.

RUNNER, rún'-núr. f. One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprigg; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

RUNET, rún'-nít. f. A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNING, rún'-níng. f. The discharge of a wound.

RUNNION, rún'-nyún. f. A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

RUNT, rúnt'. f. Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rúp'-shún. f. Breach, solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rúp'-tshúr. f. The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstiness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rúp'-tshúr. v.a. To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rúp'-tshúr-wúrt. f. A plant.

RURAL, ró'-rél. a. Country, existing in the country not in cities,

RUS

suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALITY, ró-rál'-ít-ý. } f. The
RURALNESS, ró'-rél-nís. } quality of being rural.

RUSH, rúsh'. f. A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rúsh'-kán'dl. f. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To RUSH, rúsh'. v.n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rúsh'. f. Violent course.

RUSHY, rúsh'-ý. a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rúsk'. f. Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rús'-sít. a. Reddish brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homespun, rustick.

RUSSETING, rús'-sít-ing. f. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rúst'. f. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rúst'. v.n. To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

To RUST, rúst'. v.a. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rús'-tý-kél. a. Rough, boisterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rús'-tý-kél-ý. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rús'-tý-kél-nís. f. The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

To RUSTICATE, rús'-tý-káte. v.n. To reside in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rús'-tý-káte. v.a. To banish into the country.

RUSTICATION, rús'-tý-ká'-shún. f.

RYE

The state of dwelling in the country.

RUSTICITY, rúst-tís'-ít-ý. f. Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rús'-tík. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rús'-tík. f. A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rús'-tý-nís. f. The state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, rús'l. v.n. To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTLING, rús'-líng. f. A low continued rattle, a noise resembling that of silks, or stuffs rubbed together.

RUSTY, rús'-tý. a. Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rúť. v.n. To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rúť. f. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, ró'th. f. Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, ró'th-fúl. a. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, ró'th-fúl-ý. ad. Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, In irony.

RUTHLESS, ró'th-lís. a. Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, ró'th-léf-nís. f. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, ró'th-léf-ly. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rúť-tísh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rý'. f. A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rý'-grás. f. A kind of strong grass.

S.

SAC

SABAOTH [Hebrew], fā-bā'-ōth. f. Hosts, armies.
SABBATH, fāb'-bēth. f. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.
SABBATHBREAKER, fāb'-bēth-brēk-ūr. f. Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.
SABBATICAL, fāb-bā't'-tý-kēl. a. Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.
SABBATISM, fāb'-bā-tizm. f. Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.
SABINE, fāb'-in. f. A plant.
SABLE, fā'bl. f. Fur.
SABLE, fā'bl. a. Black.
SABRE, fā'br. f. A cymetar, a short sword with a convex edge, a faulchion.
SABULOSITY, fāb-ū-lōs'-it-ý. f. Grittiness, sandiness.
SABULOUS, fāb'-ū-lūs. a. Gritty, sandy.
SACCADE, fāk-kā'de. f. A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly.
SACCHARINE, fāk'-kā-rīne. a. Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.
SACERDOTAL, fā-sēr-dō'-tēl. a. Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.
SACHEL, fāsh'-il. f. A small sack or bag.
SACK, fāk'. f. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.
To SACK, fāk'. v. a. To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.
SACK, fāk'. f. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

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SACKBUT, fāk'-būt. f. A kind of pipe.
SACKCLOTH, fāk'-klōth. f. Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.
SACKER, fāk'-kūr. f. One that takes a town.
SACKFUL, fāk'-fūl. f. A sack quite filled.
SACKPOSSET, fāk'-pōs'-sēt. f. A posset made of milk and sack.
SACRAMENT, fāk'-krā-mēnt. f. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.
SACRAMENTAL, fāk'-krā-mēnt'-ēl. a. Constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.
SACRAMENTALLY, fāk'-krā-mēnt'-ēl-ý. ad. After the manner of a sacrament.
SACRED, fā'-krīd. a. Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.
SACREDLY, fā'-krīd-lý. ad. Inviolably, religiously.
SACREDNESS, fā'-krīd-nīs. f. The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.
SACRIFICK, fā-krīf'-fīk. a. Employed in sacrifice.
SACRIFICABLE, fāk'-krý-fý-kēbl. a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice.
SACRIFICATOR, fāk'-krý-fý-kā-tūr. f. Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.
SACRIFICATORY, fāk'-krý-fý-kā-tūr-ý. a. Offering sacrifice.
To SACRIFICE, fāk'-krý-fize. v. a. To offer to heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.
To SACRIFICE, fāk'-krý-fize. v. n. To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.
SACRIFICE, fāk'-krý-fize. f. The

SAD

act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.
SACRIFICER, fāk'-krý-fiz-ūr. f. One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.
SACRIFICIAL, fāk'-krý-fīsh'-ēl. a. Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.
SACRILEGE, fāk'-krý-ldzh. f. The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven.
SACRILEGIOUS, fāk'-krý-lē'-dzhūs. a. Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
SACRILEGIOUSLY, fāk'-krý-lē'-dzhūs-lý. ad. With sacrilege.
SACRING, fā'-krīng. part. Consecrating.
SACRIST, fā'-krīst. } f. He
SACRISTAN, fāk'-krīst-tēn. } that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.
SACRISTY, fāk'-krīst-tý. f. An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied.
SAD, fād'. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.
To SADDEN, fād'n. v. a. To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.
SADDLE, fād'l. f. The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.
To SADDLE, fād'l. v. a. To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.
SADDLEBACKED, fād'l-bākt. a. Horses, Saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.
SADDLEMAKER, fād'l-māk-ūr. } f.
SADDLER, fād'-lūr. } One whose trade is to make saddles.
SADLY, fād'-lý. ad. Sorrowfully, mourn-

mournfully; calamitously, miserably.
 SADNESS, sād'-nīs. f. Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.
 SAFE, sâ'fe. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, repositied out of the power of doing harm.
 SAFE, sâ'fe. f. A buttery, a pantry.
 SAFECONDUCT, sâ'fe kôn'-dûkt. f. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.
 SAFEGUARD, sâ'fe-gârd. f. Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.
 SAFELY, sâ'fe-lý. ad. In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.
 SAFENESS, sâ'fe-nīs. f. Exemption from danger.
 SAFETY, sâ'fe-tý. f. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.
 SAFFRON, sâf'-frûn. f. A plant.
 SAFFRON, sâf'-frûn. a. Yellow, having the colour of saffron.
 To SAG, sâg'. v.n. To hang heavy. Not in use.
 SAGACIOUS, sâ-gâ'-shûs. a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.
 SAGACIOUSLY, sâ-gâ'-shûs-lý. ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.
 SAGACIOUSNESS, sâ-gâ'-shûs-nīs. f. The quality of being sagacious.
 SAGACITY, sâ-gâs'-sît-y. f. Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.
 SAGE, sâ'dzh. f. A plant.
 SAGE, sâ'dzh. a. Wise, grave, prudent.
 SAGE, sâ'dzh. f. A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.
 SAGELY, sâ'dzh-lý. ad. Wisely, prudently.
 SAGENESS, sâ'dzh-nīs. f. Gravity, prudence.
 SAGITTAL, sâ-dzhî't-tél. a. Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a future so called from its resemblance to an arrow.
 SAGITTARY, sâdzh'-î't-tér-y. f. A centaur, an animal half man half horse armed with a bow and quiver.
 SAGO, sâ'-gô. f. A kind of eatable grain.
 SAICK, sâ'-îk. f. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
 SAID, sâd'. pret. and part. pass. of SAY. Aforesaid; declared, shewed.
 SAIL, sâ'le. f. The expanded sheet

which catches the wind and carries on the vessel on the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike sail, to lower the sail; a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.
 To SAIL, sâ'le. v. n. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.
 To SAIL, sâ'le. v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.
 SAILER, } sâ'-lûr. } f. A seaman,
 SAILOR, } } one who practices or understands navigation.
 SAILYARD, sâ'le-yârd. f. The pole on which the sail is extended.
 SAINFOIN, sên'-foin. f. A kind of herb.
 SAINT, sâ'nt. f. A person eminent for piety and virtue.
 To SAINT, sâ'nt. v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.
 To SAINT, sâ'nt. v. n. To act with a shew of piety.
 SAINTED, sâ'nt-îd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.
 SAINTLIKE, sâ'nt-like. a. Suited a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.
 SAINTLY, sâ'nt-lý. a. Like a saint, becoming a saint.
 SAINTSHIP, sâ'nt-shîp. f. The character or qualities of a saint.
 SAKE, sâ'ke. f. Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.
 SAKERET, sâk'-ér-îr. f. The male of a saker-hawk.
 SAL, sâl'. f. Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.
 SALACIOUS, sâ-lâ'-shûs. a. Lustful, lecherous.
 SALACIOUSLY, sâ-lâ'-shûs-lý. ad. Lecherously, lustfully.
 SALACITY, sâ-lâs'-sît-y. f. Lust, lechery.
 SALAD, sâl'-lâd. f. Food of raw herbs.
 SALAMANDER, sâl'-â-mân-dûr. f. An animal supposed to live in the fire.
 SALAMANDRINE, sâl-lâ-mân'-drîne. a. Resembling a salamander.
 SALARY, sâl'-lâ-rý. f. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.
 SALE, sâ'le. f. The act of selling; vent, power of selling, market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.
 SALEABLE, sâ'le-êbl. a. Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sâ'le-êbl-nīs. f. The state of being saleable.
 SALEABLY, sâ'le-êb-lý. ad. In a saleable manner.
 SALEBROUS, sâl'-ê-brûs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.
 SALESMAN, sâl'z-mân. f. One who sells clothes ready made.
 SALEWORK, sâ'le-wûrk. f. Work for sale, work carelessly done.
 SALIANT, sâl'-yânt. a. Leaping; bearing the point outward in fortification; depicted as a lion or other beast in a leaping posture in coats armorial.
 SALIENT, sâl'-lyént. a. Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; springing or shooting with a quick motion.
 SALINE, sâ-lî'ne. } a. Consist-
 SALINOUS, sâ-lî'-nûs. } ing of salt, constituting salt.
 SALIVA, sâ-lî'-vâ. f. Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.
 SALIVAL, sâ-lî'-vél. } a. Re-
 SALIVARY, sâl'-lý-vér-y. } lating to spittle.
 To SALIVATE, sâl'-lý-vâte. v. a. To purge by the salival glands.
 SALIVATION, sâl'-lý-vâ'-shûn. f. A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.
 SALIVOUS, sâ-lî'-vûs. a. Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.
 SALLET, sâl'-lîr. } f. Cor-
 SALLETING, sâl'-lîr-îng. } rupted from SALAD.
 SALLIANCE, sâl'-lyéns. f. The act of issuing forth, sally.
 SALLOW, sâl'-lý. f. A tree of the genus of willow.
 SALLOW, sâl'-lô. a. Sickly, yellow.
 SALLOWNESS, sâl'-lô-nīs. f. Yellowness, sickly paleness.
 SALLY, sâl'-lý. f. Eruption, issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; flight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.
 SALLYPORT, sâl'-lý-pôrt. f. Gate at which sallies are made.
 SALMAGUNDI, sâl-mûn-gûn'-dý. f. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.
 SALMON, sâl'-mûn. f. The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.
 SALMONTROUT, sâl'-mûn-trout'. f. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

SAL

SALSIFY, fál'-sý-fý. f. An herb. The goatbeard.
 SALSOACID, fál'-sò-ás'-síd. a. Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.
 SALSUGINOUS, fál'-shò'-dzhín-ús. a. Saltyish, somewhat salt.
 SALT, fál't. f. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste, smack; wit, merriment.
 SALT, fál't. a. Having the taste of salt, as Salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, falacious.
 To SALT, fál't. v. a. To season with salt.
 SALT-PAN, fál't-pán. } f. Pit where
 SALT-PIT, fál't-pít. } salt is got.
 SALTATION, fál'-tá'-shún. f. The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.
 SALT CAT, fál't-kát. f. A lump of salt.
 SALTCELLAR, fál't-sél-lúr. f. Vessel of salt set on the table.
 SALTER, fál't-úr. f. One who salts; one who sells salt.
 SALTERN, fál't-érn. f. A salt-work.
 SALTISH, fál't-ísh. a. Somewhat salt.
 SALTLESS, fál't-lís. a. Insipid, not tasting of salt.
 SALTLY, fál't-lý. ad. With taste of salt, in a salt manner.
 SALTNESS, fál't-nís. f. Taste of salt.
 SALTPETRE, fál't-pé'-túr. f. Nitre.
 SALVABILITY, fál'-vá-bíl'-it-ý. f. Possibility of being received to everlasting life.
 SALVABLE, fál'-vébl. a. Possible to be saved.
 SALVAGE, fál'-vídzh. f. A recompence allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise from a wreck.
 SALVATION, fál'-vá'-shún. f. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.
 SALVATORY, fál'-vá-túr-ý. f. A place where any thing is preserved.
 SALUBRIOUS, fál-lú'-bryús. a. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.
 SALUBRITY, fál-lú'-bry-ty. f. Wholesomeness, healthfulness.
 SALVE, fálv'. f. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.
 To SALVE, fálv'. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a Salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

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SALVER, fál'-vúr. f. A plate on which any thing is presented.
 SALVO, fál'-vò. f. An exception, a reservation, an excuse.
 SALUTARINESS, fál'-lú-tér-ý-nís. f. Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.
 SALUTARY, fál'-lú-tér-ry. a. Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.
 SALUTATION, fál-lú-tá'-shún. f. The act or style of saluting, greeting.
 To SALUTE, fál-lú'te. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiss.
 SALUTE, fál-lú'te. f. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.
 SALUTER, fál-lú't-úr. f. He who salutes.
 SALUTIFEROUS, fál-lú-tíf'-fèr-ús. a. Healthy, bringing health.
 SAME, fám'e. a. Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.
 SAMENESS, fám'e-nís. f. Identity.
 SAMLET, fám'-lít. f. A little salmon.
 SAMPHIRE, fám'-fýr. f. A plant preserved in pickle.
 SAMPLE, fámpl'. f. A specimen, a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
 SAMPLER, fám'-plúr. f. A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.
 SANABLE, fán'-nábl. a. Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.
 SANATION, fán-ná'-shún. f. The act of curing.
 SANATIVE, fán'-ná-tív. a. Powerful to cure, healing.
 SANATIVENESS, fán'-ná-tív-nís. f. Power to cure.
 SANCTIFICATION, fánk-tíf-ý-ká'-shún. f. The state of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.
 SANCTIFIER, fánk'-tý-fí-úr. f. He that sanctifies or makes holy.
 To SANCTIFY, fánk'-tý-fý. v. a. To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.
 SANCTIMONIOUS, fánk-tý-mò'-nyús. a. Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.
 SANCTIMONY, fánk'-tý-mún-ý. f. Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.
 SANCTION, fánk'-shún. f. The act of confirmation which gives to any

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thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.
 SANCTITUDE, fánk'-tý-tshùl. f. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.
 SANCTITY, fánk'-tít-ty. f. Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.
 To SANCTUARISE, fánk'-tshù-á-ríze. v. n. To shelter by means of sacred privileges.
 SANCTUARY, fánk'-tshù-ér-ý. f. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.
 SANCTUARY, fánk'-tshù-ér-ý. a. Belonging to an asylum, protected by the sacredness of the place.
 SAND, fánd'. f. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.
 To SAND, fánd'. v. a. To cover with sand.
 SANDAL, fán'-dél. f. A loose shoe.
 SANDBLIND, fánd'-blínd. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.
 SANDBOX, fánd'-bòks. f. A plant.
 SANDED, fán'-díd. a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.
 SANDERS, fán'-dúrz. f. A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green.
 SANDISH, fánd'-ísh. a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.
 SANDSTONE, fánd'-stòne. f. Stone of a loose and friable kind.
 SANDY, fánd'-ý. a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.
 SANE, fáne. a. Sound, healthy.
 SANG, fáng'. The preterite of SING.
 SANGUIFEROUS, fáng-gwíf'-fèr-ús. a. Conveying blood.
 SANGUIFICATION, fáng-gwíf-fý-ká'-shún. f. The production of blood, the conversion of the chyle into blood.
 SANGUIFIER, fáng'-gwý-fí-úr. f. Producer of blood.
 To SANGUIFY, fáng'-gwý-fý. v. n. To produce blood.
 SANGUINARY, fáng'-gwý-nér-ý. a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.
 SANGUINARY, fáng'-gwý-nér-ý. f. The name of a plant. The bloodwort.
 SANGUINE, fáng'-gwín. a. Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SAN-

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SANGUINENESS, fāng'-gwīn-nīs. }
 SANGUINITY, fāng'-gwīn'-it-ŷ. } f.
 Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.
 SANGUINEOUS, fāng'-gwīn'-yūs. a.
 Constituting blood; abounding with blood.
 SANHEDRIM, fān'-hē-drīm. f. The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.
 SANICLE, fān'-hkl. f. A plant.
 SANIES, fā'-nyēz. f. Thin matter, serous excretion.
 SANIOUS, fā'-nyūs. a. Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.
 SANITY, fān'-it-ŷ. f. Soundness of mind.
 SANK, fāok'. The preterite of SINK.
 SANS, fā'nz. prep. Without.
 SAP, fāp'. f. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.
 To SAP, fāp'. v. a. To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.
 To SAP, fāp'. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.
 SAPPHIRE, fāf'-fŷr. f. A precious stone of a blue colour.
 SAPPHIRINE, fāf'-fŷr'-īne. a. Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.
 SAPID, fāp'-īd. a. Tasty, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.
 SAPIDITY, fā-pīd'-it-ŷ. } f. Taste-
 SAPIDNESS, fāp'-īd-nīs. } fulness,
 power of stimulating the palate.
 SAPIENCE, fā'-pyēns. f. Wisdom, sagacity, knowledge.
 SAPIENT, fā'-pyēnt. a. Wise, sage.
 SAPLESS, fāp'-līs. a. Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.
 SAPLING, fāp'-līng. f. A young tree, a young plant.
 SAPONACEOUS, fā-pō-nā'-shūs. }
 SAPONARY, fāp'-pō-nēr-ŷ. } a.
 Soapy, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.
 SAPOR, fā'-pōr. f. Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.
 SAPORIFICK, fā-pō-rīf'-fīk. a.
 Having the power to produce tastes.
 SAPPINESS, fāp'-py-nīs. f. The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.
 SAPPY, fāp'-py. a. Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.
 SARABAND, fār'-rā-bānd. f. A Spanish dance.

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SARCASM, fār'-kāzm. f. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.
 SARCASTICALLY, fār-kās'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. Tauntingly, severely.
 SARCASTICAL, fār-kās'-tŷ-kēl. }
 SARCASTICK, fār-kās'-tīk. } a.
 Keen, taunting, severe.
 SARCENET, fār'-rēt. f. Fine thin woven silk.
 SARCOCELE, fār-kō-sēl. f. A fleshy excrescence of the testicles.
 SARCOMA, fār-kō-mā. f. A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.
 SARCOPHAGOUS, fār-kōf'-fā-gūs. a. Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh.
 SARCOPHAGUS, fār-kōf'-fā-gūs. f. A kind of stone which is remarkable for consuming flesh; a tomb.
 SARCOPHAGY, fār-kōf'-fā-dzhŷ. f. The practice of eating flesh.
 SARCOTICK, fār-kōt'-tīk. f. Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incarnatives.
 SARDEL, fār-dēl. } f. A sort
 SARDINE, fār-dīne. } of precious
 SARDIUS, fār-dzhūs. } stone.
 SARDONYX, fār-dō'-nīks. f. A precious stone.
 SARSA, fār-sā. }
 SARSAPARELLA, fār-sā-pā-rēl' lā. } f.
 Both a tree and a plant.
 SARSE, fār'se. f. A sort of fine lawn sieve.
 To SARSE, fār'se. v. a. To sift through a sarse.
 SASH, fāsh'. f. A belt worn by way of distinction, a filken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.
 SASSAFRAS, fās'-sā-frās. f. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.
 SAT, fāt'. The preterite of SIT.
 SATAN, fā'-tān. f. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.
 SATANICAL, fā-tān'-nŷ-kēl. }
 SATANICK, fā-tān'-nīk. } a.
 Devilish, infernal.
 SATCHEL, fāsh'-īl. f. A little bag used by schoolboys.
 To SATE, fā'te. v. a. To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.
 SATELLITE, fāt'-tēl līte. f. A small planet revolving round a larger.
 SATELLITIOUS, fāt-tēl-līsh'-ūs. a. Consisting of satellites.
 To SATIATE, fā'-shāte. v. a. To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to im-

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pregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.
 SATIATE, fā'-shēt. a. Glutted, full to satiety.
 SATIETY, fā-sŷ'-ē-tŷ. f. Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.
 SATIN, fār'-tīn. f. A soft, close and shining silk.
 SATINET, fāt'-tī-nēt". f. A kind of slight satin.
 SATIRE, fā'-tēr. f. A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.
 SATIRICAL, fā-tēr'-rŷ-kēl. } a. Be-
 SATIRICK, fā-tēr'-rīk. } long-
 ing to satire, employed in writing of invective; censorious, severe in language.
 SATIRICALLY, fā-tēr'-rŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.
 SATIRICALNESS, fā-tēr'-rŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of being satirical.
 SATIRIST, fāt'-tēr-līst. f. One who writes satires.
 To SATIRISE, fāt'-tēr-īze. v. a. To censure as in a satire.
 SATISFACTION, fāt-tīf-fāk'-shūn. f. The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.
 SATISFACTIVE, fāt-tīf-fāk'-tīv. a. Giving satisfaction.
 SATISFACTORILY, fāt-tīf-fāk'-tūr-rīl-ŷ. ad. In a satisfactory manner.
 SATISFACTORINESS, fāt-tīf-fāk'-tūr-rŷ-nīs. f. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.
 SATISFACTORY, fāt-tīf-fāk'-tūr-ŷ. a. Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.
 To SATISFY, fāt-tīf-tŷ. v. a. To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the fill; to recompense, to pay to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.
 To SATISFY, fāt-tīf-fŷ. v. n. To make payment.
 SATURABLE, fāt'-tshū-rēbl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.
 SATURANT, fāt'-tshū-rēnt. a. Impregnating to the fill.
 To SATURATE, fāt'-tshū-rāte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SAV

SATURDAY, făt'-túr-dă. f. The last day of the week.
 SATURITY, făt'-tshô'-rit-ý. f. Fullness, the state of being saturated, repletion.
 SATURN, făt'-túr-n. f. The remotest planet of the solar system; in chymistry, lead.
 SATURNIAN, făt'-túr-nyén. a. Happy, golden.
 SATURNINE, făt'-túr-níne. a. Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.
 SATYR, făt'-tér. f. A sylvan god.
 SAVAGE, fáv'-vidzh. a. Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.
 SAVAGE, fáv'-vidzh. f. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.
 SAVAGELY, fáv'-vidzh-lý. ad. Barbarously, cruelly.
 SAVAGENESS, fáv'-vidzh-nís. f. Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.
 SAVAGERY, fáv'-vidzh-rý. f. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.
 SAVANNA, fáv'-vân'-ná. f. An open meadow without wood.
 SAUCE, fás'. f. Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same Sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.
 To SAUCE, fás'. v. a. To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.
 SAUCEBOX, fáf'-bòks. f. An impertinent or petulant fellow.
 SAUCEPAN, fáf'-pân. f. A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.
 SAUCER, fáf'-súr. f. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
 SAUCILY, fáf'-sý-lý. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.
 SAUCINESS, fáf'-sý-nís. f. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.
 SAUCY, fáf'-sý. a. Pert, petulant, insolent.
 To SAVE, fáv'e. v. a. To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to salve.
 To SAVE, fáv'e. v. n. To be cheap.
 SAVE, fáv'e. ad. Except, not including.
 SAVEALL, fáv'e-ál. f. A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAW

SAVER, fáv'-úr. f. Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.
 SAVIN, fáv'-ín. f. A tree.
 SAVING, fáv'-víng. a. Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.
 SAVING, fáv'-víng. ad. With exception in favour of.
 SAVING, fáv'-víng. f. Escape of expence, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.
 SAVINGLY, fáv'-víng-lý. ad. With parcimony.
 SAVINGNESS, fáv'-víng-nís. f. Parsimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.
 SAVIOUR, fáv'-vyúr. f. Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.
 To SAUNTER, fán'-túr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.
 SAVORY, fáv'-vúr-ý. f. A plant.
 SAVOUR, fáv'-vúr. f. A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.
 To SAVOUR, fáv'-vúr. v. n. To have any particular smell or taste; to be-token, to have an appearance or taste of something.
 To SAVOUR, fáv'-vúr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taste of.
 SAVOURILY, fáv'-vúr-ý-lý. ad. With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.
 SAVOURINESS, fáv'-vúr-ý-nís. f. Taste pleasing and picquant; pleasing smell.
 SAVOURY, fáv'-vúr-ý. a. Pleasing to the smell; picquant to the taste.
 SAVOY, fáv'-voy'. f. A sort of cole-wort.
 SAUSAGE, fás'-sídzh. f. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.
 SAW, fáv'. The preterite of SEE.
 SAW, fáv'. f. A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.
 To SAW, fáv'. v. a. part. SAWED and SAWN. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.
 SAWDUST, fáv'-dúft. f. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.
 SAWFISH, fáv'-físh. f. A sort of fish.
 SAWPIT, fáv'-pít. f. Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.
 SAW-WORT, fáv'-wúrt. f. A plant.
 SAW-WREST, fáv'-réft. f. A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

SCA

SAWER, fáv'-yér. } f. One whose trade is to saw timber into boards, or beams.
 SAWYER, fáv'-yér. }
 SAXIFRAGE, fák'-fý-frádzh. f. A plant.
 SAXIFRAGOUS, fák'-síf'-frá-gús. a. Dissolvent of the stone.
 To SAY, fáv'. v. a. pret. SAID. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.
 SAYING, fáv'-íng. f. Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.
 SAYS, féz'. Third person of To SAY.
 SCAB, fáb'. f. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.
 SCABBARD, fáb'-bérd. f. The sheath of a sword.
 SCABBED, fáb'-d. a. Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.
 SCABBEDNESS, fáb'-bídnís. f. The state of being scabbed.
 SCABBINESS, fáb'-bý-nís. f. The quality of being scabby.
 SCABBY, fáb'-bý. a. Diseased with scabs.
 SCABIOUS, fák'-byús. a. Itchy, leprous.
 SCABROUS, fáb'-rús. a. Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.
 SCABWORT, fáb'-wúrt. f. A plant.
 SCAD, fád'. f. A kind of fish.
 SCAFFOLD, fáf'-fúld. f. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.
 SCAFFOLDAGE, fáf'-fúl-dídzh. f. Gallery, hollow floor.
 SCAFFOLDING, fáf'-fúl-díng. f. Building slightly erected.
 SCALADE, fák'-lá'de. } f. A storm
 SCALADO, fák'-lá'-dó. } given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.
 SCALARY, fák'-lér-ý. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.
 To SCALD, fák'-ld. v. a. To burn with hot liquor.
 SCALD, fák'-ld. f. Scurff on the head.
 SCALD, fák'-ld. a. Paltry, sorry.
 SCALDHEAD, fák'-ld-héd. f. A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.
 SCALE, fák'-le. f. A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the Zodiac;

- diack; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.
- To SCALE, *skål'e*. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.
- To SCALE, *skål'e*. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.
- SCALED, *skåld*. a. Squamous, having scales like fishes.
- SCALENE, *skål'én*. f. In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.
- SCALINESS, *skål'ly-nis*. f. The state of being scaly.
- SCALL, *skål*. f. Leprosy, morbid baldness.
- SCALLION, *skål'lyún*. f. A kind of onion.
- SCALLOP, *skól'lúp*. f. A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.
- To SCALLOP, *skól'lúp*. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.
- SCALP, *skálp*. f. The scull, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain; the integuments of the head.
- To SCALP, *skálp*. v. a. To deprive the scull of its integuments.
- SCALPEL, *skål'píl*. f. An instrument used to scrape a bone.
- SCALY, *skål'y*. a. Covered with scales.
- To SCAMBLE, *skám'bl*. v. n. To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.
- To SCAMBLE, *skám'bl*. v. a. To mingle, to maul.
- SCAMBLER, *skám'blúr*. f. A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
- SCAMBLINGLY, *skám'bling-ly*. ad. With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
- SCAMMONIATE, *skám-mô'-nyèt*. a. Made with scammony.
- SCAMMONY, *skám'-mô'-ny*. f. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatick plant.
- To SCAMPER, *skám'-púr*. v. n. To fly with speed and trepidation.
- To SCAN, *skán'*. v. a. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.
- SCANDAL, *skán'-dél*. f. Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.
- To SCANDAL, *skán'-dél*. v. a. To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.
- To SCANDALIZE, *skán'-dál-lize*. v. a. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.
- SCANDALOUS, *skán'-dál-lús*. a. Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.
- SCANDALOUSLY, *skán'-dál-lús-ly*. ad. Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.
- SCANDALOUSNESS, *skán'-dál-lús-nis*. f. The quality of giving publick offence.
- SCANSION, *skán'-shún*. f. The act or practice of scanning a verse.
- To SCANT, *skánt'*. v. a. To limit, to straiten.
- SCANT, *skánt'*. a. Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.
- SCANTILY, *skánt'-tý-ly*. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.
- SCANTINESS, *skánt'-tý-nis*. f. Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.
- SCANTLET, *skánt'-lít*. f. A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.
- SCANTLING, *skánt'-líng*. f. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.
- SCANTLY, *skánt'-ly*. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.
- SCANTNESS, *skánt'-nis*. f. Narrowness, meanness, smallness.
- SCANTY, *skánt'-tý*. a. Narrow, small, short of quantity sufficient; sparing, niggardly.
- To SCAPE, *ská'pe*. v. a. To escape, to shun, to fly.
- To SCAPE, *ská'pe*. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.
- SCAPE, *ská'pe*. f. Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.
- SCAPULA, *skáp'-ú-lá*. f. The shoulder-blade.
- SCAPULARY, *skáp'-ú-lér-y*. a. Relating or belonging to the shoulders.
- SCAR, *skár*. f. A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.
- To SCAR, *skár*. v. a. To mark as with a sore or wound.
- SCARAB, *skár'-áb*. f. A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.
- SCARAMOUCH, *skár'-á-moutsh*. f. A buffoon in motly drefs.
- SCARCE, *skérs'*. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.
- SCARCE, *skérs'*. } ad. Hardly,
SCARCELY, *skérs'-ly*. } scantly; with difficulty.
- SCARCENESS, *skérs'-nis*. } f. Small-
SCARCITY, *skérs'-ít-y*. } ness of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, infrequency, not commonness.
- To SCARE, *ská're*. v. a. To frighten, to terrify, to strike with sudden fear.
- SCARECROW, *ská're-kró*. f. An image or clapper set up to fright birds.
- SCARF, *ská'rf*. f. Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or drefs.
- To SCARF, *ská'rf*. v. a. To throw loosely on; to drefs in any loose vesture.
- SCARFSKIN, *ská'rf-skin*. f. The cuticle, the epidermis.
- SCARIFICATION, *skár'-ý-fý-ká'-shún*. f. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.
- SCARIFICATOR, *skár'-ý-fý-ká-túr*. f. One who scarifies.
- SCARIFIER, *skár'-ry-fí-úr*. f. He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.
- To SCARIFY, *skár'-ry-fý*. v. a. To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.
- SCARLET, *skár'-lít*. f. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.
- SCARLET, *skár'-lít*. a. Of the colour of scarlet.
- SCARLETBEAN, *skár'-lít-bé'n*. f. A plant.
- SCARLETOAK, *skár'-lít-ók*. f. The ilex, a species of oak.
- SCARP, *ská'rp*. f. The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.
- SCATE, *ská'te*. f. A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.
- To SCATE, *ská'te*. v. n. To slide on scates.
- SCATE, *ská'te*. f. A fish of the species of thornback.
- SCATEBROUS, *skát'-tè-brús*. a. Abounding with springs.
- To SCATH, *ská'th*. v. a. To waste, to damage, to destroy.
- SCATH, *ská'th*. f. Waste, damage, mischief.
- SCATH-

S C H

SCATHFUL, skát'h-fúl. a. Mischievous, destructive.
 To SCATTER, skát'-túr. v. a. To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.
 To SCATTER, skát'-túr. v. n. To be dissipated, to be dispersed.
 SCATTERER, skát'-túr-úr. f. One that scatters.
 SCATTERINGLY, skát'-tér-ing-lý. ad. Loosely, dispersedly.
 SCAVENGER, skáv'-ín-dzhúr. f. A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.
 SCENE, fén. f. The stage, the theatre of dramattick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.
 SCENERY, fén-ér-ý. f. The appearances of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.
 SCENICK, fén'-ník. a. Dramattick, theatrical.
 SCENOGRAPHICAL, fén-nò-gráf'-fý-kél. a. Drawn in perspective.
 SCENOGRAPHICALLY, fén-nò-gráf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In perspective.
 SCENOGRAPHY, fén-nòg'-gráf-fý. f. The art of perspective.
 SCENT, fént. f. The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.
 To SCENT, fént. v. a. To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.
 SCENTLESS, fént'-lís. a. Having no smell.
 SCEPTRE, fép'-túr. f. The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.
 SCEPTRED, fép'-túrd. a. Bearing a sceptre.
 SCEPTICK, fép'-tík. f. See SKEPTICK.
 SCHEDULE, féd'-dzhúl. f. A small scroll; a little inventory.
 SCHEME, ském. f. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.
 SCHEMER, ském-úr. f. A projector, a contriver.

S C I

SCHISM, fíz'm. f. A separation or division in the church.
 SCHISMATICAL, fíz-mát'-tý-kél. a. Implying schism, practising schism.
 SCHISMATICALLY, fíz-mát'-tý-kél-ý. ad. In a schismatical manner.
 SCHISMATICK, fíz'-má-tík. f. One who separates from the true church.
 To SCHISMATIZE, fíz'-má-tíze. v. n. To commit the crime of schism, to make a breach in the communion of the church.
 SCHOLAR, skól'-lúr. f. One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters, a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.
 SCHOLARSHIP, skól'-lúr-shíp. f. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary education; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.
 SCHOLASTICAL, skò-lás'-tý-kél. a. Belonging to a scholar or school.
 SCHOLASTICALLY, skò-lás'-tý-kél-ý. ad. According to the niceties or method of the schools.
 SCHOLASTICK, skò-lás'-tík. a. Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.
 SCHOLIAST, skò'-lyást. f. A writer of explanatory notes.
 SCHOLION, skò'-lyón. } f. A note.
 SCHOLIUM, skò'-lyúm. } an explanatory observation.
 SCHOOL, skól. f. A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; a state of instruction; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.
 To SCHOOL, skól. v. a. To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.
 SCHOOLBOY, skól'-boy. f. A boy that is in his rudiments at school.
 SCHOOLDAY, skól'-dã. f. Age in which youth is kept at school.
 SCHOOLFELLOW, skól'-fél-lò. f. One bred at the same school.
 SCHOOLHOUSE, skól'-hous. f. House of discipline and instruction.
 SCHOOLMAN, skól'-mán. f. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the school.
 SCHOOLMASTER, skól'-máf-túr. f. One who presides and teaches in a school.
 SCHOOLMISTRESS, skól'-míf-trís. f. A woman who governs a school.
 SCIATICA, fí-át'-tý-ká. } f. The
 SCIATICK, fí-át'-ík. } hip-gout.

S C O

SCIATICAL, fí-át'-tý-kál. a. Afflicting the hip.
 SCIENCE, fí-éns. f. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.
 SCIENTIAL, fí-én'-shél. a. Producing science.
 SCIENTIFIC, fí-én-tíf-fý-kél. } a.
 SCIENTIFIC, fí-én-tíf-fý-kél. }
 SCIENTIFICALLY, fí-én-tíf-fý-kél-ý. ad. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.
 SCIMITAR, fím'-mý-tér. f. A short sword with a convex edge.
 To SCINTILLATE, fín'-tíl-lâte. v. n. To sparkle, to emit sparks.
 SCINTILLATION, fín-tíl-lá'-shún. f. The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.
 SCIOLOGIST, fí'-ò-líst. f. One who knows things superficially.
 SCIOLOUS, fí'-ò-lús. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
 SCIOMACHY, fí-óm'-má-ký. f. Battle with a shadow.
 SCION, fí'-ún. f. A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.
 SCIRE FACIAS, fí-ré-fá'-shás. f. A writ judicial in law.
 SCIRRHUS, fí-ér'-rús. f. An indurated gland.
 SCIRRHOUS, fí-ér'-rús. a. Having a gland indurated.
 SCIRRHOUSITY, fí-ér-ròs'-sít-ý. f. An induration of the glands.
 SCISSIBLE, fí'-sibl. a. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
 SCISSILE, fí'-síl. a. Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
 SCISSION, fízh'-ún. f. The act of cutting.
 SCISSOR, fíz'-zúr. f. A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.
 SCISSURE, fí'-shúr. f. A crack, a rent, a fissure.
 SCITE, fíte. f. Situation. See SITE. A more proper spelling.
 SCLEROTICK, sklér-òt'-ík. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.
 To SCOFF, skóf. v. n. To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contemptuous language.
 SCOFF, skól. f. Contemptuous ridicule,

cule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.
SCOFFER, škôf'-fûr. f. Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.
SCOFFINGLY, škôf'-fing-lý. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.
To SCOLD, škôld. v. n. To quarrel clamorously and rudely.
SCOLD, škôld. f. A clamorous, rude, foulmouthed woman.
SCOLLOP, škôl'-lûp. f. A pectinated shell-fish.
SCONCE, škôns'. f. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a penile candle-stick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.
To SCONCE, škôns'. v. a. To mulct, or fine.
SCOOP, škôp. f. A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.
To SCOOP, škôp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.
SCOOPER, škôp'-ûr. f. One who scoops.
SCOPE, škôpe. f. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.
SCORBUTICAL, škôr-bû'-tý-kél. } a.
SCORBUTICK, škôr-bû'-tk. }
 Diseased with the scurvy.
SCORBUTICALLY, škôr-bû'-tý-kél-ý. ad. With tendency to the scurvy.
To SCORCH, škârtsh. v. a. To burn superficially; to burn.
To SCORCH, škârtsh. v. n. To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.
SCORDIUM, škâ'r-dzhûm. f. An herb.
SCORE, škô're. f. A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; fake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
To SCORE, škô're. v. a. To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.
SCORIA, škô'-ryâ. f. Dross, recrement.
SCORIOUS, škô'-ryûs. a. Drossy, recrementitious.
To SCORN, škâ'rn. v. a. To despise, to revile, to vilify.
To SCORN, škâ'rn. v. n. To scoff.

SCORN, škâ'rn. f. Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.
SCORNER, škâ'r-nûr. f. Contemner, despiser; scoffer, ridiculer.
SCORNFUL, škâ'rn-fûl. a. Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.
SCORNFULLY, škâ'rn-fûl-ý. ad. Contemptuously, insolently.
SCORPION, škâ'r-pyûn. f. A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea fish.
SCOT, škôt. f. Shot, payment; Scot and tot, parish payments.
To SCOTCH, škôth'. v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.
SCOTCH COLLOPS, škôth'-kôl'-lûps. f. Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTCH HOPPERS, škôth'-hòp-pûrz. f. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.
SCOTFREE, škôt-fîé'. a. Excused from paying, free from punishment.
SCOTOMY, škôt'-tô-mý. f. A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.
SCOUNDREL, škou'n-drîl. f. A mean rascal, a low petty villain.
To SCOUR, škou'r. v. a. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.
To SCOUR, škou'r. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.
SCOURER, škou'r-ûr. f. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.
SCOURGE, škûrdzh'. f. A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.
To SCOURGE, škûrdzh'. v. a. To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.
SCOURGER, škûrdzh'-ûr. f. One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.
SCOUT, škou't. f. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.
To SCOUT, škou't. v. n. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.
To SCOWL, škow'l. v. n. To frown,

to pout, to look angry, sour, and sullen.
SCOWL, škow'l. f. Look of fullness or discontent, gloom.
SCOWLINGLY, škow'l-ing-lý. ad. With a frowning and sullen look.
To SCRABBLE, škráb'l. v. n. To paw with the hands.
SCRAG, škrag'. f. Any thing thin or lean.
SCRAGGED, škrag'-gîd. a. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.
SCRAGGEDNESS, škrag'-gîd-nîs. } f.
SCRAGGINESS, škrag'-gý-nîs. }
 Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.
SCRAGGY, škrag'-gý. a. Lean, thin; rough, rugged.
To SCRAMBLE, škram'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLE, škram'bl. f. Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLER, škram'-blûr. f. That scrambles; one that climbs by help of the hands.
To SCRANCH, škran'tsh'. v. a. To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.
SCRANNEL, škran'-nîl. a. Grating by the sound.
SCRAP, škrap'. f. A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.
To SCRAPE, škrápe. v. a. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; To Scrape acquaintance, a low phrase, to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.
To SCRAPE, škrápe. v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.
SCRAPE, škrápe. f. Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.
SCRAPER, škráp-ûr. f. Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.
To SCRATCH, škrátsh'. v. a. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or

- or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.
- SCRATCH, *skrátsh'*. f. An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.
- SCRATCHER, *skrátsh'-úr.* f. He that scratches.
- SCRATCHES, *skrátsh'-lz.* f. Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.
- SCRATCHINGLY, *skrátsh'-ing-lý.* ad. With the action of scratching.
- SCRAW, *skrâ'.* f. Surface or scurf.
- To SCRAWL, *skrâ'l.* v. a. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskillfully and inelegantly.
- SCRAWL, *skrâ'l.* f. Unskillful and inelegant writing.
- SCRAWLER, *skrâ'l-úr.* f. A clumsy and inelegant writer.
- SCRAY, *skrâ'.* f. A bird called a sea-swallow.
- To SCREAM, *skrê'k.* v. n. To make a shrill or hoarse noise.
- To SCREAM, *skrê'm.* v. n. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.
- SCREAM, *skrê'm.* f. A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.
- To SCREECH, *skrê'tsh.* v. n. To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.
- SCREECHOWL, *skrê'tsh-owl.* f. An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.
- SCREEN, *skrê'n.* f. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.
- To SCREEN, *skrê'n.* v. a. To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.
- SCREW, *skrô'.* f. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.
- To SCREW, *skrô'.* v. a. To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.
- To SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l.* v. a. To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.
- To SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l.* v. n. To write without care or beauty.
- SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l.* f. Worthless writing.
- SCRIBBLER, *skrib'-blúr.* f. A petty author, a writer without worth.
- SCRIBE, *skri'be.* f. A writer; a public notary.
- SCRIMER, *skri'-múr.* f. A gladiator. Not in use.
- SCRIP, *skrip'.* f. A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.
- SCRIPPAGE, *skrip'-pídzh.* f. That which is contained in a scrip.
- SCRIPTORY, *skrip'-túr-ý.* a. Written, not orally delivered.
- SCRIPTURAL, *skrip'-tshúr-él.* a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.
- SCRIPTURE, *skrip'-tshúr.* f. Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.
- SCRIVENER, *skriv'-núr.* f. One who draws contracts; one whose business it is to place money at interest.
- SCROFULA, *skrôf'-û-lâ.* f. A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.
- SCROFULOUS, *skrôf'-û-lús.* a. Diseased with the scrofula.
- SCROLL, *skrô'l.* f. A writing wrapped up.
- SCROYLE, *skroy'l.* f. A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.
- To SCRUB, *skrúb'.* v. a. To rub hard with something coarse and rough.
- SCRUB, *skrúb'.* f. A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.
- SCRUBBED, *skrúb'-bíð.* } a. Mean,
SCRUBBY, *skrúb'-by'.* } vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.
- SCRUFF, *skruf'.* f. The same, I suppose, with SCURF.
- SCRUPLE, *skrô'pl.* f. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any small quantity.
- To SCRUPLE, *skrô'pl.* v. n. To doubt, to hesitate.
- SCRUPLER, *skrô'p-lúr.* f. A doubter, one who has scruples.
- SCRUPULOSITY, *skrô-pû-lôs'-ít-ý.* f. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.
- SCRUPULOUS, *skrô'-pû-lús.* a. Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.
- SCRUPULOUSLY, *skrô'-pû-lús-lý.* ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
- SCRUPULOUSNESS, *skrô'-pû-lús-nls.* f. The state of being scrupulous.
- SCRUTABLE, *skrô'-tébl.* a. Discoverable by inquiry.
- SCRUTATION, *skrô-tâ'-shún.* f. Search, examination, inquiry.
- SCRUTATOR, *skrô-tâ'-túr.* f. Enquirer, searcher, examiner.
- SCRUTINEER, *skrô-tí-nér.* f. One who makes a scrutiny, one who strictly examines into any thing.
- SCRUTINOUS, *skrô'-tín-ús.* a. Captious, full of inquiries.
- SCRUTINY, *skrô'-tín-ý.* f. Enquiry, search, examination.
- To SCRUTINIZE, *skr' tín-íze.* v. a. To search, to examine.
- SCRUTOIRE, *skrô-tô're.* f. A case or drawers for writings.
- To SCUD, *skúd'.* v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.
- To SCUDDLE, *skúd'l.* v. n. To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
- SCUFFLE, *skúf'l.* f. A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.
- To SCUFFLE, *skúf'l.* v. n. To fight confusedly and tumultuously.
- To SCULK, *skúlk'.* v. n. To lurk in hiding-places, to lie close.
- SCULKER, *skúlk'-úr.* f. A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
- SCULL, *skúl'.* f. The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.
- SCULLCAP, *skúl'-káp.* f. A head-piece.
- SCULLER, *skúl'-lúr.* f. A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.
- SCULLERY, *skúl'-lér-ý.* f. The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.
- SCULLION, *skúl'-lyún.* f. The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.
- SCULPTILE, *skúlp'-tíl.* a. Made by carving.
- SCULPTOR, *skúlp'-túr.* f. A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.
- SCULPTURE, *skúlp'-tshúr.* f. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.
- To SCULPTURE, *skúlp'-tshúr.* v. a. To cut, to engrave.
- SCUM, *skúm'.* f. That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recreation.
- To SCUM, *skúm'.* v. a. To clear off the scum.
- SCUMMER, *skúm'-múr.* f. A vessel with which liquor is skimmed.
- SCUPPER HOLES, *skúp'-púr.* f. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
- SCURF, *skurf'.* f. A kind of dry miliar scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.
- SCURFINENESS, *skurf'-ý-nls.* f. The state of being scurfy.
- SCURFY,

SEA

SCURFY, skûr'f-y. a. Full of scurf; abounding with scurf.
 SCURRIL, skûr'-ril. a. Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.
 SCURRILITY, skûr'-ril'-it-y. f. Grossness of reproach; low abuse.
 SCURRILOUS, skûr'-ril-ûs. a. Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.
 SCURRILOUSLY, skûr'-ril-ûs-lý. ad. With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.
 SCURVILY, skûr'-v-y-lý. ad. Vilely, basely, coarsely.
 SCURVY, skûr'-v-y. f. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.
 SCURVY, skûr'-v-y. a. Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.
 SCURVYGRASS, skûr'-v-y-grás. f. The spoonwort.
 SCUT, skût'. f. The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.
 SCUTCHEON, skûth'-ûn. f. The shield represented in heraldry.
 SCUTIFORM, skû'-tý-farm. a. Shaped like a shield.
 SCUTTLE, skût'l. f. A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.
 To SCUTTLE, skût'l. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.
 To SDEIGN, fdá'ne. v. a. To disdain.
 SEA, fê'. f. The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.
 SEABEAT, fê'-bê't. a. Dashed by the waves of the sea.
 SEABOAT, fê'-bô't. f. Vessel capable to bear the sea.
 SEABORN, fê'-bâ'rn. a. Born of the sea, produced by the sea.
 SEABOY, fê'-boy'. f. Boy employed on shipboard.
 SEABREACH, fê'-brê'tsh. f. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.
 SEABREEZE, fê'-brê'z. f. Wind blowing from the sea.
 SEABUILT, fê'-blît'. a. Built for the sea.
 SEAHOLLY, fê'-hól'-lý. f. A plant.
 SEACALF, fê'-ká'f. f. The seal.
 SEACAP, fê'-káp'. f. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.
 SEACHART, fê'-tshá'rt. f. Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SEA

SEACOAL, fê'-kô'l. f. Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea.
 SEACOAST, fê'-kô'st. f. Shore, edge of the sea.
 SEACOMPASS, fê'-kûm'-pês. f. The card and needle of mariners.
 SEACOW, fê'-kow'. f. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.
 SEADOG, fê'-dôg'. f. Perhaps the shark.
 SEAFARER, fê'-fâ'r-ûr. f. A traveler by sea, a mariner.
 SEAFARING, fê'-fâ'r-ing. a. Travelling by sea.
 SEAFENNEL, fê'-fên'-nil. f. The same with SAMPHIRE, which see.
 SEAFIGHT, fê'-fî'te. f. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.
 SEAFISH, fê'-fîsh'. f. A fish that lives in the sea, the fish of the sea. In distinction from those which only breed in fresh water rivers.
 SEAFOWL, fê'-fow'l. f. A bird that lives at sea.
 SEAGIRT, fê'-gêrt'. a. Girded or encircled by the sea.
 SEAGREEN, fê'-grê'n. a. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.
 SEAGULL, fê'-gûl. f. A sea bird.
 SEAHEDGEHOG, fê'-hêdzh'-hög. f. A kind of sea shell-fish.
 SEAHOG, fê'-hög'. f. The porpus.
 SEAHORSE, fê'-hòrs'. f. The Seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the Seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.
 SEAMAID, fê'-mâ'de. f. Mermaid.
 SEAMAN, fê'-mân. f. A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.
 SEAMARK, fê'-mârk. f. Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.
 SEAMEW, fê'-mû'. f. A fowl that frequents the sea.
 SEAMONSTER, fê'-mòns'-tûr. f. A strange animal of the sea.
 SEANYMPH, fê'-nîmf'. f. Goddess of the sea.
 SEAONION, fê'-ûn'-nyûn. f. An herb.
 SEAOOSE, fê'-ô'z. f. The mud in the sea or shore.
 SEAPIECE, fê'-pês. f. A picture representing any thing at sea.
 SEAPOL, fê'-pô'l. f. A lake of salt water.
 SEAPORT, fê'-pôrt. f. A harbour.

SEA

SEARISQUE, fê'-rîsk'. f. Hazard at sea.
 SEAROBBER, fê'-rôb'-bûr. f. One that robs at sea, a pirate.
 SEAROCKET, fê'-rôk'-kît. f. A plant.
 SEAROOM, fê'-rô'm. f. Open sea, spacious main.
 SEAROVER, fê'-rô'-vûr. f. A pirate.
 SEASERPENT, fê'-fêr'-pênt. f. Serpent generated in the water.
 SEASERVICE, fê'-fêr'-vis. f. Naval war.
 SEASHARK, fê'-shâ'rk. f. A ravenous sea-fish.
 SEASHELL, fê'-shêl'. f. Shells found on the shore.
 SEASHORE, fê'-shô're. f. The coast of the sea.
 SEASICK, fê'-sîk. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
 SEASIDE, fê'-sî'de. f. The edge of the sea.
 SEASURGEON, fê'-sûr'-dzhûn. f. A surgeon employed on ship-board.
 SEATERM, fê'-têrm'. f. Word of art used by the seamen.
 SEAWATER, fê'-wâ'-tûr. f. The salt water of the sea.
 SEAL, fê'l. f. The seacalf.
 SEAL, fê'l. f. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.
 To SEAL, fê'l. v. a. To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to close; to mark with a stamp.
 To SEAL, fê'l. v. n. To fix a seal.
 SEALER, fê'l-ûr. f. One that seals.
 SEALINGWAX, fê'l-ing-wâks. f. Hard wax used to seal letters.
 SEAM, fê'm. f. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the future where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.
 To SEAM, fê'm. v. a. To join together by future or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.
 SEAMLESS, fê'm-lîs. a. Having no seam.
 SEAMSTRESS, fê'ms'-trîs. f. A woman whose trade is to sew.
 SEAMY, fê'm-y. a. Having a seam, shewing the seam.
 SEAR, fê'r. a. Dry, not any longer green.

SEA

To SEAR, *fēr*. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.
 SEARCHCLOTH, *fēr-klāth*. f. A plaster, a large plaster.
 To SEARCE, *fērse*. v. a. To sift finely.
 SEARCE, *fērse*. f. A sieve, a bolter.
 SEARCER, *fēr-fēr*. f. He who searces.
 To SEARCH, *fērth*. v. a. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a surgeon; To search out, to find by seeking.
 To SEARCH, *fērth*. v. n. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.
 SEARCH, *fērth*. f. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.
 SEARCHER, *fērth-ēr*. f. Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.
 SEARWOOD, *fēr-wūd*. f. Dry wood.
 SEASON, *fēzn*. f. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.
 To SEASON, *fēzn*. v. a. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.
 To SEASON, *fēzn*. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.
 SEASONABLE, *fēzn-ēbl*. a. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.
 SEASONABLENESS, *fēzn-ēbl-nīs*. f. Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
 SEASONABLY, *fēzn-ēbl-lý*. ad. Properly with respect to time.
 SEASONER, *fēzn-ēr*. f. He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
 SEASONING, *fēzn-īng*. f. That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.
 SEAT, *fēt*. f. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.
 To SEAT, *fēt*. v. a. To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular

SEC

place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.
 SEAWARD, *fē-wērd*. ad. Towards the sea.
 SECANT, *fē-kānt*. f. In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it.
 To SECEDE, *fē-fēd*. v. n. To withdraw from fellowship in any affairs.
 SECEDER, *fē-fēd-ēr*. f. One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.
 To SECERN, *fē-fēr*. v. a. To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.
 SECESSION, *fē-fēh-ūn*. f. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.
 To SECLUDE, *fē klūd*. v. a. To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.
 SECLUSION, *fē-klūd-zhūn*. f. The act of secluding, the state of being secluded.
 SECOND, *fēk-kūnd*. a. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; inferior.
 SECOND-HAND, *fēk-kūnd-hānd*. f. Possession received from the first possessor.
 SECOND, *fēk-kūnd*. f. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.
 To SECOND, *fēk-kūnd*. v. a. To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.
 SECOND-SIGHT, *fēk-kūnd-sīte*. f. The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.
 SECONDARILY, *fēk-kūn-dēr-īl-lý*. ad. In the second degree, in the second order.
 SECONDARINESS, *fēk-kūn-dēr-ý-nīs*. f. The state of being secondary.
 SECONDARY, *fēk-kūn-dēr-ý*. a. Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.
 SECONDARY, *fēk-kūn-dēr-ý*. f. A delegate, a deputy.
 SECONDLY, *fēk-kūnd-lý*. ad. In the second place.
 SECONDRATE, *fēk-kūnd-rāte*. f.

SEC

The second order in dignity or value; it is sometimes used adjectively.
 SECRECY, *fē-krē-fý*. f. Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.
 SECRET, *fē-krīt*. a. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret entrusted; privy, obscene.
 SECRET, *fē-krīt*. f. Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy. It is used in the plural for the privities.
 SECRETARYSHIP, *fēk-krē-tēr-rý-shíp*. f. The office of a secretary.
 SECRETARY, *fēk-krē-tēr-ý*. f. One entrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.
 To SECRETE, *fē-krēt*. v. a. To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to secrete, to separate.
 SECRETION, *fē-krē-shūn*. f. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.
 SECRETITIOUS, *fē-krē-tīsh-ūs*. a. Parted by animal secretion.
 SECRETIST, *fē-krē-tīst*. f. A dealer in secrets.
 SECRETLY, *fē-krīt-lý*. ad. Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.
 SECRETNESS, *fē-krēt-nīs*. f. State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.
 SECRETORY, *fēk-krē-tūr-ý*. a. Performing the office of secretion.
 SECT, *fēkt*. f. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.
 SECTARISM, *fēk-tā-rīzm*. f. Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.
 SECTARY, *fēk-tā-rý*. f. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.
 SECTATOR, *fēk-tā-tūr*. f. A follower, an imitator, a disciple.
 SECTION, *fēk-shūn*. f. The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.
 SECTOR, *fēk-tōr*. f. A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.
 SECULAR, *fēk-kū-lēr*. a. Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present

SED

sent world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monastick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, fĕk-kû-lâr'-it-ÿ. f. Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

To SECULARIZE, fĕk'-kû-lâ-rîze. v. a. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, fĕk'-kû-lĕr-lÿ. ad. In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, fĕk'-kû-lĕr-nĭs. f. Worldliness.

SECUNDINE, fĕk'-kûn-dĭne. f. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, fĕ-kû'r. a. Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.

To SECURE, fĕ-kû'r. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to insure; to make fast.

SECURELY, fĕ-kû'r-lÿ. ad. Without fear, without danger, safely.

SECUREMENT, fĕ-kû'r-mĕnt. f. The cause of safety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, fĕ-kû'r-it-ÿ. f. Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; safety, certainty.

SEDAN, fĕ-dân'. f. A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, fĕ-dâ'te. a. Calm, unruffled, serene.

SEDATELY, fĕ-dâ'te-lÿ. ad. Calmly, without disturbance.

SEDATENESS, fĕ-dâ'te-nĭs. f. Calmness, tranquillity.

SEDATIVE, fĕd'-â-tĭv. a. Composing, relieving.

SEDENTARINESS, fĕd''-dĕn-tĕr'-ÿ-nĭs. f. The state of being sedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, fĕd'-dĕn-tĕr-ÿ. a. Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, fĕdzh'. f. A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, fĕdzh'-ÿ. a. Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, fĕd'-ÿ-mĕnt. f. That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, fĕ-dĭh'-ûn. f. A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIONOUS, fĕ-dĭh'-ûs. a. Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY, fĕ-dĭh'-ûs-lÿ. ad.

SEE

Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, fĕ-dĭh'-ûs-nĭs. f. Turbulence, disposition to sedition.

To SEDUCE, fĕ-dû'se. v. a. To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, fĕ-dû'se-mĕnt. f. Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER, fĕ-dû'se-ûr. f. One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, fĕ-dû'se-ibl. a. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.

SEDUCTION, fĕ-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

SEDUCTIVE, fĕ-dûk'-tĭv. a. Apt to seduce, apt to mislead.

SEDULITY, fĕ-dû-lĭt-ÿ. f. Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, fĕd'-dû-lûs. a. Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, fĕd'-dû-lûs-lÿ. ad. Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, fĕd'-dû-lûs-nĭs. f. Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, fĕ'. f. The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

To SEE, fĕ'. v. a. To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

To SEE, fĕ'. v. n. To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to enquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, fĕ'. interj. Lo, look.

SEED, fĕ'd. f. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, fĕ'd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, fĕ'd-kâ'ke. f. A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

SEEDLIP, fĕ'd-lĭp. } f. A vessel in

SEEDLOP, fĕ'd-lôp. } which the sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, fĕ'd-pĕrl'. f. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, fĕ'd-plôt. f. The ground

SEE

on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, fĕ'd-tĭme. f. The season of sowing.

SEEDLING, fĕ'd-lĭng. f. A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, fĕ'dz-mân. f. The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, fĕ'd-ÿ. a. Abounding with seed.

SEEING, fĕ'-Ing. f. Sight, vision.

SEEING, fĕ'-Ing. }

SEEING THAT, fĕ'-Ing-thât. } ad. Since, it being so that.

To SEEK, fĕ'k. v. a. pret. **SOUGHT**; part. pass. **SOUGHT**. To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

To SEEK, fĕ'k. v. n. To make search, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, fĕ'k-ûr. f. One that seeks, an inquirer.

To SEEL, fĕ'l. v. a. To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.

To SEEM, fĕ'm. v. n. To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It Seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, fĕ'm-ûr. f. One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, fĕ'm-Ing. f. Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, fĕ'm-Ing-lÿ. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, fĕ'm-Ing-nĭs. f. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, fĕ'm-lÿ-nĭs. f. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, fĕ'm-lÿ. a. Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, fĕ'm-lÿ. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, fĕ'n. a. Skilled, versed.

SEER, fĕ'r. f. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, fĕ'r-wûd. f. Dry wood. See **SEARWOOD**.

SEESAW, fĕ'-fâ. f. A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, fĕ'-fâ. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, fĕ'th. v. a. To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

SEL

To SEETH, *fě'th*. v. n. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.
 SEETHER, *fě'th-ūr*. f. A boiler, a pot.
 SEGMENT, *fěg'-mēnt*. f. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
 To SEGREGATE, *fěg'-grē-gāte*. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.
 SEGREGATION, *fěg'-grē-gā'-shūn*. f. Separation from others.
 SEIGNEURIAL, *fēn-nū'-ryāl*. a. Invested with large powers, independent.
 SEIGNIOR, *fē'n-nyōr*. f. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.
 SEIGNIORY, *fē'n-nyō-rý*. f. A lordship, a territory.
 SEIGNORAGE, *fē'n-nyō-rīdzh*. f. Authority, acknowledgment of power.
 To SEIGNORISE, *fē'n-nyō-rīze*. v. a. To lord over.
 To SEIZE, *fě'z*. v. a. To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.
 To SEIZE, *fě'z*. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
 SEIZIN, *fě'zn*. f. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.
 SEIZURE, *fě'-zhūr*. f. The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.
 SELDOM, *fěl'-dūm*. ad. Rarely, not often.
 SELDOMNESS, *fěl'-dūm-nīs*. f. Uncommonness, rareness.
 To SELECT, *fě-lēkt'*. v. a. To chuse in preference to others rejected.
 SELECT, *fě-lēkt'*. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.
 SELECTION, *fě-lēk'-shūn*. f. The act of culling or chusing, choice.
 SELECTNESS, *fě-lēkt'-nīs*. f. The state of being select.
 SELECTOR, *fě-lēk'-tūr*. f. He who selects.
 SELENOGRAPHY, *fě-lē-nōg'-grāf-y*. f. A description of the moon.
 SELF, *fělf'*. pronoun. plur. SELVES. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself, The people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compound-

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ed with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.
 SELFISH, *fělf'-īsh*. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.
 SELFISHNESS, *fělf'-īsh-nīs*. f. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.
 SELFISHLY, *fělf'-īsh-lý*. ad. With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.
 SELFSAME, *fělf'-sāme*. a. Numerically the same.
 To SELL, *fěl'*. v. a. To give for a price.
 To SELL, *fěl'*. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.
 SELLANDER, *fěl'-lēn-dūr*. f. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.
 SELLER, *fěl'-lūr*. f. The person that sells, vender.
 SELVAGE, *fěl'-vīdzh*. f. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.
 SELVES, *fělv'z*. The plural of SELF.
 SEMBLABLE, *fēm'-blēbl*. a. Like, resembling.
 SEMBLABLY, *fēm'-blēb-lý*. ad. With resemblance.
 SEMBLANCE, *fēm'-blēns*. f. Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.
 SEMBLANT, *fēm'-blēnt*. a. Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.
 SEMBLATIVE, *fēm'-blā-tīv*. a. Resembling.
 To SEMBLE, *fēm'bl*. v. n. To represent, to make a likeness.
 SEMI, *fēm'-mý*. f. A word which, used in composition, signifies half.
 SEMIANNULAR, *fēm-mý-ān'-nū-lēr*. a. Half round.
 SEMIBRIEF, *fēm'-mý-brēf*. f. A note in musick relating to time.
 SEMICIRCLE, *fēm'-mý-fērkl*. f. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.
 SEMICIRCLED, *fēm-mý-fērkl'd*. } a.
 SEMICIRCULAR, *fēm-mý-fēr'-kū-lēr*. } a.
 SEMICOLON, *fēm-mý-kō'-lōn*. f. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.
 SEMIDIAMETER, *fēm-mý-dī-ām'-īt-ūr*. f. Half the line, which,

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drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.
 SEMIFLUID, *fēm'-mý-flū'-īd*. a. Imperfectly fluid.
 SEMILUNAR, *fēm'-mý-lū'-nēr*. } a.
 SEMILUNARY, *fēm'-mý-lū'-nēr-y*. } a.
 Resembling in form a half moon.
 SEMIMETAL, *fēm'-mý-mēt'l*. f. Half metal, imperfect metal.
 SEMINALITY, *fēm-In-āl'-īt-y*. f. The nature of seed; the power of being produced.
 SEMINAL, *fēm'-In-ēl*. a. Belonging to seed; contained in the seed, radical.
 SEMINARY, *fēm'-In-ēr-y*. f. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from whence scholars are transplanted into life.
 SEMINATION, *fēm-In-ā'-shūn*. f. The act of sowing.
 SEMINIFICAL, *fēm-In-īf'-y-kēl*. } a.
 SEMINIFICK, *fēm-In-īf'-īk*. } a.
 Productive of seed.
 SEMINIFICATION, *fēm-In-īf'-y-kā'-shūn*. f. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.
 SEMIOPACOUS, *fēm-mý-ō-pā'-kūs*. a. Half dark.
 SEMIORDINATE, *fēm-mý-ā'r-dý-nēt*. f. A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.
 SEMIPEDAL, *fēm-mý-pē-dēl*. a. Containing half a foot.
 SEMIPELLUCID, *fēm-mý-pēl-lū'-sīd*. a. Half clear, imperfectly transparent.
 SEMIPERSPICUOUS, *fēm-mý-pēr-spīk'-ū-ūs*. a. Half transparent, imperfectly clear.
 SEMIQUADRATE, *fēm-mý-kwā'-drēt*. } f.
 SEMIQUARTILE, *fēm-mý-kwā'-r-īle*. } f.
 In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.
 SEMIQUAVER, *fēm-mý-kwā'-vēr*. f. In musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.
 SEMIQUINTILE, *fēm-mý-kwīn'-īle*. f. In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

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SEMISEXTILE, fém-my'-fěks'-tīl. f. A semisixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, fém-my'-sfér'-ry-kél. a. Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, fém'-my'-sfé-roi'-dél. a. Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, fém-my'-tér'-shén. f. An age compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMI VOWEL, fém'-mý'-vow-īl. f. A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, fém-pý'-tér'-nėl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, fém-pý'-tér'-nīt-ý. f. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, fém's'-trīs. f. A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, fén'-nér'-ý. a. Belonging to the number six, containing six.

SENATE, fén'-nét. f. An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, fén'-nét'-hous. f. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, fén'-nét'-úr. f. A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, fén-ná'-tór-ryél. }
SENATORIAN, fén-ná'-tór-ryén. } a.
 Belonging to senators, befitting senators.

To SEND, fénd'. v. a. To dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.

To SEND, fénd'. v. n. To deliver or dispatch a message; To Send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, fénd'-úr. f. He that sends.

SENECENCE, fě-nés'-séns. f. The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENECHAL, fén'-nét-kél. f. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

SENILE, fě-nīl. a. Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, fě-nyúr. f. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, fě-nyór'-īt-ý. f. Eldership, priority of birth.

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SENNA, fén'-ná. f. A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, fén'-nīt. f. The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENOCLAR, fě-nók'-kū-lér. a. Having six eyes.

SENSATION, fén-sá'-shún. f. Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, fěns'. f. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, fěns'-līs. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, fěns'-lěf-lý. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, fěns'-lěf-nīs. f. Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, fén-sý-bīl'-īt-ý. f. Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, fén'-sībl. a. Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

SENSIBLENESS, fén'-sībl-nīs. f. Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

SENSIBLY, fén'-sīb-lý. ad. Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

SENSITIVE, fén'-sī-tīv. a. Having sense or perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, fén'-sī-tīv-lý. ad. In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIUM, fén-sór-ryúm. } f.
SENSORY, fén-sór-ry. }
 The part where the senses transmit

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their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, fén'-shú-él. a. Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses; pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, fén'-shú-él-íst. f. A carnal person, one devoted to corporal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, fén-shú-ál'-īt-ý. f. Addition to brutal and corporal pleasures.

To SENSUALIZE, fén'-shú-á-líze. v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, fén'-shú-él-ý. ad. In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, fén'-shú-ús. a. Tender, pathetick, full of passion.

SENT, fént'. The participle passive of **SEND**.

SENTENCE, fén'-téns. f. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, fén'-téns. v. a. To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, fén-tén-shós'-īt-ý. f. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, fén-tén'-shús. a. Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

SENTENTIOUSLY, fén-tén'-shúf-lý. ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, fén-tén'-shúf-nīs. f. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTERY, fén'-trý. f. One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, fén'-shént. a. Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, fén'-shént. f. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, fén'-tý-mént. f. Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL, fén'-tý-nél. f. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SEENTRY, fén'-trý. f. A watch, a sentinell, one who watches in a garrison, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

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SENTRYBOX, fén'-trý-bòks. f. The stand of a sentinel, a kind of shed to screen a sentinel from the weather.

SEPARABILITY, fèp-pér-à-bíl'-ít-ý. f. The quality of admitting disunion or discription.

SEPARABLE, fèp'-pér-èbl. a. Susceptive of disunion, discriptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, fèp'-pér-èbl-nís. f. Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, fèp'-pér-àte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, fèp'-pér-àte. v. n. To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, fèp'-pér-èt. a. Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, fèp'-pér-èt-lý. ad. Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, fèp'-pér-èt-nís. f. The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, fèp-pér-à'-shùn. f. The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, fèp'-pér-à-tíst. f. One who divides from the church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, fèp'-pér-à-túr. f. One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, fèp''-pér-à-túr'-ý. a. Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, fè'-pò-zish''-ùn. f. The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, fèpt'. f. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, fèp-tàng'-gù-lér. a. Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, fèp-tém'-búr. f. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, fèp'-tén-ér-ý. a. Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, fèp-tén'-nér-ý. f. The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, fèp-tén'-nyél. a. Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, fèp-tén'-tryùn. f. The north.

SEPTENTRION, fèp-tén'-tryùn. } a.

SEPTENTRIONAL, fèp-tén'-tryò-nél. } a.

Northern.

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SEPTENTRIONALITY, fèp-tén-tryò-nál'-ít-ý. f. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, fèp-tén-tryò-nél-ý. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, fèp-tén-tryò-nàte. v. n. To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, fèp'-tý-kél. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, fèp-tý-làt'-tér-él. a. Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, fèp-tshù-àdzh'-én-ér-ý. a. Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, fèp-tshù-àdzhés'-ím-él. a. Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, fèp-tshù-à-dzhínt. f. The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, fèp'-tùpl. a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, fè-pùl'-krél. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, fèp'-pùl-kúr. f. A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, fè-pùl'-kúr. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, fèp'-pùl-tshúr. f. Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, fè-kwá'-shùs. a. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, fè-kwás'-ít-ý. f. Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, fè'-kwél. f. Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, fè'-kwéns. f. Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, fè'-kwént. a. Following, succeeding; consequential.

To SEQUESTER, fè-kwés'-túr. v. a. To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTERABLE, fè-kwés'-trábl. a. Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUESTRATE, fè-kwés'-tráte. v. n. To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, fèk-wéf-trá'-shùn. f. Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of be-

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ing set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, fèk'-wéf-trá-túr. f. One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, fè-rál'-lyò. f. A house of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, fèr'-ráf. f. One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, fè-ráf'-fý-kél. } a.

SERAPHICK, fè-ráf'-fík. } a.

Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, fèr'-rá-fím. f. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, fè'r. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, fèr-én-á'de. f. Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, fèr-én-á'de. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, fè-rén. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, fè-rén-lý. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, fè-rén-nís. f. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, fè-rén'-ny'-tshód. f. Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, fè-rén'-ny'-tý. f. Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, fà'rdzh. f. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, fà'r-dzhánt. f. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as Sergeant chirurgens.

SERGEANTRY, fà'r-dzhánt-trý. f. A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, fà'r-dzhánt-shíp. f. The office of a sergeant.

SERIES, fè'-ryéz. f. Sequence, order; succession, course.

SERIOUS, fè'-ryüs. a. Grave, solemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, fè'-ryüs-lý. ad. Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

SERIOUSNESS, fè'-ryüs-nís. f. Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

SERMON, fèr'-mún. f. A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

To SERMON, fèr'-mún. v. a. To discourse as in a sermon; to tutor, to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

To SERMONIZE, fèr'-mún-íze. v. n. To make a sermon, to preach a sermon, to give instruction in a formal manner.

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SEROSITY, fê-rôs'-sî-t-y. f. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, fê'-rûs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, fêr'-pênt. f. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, fêr'-pên-tîne. a. Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGINOUS, fêr'-pîdzh'-în-ûs. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, fêr'-pî'-gô. f. A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, fêr'-râte. } a. Form-

SERRATED, fêr'-râ-tîd. } ed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, fêr'-râ-tûre. f. Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY, fêr'-rý. v. a. To press close, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, fêr'-vênt. f. One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection, Unusual; a word of civility used to superiours or equals.

To SERVE, fêrv'. v. a. To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; To Serve a warrant, to seize an offender, and carry him to justice.

To SERVE, fêrv'. v. n. To be a servant or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, fêr'-vîs. f. Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superiour; attendance on any superiour; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, fêr'-vîf-êbl. a. Ac-

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tive, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, fêr'-vîf-êbl-nîs. f. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVILE, fêr'-vîl. a. Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, fêr'-vîl-lý. ad. Meanly, slavishly.

SERVILENESS, fêr'-vîl-nîs. } f.

SERVILITY, fêr'-vîl-lî-t-y. } Slavishness, involuntary obedience; meanness, dependance, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, fêr'-vîng-mân. f. A menial servant.

SERVITOR, fêr'-vî-tûr. f. Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, fêr'-vî-tûd. f. Slavery, state of a slave, dependance; servants collectively.

SERUM, fê'-rûm. f. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; that part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, fêf'-kwý-âl'-têr. } a.

SESQUIALTERAL, fêf'-kwý-âl'-têr-êl. } In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.

SESQUPLICATE, fêf'-kwý-plý-kâte. a. In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, fêf'-kwý-pê'-dêl. } a.

SESQUIPEDALIAN, fêf'-kwý-pê'-dâ'-lyên. } Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, fêf'-kwý-têr'-shên. f. Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, fêf'. f. Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, fêsh'-ûn. f. The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE, fêf'-têrs. f. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five pence half-penny Sterling.

To SET, fêt'. v. a. preterite I SET, part. pass. I AM SET. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or

SET

posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust; to fit to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; To Set about, to apply to; To Set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To Set apart, to neglect for a season; To Set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To Set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To Set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To Set forward, to advance, to promote; To Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To Set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To Set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To Set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, fêt'. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to fit musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, to put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To Set about, to fall to, to begin; To Set in, To fix in a particular state; To Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; To Set on, to make an attack; To Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To Set to, to apply himself to; To Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, fêt'. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, fêt'. f. A number of things suited.

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ed to each other; any thing not fown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sê-tâ'-shûs. a. Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sê'tn. f. A Seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, sê't-tê'. f. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, sê't-tûr. f. One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sê't-tîng-dôg. f. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

SETTLE, sê't'l. f. A seat, a bench.

To SETTLE, sê't'l. v. a. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, sê't'l. v. n. To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to chuse a method of life, to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sê't'ld-nîs. f. The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sê't'l-mênt. f. The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, sêv'n. a. Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sêv'n-fôld. a. Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

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SEVENFOLD, sêv'n-fôld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sên'-nît. f. A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSORE, sêv'n-skôre. a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sêv'n-tên. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sêv'n-tênth. a. The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sêv'nth. a. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sêv'nth-lý. ad. In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sêv'n-týth. a. The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sêv'n-tý. a. Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sêv'-vêr. v. a. To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sêv'-vêr. v. n. To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sêv'-êr-êl. a. Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sêv'-êr-êl. f. Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, sêv'-êr-êl-ý. ad. Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sêv'-êr-êl-tý. f. State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sêv'-êr-êns. f. Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sê-vêr. a. Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sê-vêr-lý. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociously, horribly.

SEVERITY, sê'-vêr-ít-ý. f. Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, sô'. v. n. To join any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW, sô'. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sô'-ûr. f. An officer who

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ferves up a feast; a passage for water to run through, now corrupted to SHORE; he that uses a needle, pronounced Sô'-ûr.

SEX, sêks'. f. The property by which any animal is male or female; womanhood by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sêks'-â-dzhê'-ên-êr-ý. a. Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sêks'-â-dzhê'-sý-mâ. f. The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sêks'-â-dzhê'-sý-mâl. a. Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sêks'-âng'-gld. } a.

SEXANGULAR, sêks'-âng'-gû-lêr. } a.

Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sêks'-âng'-gû-lêr-lý. ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sêks'-ên'-nyêl. a. Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sêks'-tân. f. A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sêks'-tânt. f. The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sêks'-tîle. a. Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, sêks'-tûn. f. An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sêks'-tûn-shîp. f. The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, sêks'-tûpl. a. Sixfold, six times told.

SHABBILY, shâb'-bý-lý. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shâb'-bý-nîs. f. Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, shâb'-bý. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shâk'l. v. a. To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shâk'-lîz. f. wanting the singular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, shâd'. f. A kind of fish.

SHADE, shâ'de. f. The cloud or darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated

rated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To SHADE, shá'de. v. a. To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours. SHADINESS, shá'-dý-nls. f. The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shád'-dô. f. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To SHADOW, shád'-dô. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWY, shád'-dô-y. a. Full of shade, gloomy, faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

SHADY, shá'-dý. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, sháft'. f. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing strait, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shág'. f. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shág'd. } a. Ruggedly
SHAGGY, shág'-gý. } hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shá-gré'n. f. The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, shá'ke. v. a. pret. SHOOK, part. pass. SHAKEN, or SHOOK. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To Shake hands, this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join with, to

Take leave of; To Shake off, to rid himself of, to free from, to divest of.

To SHAKE, shá'ke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, shá'ke. f. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shá'-kúr. f. The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shá'le. f. A husk, the case of seeds in filiquous plants.

SHALL, shál'. v. defective. It has no tenses but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

SHALLOON, shál-lô'n. f. A light woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shál'-lúp. f. A small boat.

SHALLOW, shál'-lô. a. Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shál'-lô. f. A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, shál'-lô-bránd. a. Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shál'-lô-ly. ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shál'-lô-nls. f. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

SHALOT, shá-lôt'. f. A kind of small onion.

SHALT, shált'. The second person of SHALL.

To SHAM, shám'. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shám'. f. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

SHAM, shám'. a. False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, shám'blz. f. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shám'-blng. a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, shá'me. f. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame, disgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, shá'me. v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, shá'me. v. n. To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, shá'me-fást. a. Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shá'me-fást-ly. ad. Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shá'me-fást-nls. f. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shá'me-fúl. a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shá'me-fúl-y. ad. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, shá'me-ls. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shá'me-léf-ly. ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shá'me-léf-nls. f. Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

SHAMMER, shám'-múr. f. A cheat, an imposture.

SHAMOIS, shám'-mý. f. A kind of wild goat. See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, shám'-rúk. f. The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

SHANK, shánk'. f. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, shánk't. a. Having a shank.

SHANKER, shánk'-úr. f. A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shá'pe. v. a. To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shá'pe. f. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shá'pe-ls. a. Wanting regularity of form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, shá'pe-ly-nls. f. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shá'pe-ly. a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shá'rd. f. A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

SHARDBORN, shá'rd-bárn. a. Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shá'rd-id. a. Inhabiting shards.

To SHARE, shá're. v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to sheer.

To SHARE, shá're. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shá're. f. Part, allotment, dividend; a part; the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

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SHAREBONE, shá're-bóne. f. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shá'r-úr. f. One who divides or apports to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shá'rk. f. A voracious sea-fish, a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shá'rk. v. a. To pick up hastily or sily.

To SHARK, shá'rk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shá'rp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastic; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shá'rp. f. A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To SHARP, shá'rp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shá'rp. v. n. To play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, shá'rp-n. v. a. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make four.

SHARPER, shá'rp-úr. f. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

SHARPLY, shá'rp-lý. ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shá'rp-nís. f. Keeness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness, afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

SHARP-SET, shá'rp-sét'. a. Eager, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shá'rp-víz'-ídzhd. a. Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-WITTED, shá'rp-wít'-tíd. a. Ready at wit, acute.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shá'rp-sí't-íd. a. Having quick sight.

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To SHATTER, shát'-túr. v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shát'-túr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shát'-túr. f. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shát'-túr-bránd. } a.

SHATTERPATED, shát'-túr-pát-íd. } a.

Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shát'-túr-ý. a. Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shá've. v. a. preterit, SHAVED; part. pass. SHAVED or SHAVEN. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shá've-líng. f. A man shaved, a friar, or religious.

SHAVER, shá'v-úr. f. A man that practises the art of Shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shá'v-íng. f. Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shá'm. f. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shé. pron. in oblique cases HER. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shé'f. f. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together. In the plural SHEAVES, pronounced shé'vs.

To SHEAL, shé'l. v. a. To shell.

To SHEAR, shé'r. v. a. preterit, SHORE, or SHEARED; part. pass. SHORN. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shé'rd. f. A fragment.

SHEARS, shé'rz. f. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shé'r-úr. f. One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shé'r-mán. f. He that shears.

SHEATH, shé'th. f. The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } shé'th. } v. a. To

To SHEATHE, } shé'th. } inclose in a Sheath or scabbard, to inclose

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in any case; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shé'th-wíngd. a. Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shé'th-ý. a. Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shéd'. v. a. To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shéd'. v. n. To let fall its parts.

SHED, shéd'. f. A slight temporary covering; in composition, effusion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, shéd'-dúr. f. A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shé'n. } a. Bright, glit-

SHEENY, shé'n-ý. } tering, shewy.

SHEEN, shé'n. f. Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shé'p. f. The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shé'p-bíte. v. n. To use petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, shé'p-bíte-úr. f. A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, shé'p-kót. f. A little inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPCOT, shé'p-kót. f. A little inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shé'p-fóld. f. The place where sheep are inclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shé'p-hók. f. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shé'p-ísh. a. Bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHLY, shé'p-ísh-lý. ad. In a sheepish manner.

SHEEPISHNESS, shé'p-ísh-nís. f. Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASER, shé'p-más-túr. f. An owner of Sheep.

SHEEPPEN, shé'p-pén. f. An inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shé'p-shér-íng. f. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shé'ps-í. f. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shé'p-wák. f. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shé'r. a. Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shé'r. ad. Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shé'rz. f. See SHEARS.

SHEET, shé't. f. A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in

S H E

in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shē't-ānk'-kūr. f. In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shē't. v. a. To furnish with Sheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to cover as with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shē'kl. f. An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six-pence.

SHELF, shēlf'. f. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shēlf'-y. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shēl'. f. The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an house; it is used for a musical instrument in poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shēl'. v. a. To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shēl'. v. n. To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shēl'-dūk. f. A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shēl'-fīsh. f. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shēl'-ly. a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. f. A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shēl'-tūr-līs. a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shēlv'-ng. a. Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shēlv'-y. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shēnd'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. SHENT. To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shēp'-pūrd. f. One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain;

a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shēp'-pēr-dīs. f. A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shēp'-pēr-dīsh. a. Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shēr-bēt'. f. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shērd'. f. The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shēr'-if. f. An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFSHIP, shēr'-if-shīp. f. The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shēr'-rīs. } f. A kind of
SHERRY, shēr'-ry. } sweet Spanish wine.

SHEW, shō'. See SHOW.

SHEWBREAD. See SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, shēld. f. A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shēld. v. a. To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shīft'. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change cloaths, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shīft'. v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; To Shift off, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, shīft'. f. Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last recourse; fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shīft'-tūr. f. One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, shīft'-līs. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, shīl'-ng. f. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shīl'-ly-shāl'-y. A corrupt reduplication of SHALL I? To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating.

SHILY, shīl'-ly. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

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SHIN, shīn'. f. The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, shī'ne. v. n. preterit, I SHONE, I HAVE SHONE; sometimes I SHINED, I HAVE SHINED. To glitter, to glisten; to be glossy; to be gay, to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, shī'ne. f. Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

SHINESS, shī'-nīs. f. Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, shīng'l. f. A thin board to cover houses.

SHINGLES, shīng'-glz. f. A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, shī'n y. a. Bright, luminous.

SHIP, shīp'. f. A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, shīp'. v. a. To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, shīp'-bōrd. f. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases, a Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, shīp'-boy. f. Boy that serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, shīp'-mān. f. Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, shīp'-mās-tūr. f. Master of the ship.

SHIPMATE, shīp'-māt. f. One who serves in the same ship.

SHIPMONEY, shīp'-mūn-ný. f. An arbitrary tax formerly levied on port towns for fitting out ships.

SHIPPING, shīp'-pīng. f. Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, shīp'-rāk. f. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, shīp'-rāk. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, shīp'-rite. f. A builder of ships.

SHIRE, shī're. f. A division of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, shūrt'. f. The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, shūrt'. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shūrt'-līs. a. Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, shīt'-tā. } f. A sort of
SHITTIM, shīt'-tīm. } precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, shīt'l-kōk. f. A cork

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cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, shí've. f. A slice of bread; a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, shiv'-úr. v. n. To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, shiv'-úr. v. n. To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, shiv'-úr. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shiv'-úr. f. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shiv'-ér-y. a. Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, shò'le. f. A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, shò'le. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shò'le. a. Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shò'l-y-nis. f. Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shò'l-y. a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shòk'. f. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concurrence; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shòk'. v. a. To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shòk'. v. n. To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shòk'. v. n. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shòd'. For SHOED, the preterit and participle passive of To SHOE.

SHOE, shò'. f. The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shò'. v. a. preterit, I SHOD; participle passive SHOD. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shò'-boy. f. A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shò'-Ing-hárn. f. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shò'-mák-úr. f. One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, shò'-ty. f. The ribband with which women tie Shoes.

SHOG, shòg'. f. Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shòg'. v. a. To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

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SHONE, shón'. The preterite of SHINE.

SHOOK, shúk'. The preterite, and in poetry part. pass. of SHAKE.

To SHOOT, shò't. v. a. preterit, I SHOT; participle, SHOT or SHOTTEN. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, shò't. v. n. To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shò't. f. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument, Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shò't-úr. f. One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shóp'. f. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shóp'-bòrd. f. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shóp'-bòk. f. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shóp'-kêp-úr. f. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shóp'-mán. f. A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shò're. The preterite of SHEAR.

SHORE, shò're. f. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly SEWER; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, shò're. v. a. To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, shò're-lis. a. Having no coast.

SHORN, shárn'. The participle passive of SHEAR.

SHORT, shá'rt. a. Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shá'rt. f. A summary account,

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SHORT, shá'rt. ad. Not long.

To SHORTEN, shá'rt-n. v. a. To make short; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, shá'rt-hánd. f. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, shá'rt-liv'd. a. Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, shá'rt-ly. ad. Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, shá'rt-nis. f. The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficiency, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shá'rt-ribz. f. The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shá'rt-sít-id. a. Unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shá'rt-sít-id-nis. f. Defect of sight, defect of intellectual sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shá'rt-wá'ft-id. a. Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, shá'rt-wind'id. a. Shortbreathed, asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shá'rt-wing'd. a. Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and Short-winged.

SHORY, shò'r-y. a. Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shò't. The preterite and participle passive of SHOOT.

SHOT, shò't. f. The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged; a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shò't'-fré. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shò't'n. a. Having ejected the spawn.

To SHOVE, shúv'. v. a. To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

To SHOVE, shúv'. v. n. To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shúv'. f. The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shúv'l. f. An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

To SHOVEL, shúv'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shúv'l-bòrd. f. A long

- long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.
- SHOUGH**, shók'. f. A species of shaggy dog, a flock.
- SHOULD**, shúd'. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.
- SHOULDER**, shó'l-dúr. f. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.
- To SHOULDER**, shó'l-dúr. v. a. To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.
- SHOULDERBELT**, shó'l-dér-bélt. f. A belt that comes across the shoulder.
- SHOULDERCLAPPER**, shó'l-dér-kláp'-púr. f. One who affects familiarity. Not in use.
- SHOULDERKNOT**, shó'l-dér-nót. f. An ornament of ribband or lace worn on the shoulder.
- SHOULDERSHOTTEN**, shó'l-dér-shótn. a. Strained in the shoulder.
- SHOULDERSLIP**, shó'l-dér-slip. f. Dislocation of the shoulder.
- To SHOUT**, shout'. v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation.
- SHOUT**, shout'. f. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.
- SHOUTER**, shout'-úr. f. He who shouts.
- To SHOW**, shó'. v. a. pret. **SHOWED** and **SHOWN**; part. pass. **SHOWN**. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.
- To SHOW**, shó'. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.
- SHOW**, shó'. f. A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.
- SHOWBREAD**, or **SEWBREAD**. shó'-bréd. f. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.
- SHOWER**, show'-úr. f. Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.
- To SHOWER**, show'-úr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.
- To SHOWER**, show'-úr. v. n. To be rainy.
- SHOWERY**, show'-úr-ý. a. Rainy.
- SHOWISH**, or **SHOWY**, shó'-ish. a. Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.
- SHOWN**, shó'n. pret. and part. pass. of **To SHOW**. Exhibited.
- SHRANK**, shránk'. The preterit of **SHRUNK**.
- To SHRED**, shréd'. v. a. pret. **SHRED**. To cut into small pieces.
- SHRED**, shréd'. f. A small piece cut off; a fragment.
- SHREW**, shró'. f. A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.
- SHREWD**, shró'd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill-betokening; mischievous.
- SHREWDLY**, shró'd-ly. ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; sily.
- SHREWDNESS**, shró'd-nís. f. Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.
- SHREWISH**, shró'-ish. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, froward, petulantly clamorous.
- SHREWISHLY**, shró'-ish-ly. ad. Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.
- SHREWISHNESS**, shró'-ish-nís. f. The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.
- SHREWMOUSE**, shró'-mous. f. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.
- To SHRIEK**, shré'k. v. n. To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.
- SHRIEK**, shré'k. f. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.
- SHRIFT**, shrift'. f. Confession made to a priest.
- SHRILL**, shríl'. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.
- To SHRILL**, shríl'. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.
- SHRILLY**, shríl'-ly. ad. With a shrill noise.
- SHRILLNESS**, shríl'-nís. f. The quality of being shrill.
- SHRIMP**, shrimp'. f. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.
- SHRINE**, shrí'ne. f. A case in which something sacred is repositied.
- To SHRINK**, shrink'. v. n. preterit, **I SHRUNK**, or **SHRANK**; participle **SHRUNKEN**. To contract itself into
- less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger, to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.
- To SHRINK**, shrink'. v. a. participle passive **SHRUNK**, **SHRANK**, or **SHRUNKEN**. To make to shrink.
- SHRINK**, shrink'. f. Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.
- SHRINKER**, shrink'-úr. f. He who shrinks.
- To SHRIVE**, shrí've. v. a. To hear at confession.
- To SHRIVEL**, shriv'l. v. n. To contract itself into wrinkles.
- To SHRIVEL**, shriv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.
- SHRIVER**, shrí'v-úr. f. A confessor.
- SHROUD**, shrou'd. f. A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; the sail ropes.
- To SHROUD**, shrou'd. v. a. To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.
- To SHROUD**, shrou'd. v. n. To harbour, to take shelter.
- SHROVETIDE**, shró've-tíde. } f. }
SHROVETUESDAY, shró've-tshó'z-dá. }
- The time of confession, the day before Ashwednesday or Lent.
- SHRUB**, shrúb'. f. A bush, a small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
- SHRUBBY**, shrúb'-by. a. Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.
- To SHRUG**, shrüg'. v. n. To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
- To SHRUG**, shrüg'. v. a. To contract or draw up.
- SHRUG**, shrüg'. f. A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.
- SHRUNK**, shrünk'. The preterit and part. pass. of **SHRINK**.
- SHRUNKEN**, shrünk'n. The part. passive of **SHRINK**.
- SHUCK**, shúk'. f. A husk, a shell.
- To SHUDDER**, shúd'-dúr. v. a. To quake with fear or with aversion.
- To SHUFFLE**, sháf'l. v. a. To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.
- To SHUFFLE**, sháf'l. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud.

- fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.
- SHUFFLE, shuf'l. f. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.
- SHUFFLECAP, shuf'l-kâp. f. A play at which money is shaken in a hat.
- SHUFFLER, shuf'-flur. f. He who plays tricks or shuffles.
- SHUFFLINGLY, shuf'-fling-ly. ad. With an irregular gait.
- To SHUN, shun'. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.
- SHUNLESS, shun'-lis. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.
- To SHUT, shut'. v. a. preterit, I SHUT; part. passive, SHUT. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to inclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To Shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To Shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.
- To SHUT, shut'. v. n. To be closed, to close itself.
- SHUT, shut'. part. a. Rid, clear, free.
- SHUT, shut'. f. Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.
- SHUTTER, shut'-tur. f. One that shuts; a cover, a door.
- SHUTTLE, shut'l. f. The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
- SHUTTLECOCK, shut'l-kòk. f. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHUTTLECOCK.
- SHY, shy'. a. Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.
- SIBILANT, sib'-y-lent. a. Hissing.
- SIBILATION, sib'-y-lâ-shun. f. A hissing sound.
- SIBYL, sib'-bil. f. In pagan mythology, one of the women who are supposed to have been endowed with a spirit of prophecy, and to have foretold the revolutions and fates of kingdoms.
- SICAMORE, sik'-â-môre. f. A tree.
- To SICCATE, sik'-két. v. a. To make dry, to dry.
- SICCATION, sik'-kâ-shun. f. The act of drying.
- SICCIFICK, sik-sif'-fik. a. Making dry, causing dryness.
- SICCITY, sik'-si-ty. f. Driness, aridity, want of moisture.
- SICE, sîze. f. The number six at dice.
- SICK, sik'. a. Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.
- To SICKEN, sik'n. v. a. To make sick; to weaken, to impair.
- To SICKEN, sik'n. v. n. To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.
- SICKLE, sik'l. f. The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.
- SICKLEMAN, sik'l-mân. } f. A
SICKLER, sik'-lur. } reaper.
- SICKLINESS, sik'-ly-nis. f. Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.
- SICKLY, sik'-ly. a. Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.
- To SICKLY, sik'-ly. v. a. To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.
- SICKNESS, sik'-nis. f. State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.
- SIDE, si'de. f. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.
- SIDE, si'de. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either side.
- To SIDE, si'de. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.
- SIDEBORD, si'de-bôrd. f. The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.
- SIDEBOX, si'de-bôks. f. Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.
- SIDEFLY, si'de-fly. f. An insect.
- To SIDLE, si'dl. v. n. To go with the body the narrowest way.
- SIDELONG, si'de-lông. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.
- SIDELONG, si'de-lông. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in opposition; on the side.
- SIDER, si'-dur. f. See CIDER.
- SIDERAL, si'd-êr-êl. a. Starry, astral.
- SIDERATION, si'd-êr-â-shun. f. A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.
- SIDESADDLE, si'de-sâdl. f. A woman's seat on horseback.
- SIDESMAN, si'dz-mân. f. An assistant to the church-warden.
- SIDEWAYS, si'de-wâz. } ad. Late-
SIDEWISE, si'de-wîze. } rally, on side.
- SIEGE, sê'dzh. f. The act of besetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.
- SIEVE, siv'. f. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder, a scarce.
- To SIFT, sift'. v. a. To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.
- SIFTER, sift'-ur. f. He who sifts.
- To SIGH, sigh. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.
- SIGH, sigh. f. A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.
- SIGHT, si'te. f. Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.
- SIGHTLESS, si'te-lis. a. Wanting sight, blind; not sightly.
- SIGHTLY, si'te-ly. a. Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.
- SIGIL, sîdzh'-il. f. Seal.
- SIGN, si'ne. f. A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiac; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as a Sign manual.
- To SIGN, si'ne. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.
- SIGNAL, sig'-nêl. f. Notice given by a signal, a sign that gives notice.
- SIGNAL, sig'-nêl. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.
- SIGNALITY, sig'-nâl-ty. f. Quality of something remarkable or memorable.
- To SIGNALIZE, sig'-nâ-lize. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.
- SIGNALLY, sig'-nêl-ty. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.
- SIGNATION, sig'-nâ-shun. f. Sign given, act of betokening.
- SIGNATURE, sig'-nâ-tshur. f. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
- SIGNET,

SIL

SIM

SIN

SIGNET, fīg'-nēt. f. A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kēns. } f.

SIGNIFICANCY, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kēn-fŷ. }

Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kēnt. a. Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kēnt-lŷ. ad. With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, fīg-nīf'-ŷ-kā-shūn. f. The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kā-tŷv. a. Betokening by an external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, fīg-nīf'-fŷ-kā-tŷr-ŷ. f. That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, fīg'-nŷ-fŷ. v. a. To declare by some token or sign; to mean, to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, fīg'-nŷ-fŷ. v. n. To express meaning with force.

SIGNING, fī'n-īng. f. The act of confirming by the signature of a name; the signature.

SIGNIORY, fīn'-nyō-rŷ. f. Lordship, dominion.

SIGNMANUAL, fī'n-mān"-nŷ-ēl. f. The signature of the king written with his own hand; a name written with a person's own hand.

SIGNPOST, fī'ne-pōst. f. That upon which a sign hangs.

SILENCE, fī'lēns. f. The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness.

SILENCE, fī'lēns. interj. An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, fī'lēns. v. a. To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, fī'lēnt. a. Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, fī'lēnt-lŷ. ad. Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, fī-lŷsh'-ūs. a. Made of hair.

SILIQUEA, fīl'-lŷ-kwā. f. A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUEOSE, fīl'-lŷ-kwō'se. } a. Having a

SILIQUEOUS, fīl'-lŷ-kwūs. } ing a pod or capsula.

SILK, fīlk'. f. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worms thread.

SILKEN, fīlk'n. a. Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKMERCER, fīlk'-mēr-sēr. f. A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, fīlk'-wēv-ūr. f. One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, fīlk'-wŷrm. f. The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, fīlk'-ŷ. a. Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, fīl. f. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, fīl'-lā-bŷb. f. A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, fīl'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. In a silly manner, simply, foolishly.

SILLINESS, fīl'-lŷ-nŷs. f. Simplicity, weakness, harmless folly.

SILLY, fīl'-lŷ. a. Harmless, innocent, artless; foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, fīl'-lŷ-how. f. The membrane that covers the head of the foetus.

SILVAN, fīl'-vēn. a. Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, fīl'-vŷr. f. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, fīl'-vŷr. a. Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, fīl'-vŷr. v. a. To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, fīl'-vŷr-bē't-ūr. f. One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, fīl'-vŷr-lŷ. ad. With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, fīl'-vŷr-smŷth. f. One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, fīl'-vŷr-thŷsh. } f.

SILVERWEED, fīl'-vŷr-wēd. }

Plants.

SILVERY, fīl'-vŷr-ŷ. a. Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, fŷ-mār'. f. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, fīm'-lŷ-ēr. } a. Homogeneous, having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARLY, fīm'-lŷ-ēr-lŷ. }

SIMILARITY, fīm'-lŷ-ār-ŷt-ŷ. f. Likeness.

SIMILE, fīm'-lŷ-ē. f. A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, fīm'-lŷ-ŷ-tŷhŷd. f. Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, fīm'-lŷ-ēr. f. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, fīm'-mŷr. v. n. To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, fīm'-ūn-ŷ. f. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, fīm'-ŷr. v. n. To smile, generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, fīm'-ŷr. f. Smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, fīm'pl. a. Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, fīm'pl. f. A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, fīm'pl. v. n. To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, fīm'pl-nŷs. f. The quality of being simple.

SIMPLER, fīm'pl-ŷr. f. A simplist, an herbalist.

SIMPLETON, fīm'pl-tŷn. f. A silly mortal, a trifler, a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, fīm-plŷs'-lŷ-ŷ. f. Plainness, artlessness; not subtilty, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, fīm'-plŷ-fŷ. v. a. To reduce to a single head, point, or subject for consideration.

SIMPLIST, fīm'pl-lŷst. f. One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, fīm'pl-lŷ. ad. Without art, without subtilty; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, fīm'-ū-lēr. f. One that counterfeits. Not in use.

To SIMULATE, fīm'-ū-lāt. v. n. To feign, to counterfeit.

SIMULATION, fīm'-ū-lā-shūn. f. That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, fī-mŷl-tā'-nyūs. a. Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, fīn. f. An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, fīn. v. n. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINAPISM, fīn'-ā-pŷzm. f. A cataplasm, in which the chief ingredient is mustardseed pulverised.

SINCE,

SINCE, fīns'e. ad. Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, fīns'e. preposition. After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, fīn-sēr. a. Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, fīn-sēr-lý. ad. Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, fīn-sēr-nīs. } f.
SINCERITY, fīn-sēr-ít-y. }

Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, fīn-dōn. f. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, fī'ne. f. A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, fī-nē-kūr. f. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, fīn-nū. f. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as money is the Sinews of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, fīn-nū. v. a. To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, fīn-nūd. a. Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, fīn-nū-y. a. Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, fīn-fūl. a. Alien from God, unsanctified; wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, fīn-fūl-y. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, fīn-fūl-nīs. f. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, fīng'. v. n. preterit, I SANG, or SUNG; part. pass. SUNG. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry.

To SING, fīng'. v. a. To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praises to; to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, fīndzh'. v. a. To scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, fīng'-ūr. f. One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, fīng'-īng-māf-tūr. f. One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, fīng'-gl. a. One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, A scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To SINGLE, fīng'-gl. v. a. To chuse out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, fīng'-gl-nīs. f. Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, fīng'-glý. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, fīng'-gū-lēr. a. Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expressing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, fīng'-gū-lār-ít-y. f. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, fīng'-gū-lēr-lý. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, fīn-nīf-tūr. a. Being on the left-hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

SINISTROUS, fīn-nīf-trūs. a. Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, fīn-nīf-trūs-lý. ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly.

To SINK, fīnk'. v. n. pret. I SUNK, anciently SANK; part. SUNK or SUNKEN. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, fīnk'. v. a. To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, fīnk'. f. A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, fīn-līs. a. Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, fīn-lēf-nīs. f. Exemption from sin.

SINNER, fīn-nūr. f. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, fīn-ōf-fīng. f. An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, fīn-ō-pēr. f. A species of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, fīn-nū-āte. v. a. To bend in and out.

SINUATION, fīn-nū-ā-shūn. f. A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, fīn-nū-ūs. a. Bending in and out.

SINUS, fī-nūs. f. A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, fīp'. v. a. To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, fīp'. f. A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, fī-fūn. f. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, fīp'-pūr. f. One that sips.

SIPPET, fīp'-pit. f. A small sop.

SIR, fūr'. The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, fī're. f. A father, in poetry; it is used of beasts, as the horse had a good Sire; it is used in composition, as grand-Sire.

SIREN, fī-rēn. f. A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, fī-rī-ā-sīs. f. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, fī-ryūs. f. The dogstar.

SIROCCO, fī-rōk'-kō. f. The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, fār-rā. f. A compellation of reproach and insult.

SIROP, } fūr-rūp. } f. The juice
SIRUP, } of vegetables

boiled with sugar.

SIRUPED, fūr-rūpt. a. Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, fūr-rūp-y. a. Resembling sirup.

SISTER, fīs-tūr. f. A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a christian; one of the same nature, human

- human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.
- SISTER-IN-LAW, *fis'-túr-lá-lá*. *f.* A husband or wife's sister.
- SISTERHOOD, *fis'-túr-húd*. *f.* The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.
- SISTERLY, *fis'-túr-lý*. *a.* Like a sister, becoming a sister.
- To SIT, *fit'*. *v. n.* preterit, I SAT. To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burthen; to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; To Sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease satisfied; to settle, to fix abode; To Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To Sit up, to rise from lying to sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.
- To SIT, *fit'*. *v. a.* To keep the seat upon; to be settled to do business.
- SITE, *fit'e*. *f.* Situation, local position.
- SITH, *fit'h'*. *ad.* Since, seeing that. Obsolete.
- SITHE, *fit'he*. *f.* The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.
- SITTER, *fit'-túr*. *f.* One that sits; a bird that broods.
- SITTING, *fit'-ting*. *f.* The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study unintermitted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.
- SITUATE, *fit'-tshú-áte*. *part. a.* Placed with respect to any thing else.
- SITUATION, *fit-tshú-á'-shún*. *f.* Local respect, position; condition, state.
- SIX, *fiks'*. *f.* Twice three, one more than five.
- SIXPENCE, *fiks'-pénse*. *f.* A coin, half a shilling.
- SIXSCORE, *fiks'-skóre*. *a.* Six times twenty.
- SIXTEEN, *fiks'-tén*. *a.* Six and ten.
- SIXTEENTH, *fiks'-ténth*. *a.* The sixth from the tenth.
- SIXTH, *fiksth'*. *a.* The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.
- SIXTH, *fiksth'*. *f.* A sixth part.
- SIXTHLY, *fiksth'-lý*. *ad.* In the sixth place.
- SIXTIETH, *fiks'-tyth*. *a.* The tenth six times repeated.
- SIXTY, *fiks'-ty*. *a.* Six times ten.
- SIZE, *fize*. *f.* Bulk, quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.
- To SIZE, *fize*. *v. a.* To adjust, or arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.
- SIZED, *fizd*. *a.* Having a particular magnitude.
- SIZEABLE, *fiz-ébl*. *a.* Reasonably bulky.
- SIZER, *fiz-úr*. *f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.
- SIZINESS, *fiz-zý-nis*. *f.* Glutinousness, viscosity.
- SIZY, *fiz-zý*. *a.* Viscous, glutinous.
- SKAINSMATE, *ská'nz-máte*. *f.* A messmate. Obsolete.
- SKATE, *ská'te*. *f.* A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.
- SKEAN, *skén*. *f.* A short sword, a knife.
- SKEG, *skég'*. *f.* A wild plum.
- SKEGGER, *skég'-gúr*. *f.* Skeggers, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.
- SKEIN, *skén*. *f.* A knot of thread or silk wound.
- SKELETON, *skél'-lè-tún*. *f.* The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.
- SKEPTICK, *skép'-tik*. *f.* One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.
- SKEPTICAL, *skép'-ty-kél*. *a.* Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.
- SKEPTICISM, *skép'-ty-sizm*. *f.* Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.
- SKETCH, *skétsh'*. *f.* An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.
- To SKETCH, *skétsh'*. *v. n.* To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal notion.
- SKEWER, *skú'r*. *f.* A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.
- To SKEWER, *skú'r*. *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.
- SKIFF, *skif'*. *f.* A small light boat.
- SKILFUL, *skil'-fúl*. *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.
- SKILFULLY, *skil'-fúl-y*. *ad.* With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.
- SKILFULNESS, *skil'-fúl-nis*. *f.* Art, ability, dexterity.
- SKILL, *skil'*. *f.* Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.
- To SKILL, *skil'*. *v. n.* To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.
- SKILLED, *skild'*. *a.* Knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.
- SKILLESS, *skil'-lès*. *a.* Wanting art. Not in use.
- SKILLET, *skil'-lit*. *f.* A small kettle or boiler.
- To SKIM, *skim'*. *v. a.* To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.
- To SKIM, *skim'*. *v. n.* To pass lightly, to glide along.
- SKIMBLESKAMBLE, *skim'bl-skám'bl*. *a.* Wandering wild. A cant word.
- SKIMMER, *skim'-múr*. *f.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.
- SKIMMILK, *skim'-milk*. *f.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.
- SKIN, *skin'*. *f.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
- To SKIN, *skin'*. *v. a.* To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.
- SKINK, *skink'*. *f.* Drink, any thing potable; pottage.
- To SKINK, *skink'*. *v. n.* To serve drink.
- SKINKER, *skink'-úr*. *f.* One that serves drink.
- SKINNED, *skind'*. *a.* Having the nature of skin or leather.
- SKINNER, *skin'-núr*. *f.* A dealer in skins.
- SKINNINESS, *skin'-ný-nis*. *f.* The quality of being skinny.
- SKINNY, *skin'-ný*. *a.* Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.
- To SKIP, *skíp'*. *v. n.* To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to pass without notice.
- To SKIP, *skíp'*. *v. a.* To miss, to pass.
- SKIP, *skíp'*. *f.* A light leap or bound.
- SKIPJACK, *skíp'-dzhak*. *f.* An upstart.
- SKIPKENNEL, *skíp'-kén-níl*. *f.* A lackey, a footboy.
- SKIPPER, *skíp'-púr*. *f.* A shipmaster or shipboy.

SKY

SKIRMISH, skér'-mísh. f. A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.
 To SKIRMISH, skér'-mísh. v. n. To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.
 SKIRMISHER, skér'-mísh-úr. f. He who skirmishes.
 To SKIRRE, skér'. v. a. To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.
 To SKIRRE, skér'. v. n. To scour, to scudd, to run in haste.
 SKIRRET, skér'-rit. f. A plant.
 SKIRT, skért'. f. The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.
 To SKIRT, skért'. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.
 SKIT, skít'. f. A caprice, a whim; a kind of jest, a lampoon.
 SKITTISH, skít'-tísh. a. Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.
 SKITTISHLY, skít'-tísh-lý. ad. Wantonly, uncertainly, ficklely.
 SKITTISHNESS, skít'-tísh-nís. f. Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.
 SKONCE, skóns'e. f. See SCONCE.
 SKREEN, skré'n. f. Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment.
 To SKREEN, skré'n. v. a. To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter, to protect.
 SKUE, skú'. a. Oblique, fidelong.
 To SKULK, skúlk'. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.
 SKULL, skúl'. f. The bone that incloses the head; a shoal.
 SKULLCAP, skúl'-káp. f. A head-piece.
 SKY, sky'. f. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.
 SKYEY, skyí'-ý. a. Ethereal.
 SKYCOLOUR, skyí'-kúl-úr. f. An azure colour, the colour of the sky.
 SKYCOLOURED, skyí'-kúl-úrd. a. Blue, azure, like the sky.
 SKYDYED, skyí'-díde. a. Coloured like the sky.
 SKYED, skyí'd. a. Enveloped by the skies.
 SKYISH, skyí'-ísh. a. Coloured by the ether.
 SKYLARK, skyí'-lark. f. A lark that mounts and sings.

SLA

SKYLIGHT, skyí'-líte. f. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.
 SKYROCKET, skyí'-rók-ít. f. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.
 SLAB, sláb'. f. A puddle; a plane of stone; as a marble Slab.
 SLAB, sláb'. a. Thick, viscous, glutinous.
 To SLABBER, slób'-búr. v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour any thing.
 SLABBERER, slób'-búr-úr. f. He who slabbers.
 SLABBY, sláb'-bý. a. Thick, viscous; wet, floody.
 SLACK, slák'. a. Loose; remis; relaxed.
 To SLACK, slák'. v. n. To be
 To SLACKEN, slák'n. } remis, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.
 To SLACK, slák'. v. a. To
 To SLACKEN, slák'n. } loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress, to make less quick and forcible.
 SLACK, slák'. f. Small coal, coal broken in small parts.
 SLAKLY, slák'-lý. ad. Loosely, negligently, remisly.
 SLACKNESS, slák'-nís. f. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remisness; want of tendency; weaknesses.
 SLAG, slág'. f. The dross or recrement of metal.
 SLAIE, slá'. f. A weaver's reed.
 SLAIN, slá'ne. The participle passive of SLAY.
 To SLAKE, slá'ke. v. a. To quench, to extinguish.
 To SLAM, slám'. v. a. To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist.
 SLAM, slám'. f. A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.
 To SLANDER, slán'-dúr. v. a. To censure falsely, to belie.
 SLANDER, slán'-dúr. f. False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.
 SLANDERER, slán'-dér-úr. f. One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.
 SLANDEROUS, slán'-dér-ús. a. Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.
 SLANDEROUSLY, slán'-dér-ús-lý.

SLA

ad. Calumniously, with false reproach.
 SLANG, sláng'. The preterite of SLING.
 SLANK, slánk'. f. An herb.
 SLANT, slánt'. } a. Ob-
 SLANTING, slánt'-íng. } lique, not direct, not perpendicular.
 SLANTLY, slánt'-lý. } ad. Ob-
 SLANTWISE, slánt'-wíze. } liquely, not perpendicularly, slope.
 SLAP, sláp'. f. A smart blow.
 SLAP, sláp'. ad. With a sudden and violent blow.
 To SLAP, sláp'. v. a. To strike with a slap.
 SLAPDASH, sláp'-dášh". interj. All at once. A low word.
 To SLASH, slásh'. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. SLASH is improper.
 To SLASH, slásh'. v. n. To strike at random with a sword.
 SLASH, slásh'. f. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.
 SLATCH, slátsh'. f. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.
 SLATE, slá'te. f. A grey fossil stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses or to write upon.
 To SLATE, slá'te. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.
 SLATER, slát-úr. f. One who covers with slates or tiles.
 SLATTERN, slát'-térn. f. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
 SLATTERNLY, slát'-térn-lý. a. Negligent in dress.
 SLATY, slát'-ý. a. Having the nature of slate.
 SLAVE, slá've. f. One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependant.
 To SLAVE, slá've. v. n. To drudge, to toil, to toil.
 SLAVER, sláv'-úr. f. Spittle, running from the mouth, drivel.
 To SLAVER, sláv'-úr. v. n. To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.
 To SLAVER, sláv'-úr. v. a. To smear with drivel.
 SLAVERER, sláv'-ér-úr. f. One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.
 SLAVERY, slá've-ér-ý. f. Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.
 SLAUGHTER, slá'-túr. f. Massacre, destruction by the sword.
 To SLAUGHTER, slá'-túr. v. a. To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.
 SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slá'-túr-hous.

SLE

hous. f. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.
 SLAUGHTERMAN, slá'-túr-mán. f. One employed in killing.
 SLAUGHTEROUS, slá'-tér-ús. a. Destructive, murderous.
 SLAVISH, slá'-v-ísh. a. Servile, mean, base, dependant.
 SLAVISHLY, slá'-v-ísh-lý. ad. Servilely, meanly.
 SLAVISHNESS, slá'-v-ísh-nís. f. Servility, meanness.
 To SLAY, slá'. v. a. preter. SLEW; part. pass. SLAIN. To kill, to butcher, to put to death.
 SLAYER, slá'-úr. f. Killer; murderer, destroyer.
 SLEAZY, slé'-zy. a. Weak, wanting substance.
 SLED, sléd'. f. A carriage drawn without wheels.
 SLEDDER, sléd'-díd. a. Mounted on a sled.
 SLEDGE, slédzh'. f. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.
 SLEEK, slék'. a. Smooth, glossy.
 To SLEEK, slék'. v. a. To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.
 SLEEKLY, slék'-lý. ad. Smoothly, glossily.
 To SLEEP, slép. v. n. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers: to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will some time awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.
 SLEEP, slép. f. Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.
 SLEEPER, slép-úr. f. One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.
 SLEEPILY, slép-ý-lý. ad. Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.
 SLEEPINESS, slép-ý-nís. f. Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.
 SLEEPLESS, slép-lís. a. Wanting sleep.
 SLEEPY, slép-ý. a. Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.
 SLEET, slét'. f. A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.
 To SLEET, slét'. v. n. To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.
 SLEETY, slét'-ý. a. Bringing sleet.

SLI

SLEEVE, slév. f. The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.
 SLEEVED, slé'vd. a. Having sleeves.
 SLEEVELESS, slév-lís. a. Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.
 SLEIGHT, slíte. f. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.
 SLENDER, slén'-dúr. a. Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.
 SLENDERLY, slén'-dér-lý. ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.
 SLENDERNESS, slén'-dér-nís. f. Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.
 SLEPT, slépt'. The preterit of SLEEP.
 SLEW, slú'. The preterit of SLAY.
 To SLEY, slá'. v. n. To part or twist into threads.
 To SLICE, slíse. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.
 SLICE, slíse. f. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.
 SLID, slíd'. The preterit of SLIDE.
 SLIDDEN, slíd'n. The participle passive of SLIDE.
 To SLIDDER, slíd'-dúr. v. n. To slide with interruption.
 To SLIDE, slíde. v. n. SLID, preterit; SLIDDEN, participle pass. To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
 To SLIDE, slíde. v. a. To pass imperceptibly.
 SLIDE, slíde. f. Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.
 SLIDER, slíd-úr. f. He who slides.
 SLIGHT, slíte. a. Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a slight silk.
 SLIGHT, slíte. f. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.
 To SLIGHT, slíte. v. a. To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; To Slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLI

SLIGHTER, slít-úr. f. One who disregards.
 SLIGHTINGLY, slít-íng-lý. ad. Without reverence, with contempt.
 SLIGHTLY, slít-lý. ad. Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.
 SLIGHTNESS, slít-nís. f. Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.
 SLIM, slím'. a. Slender, thin of shape.
 SLIME, slíme. f. Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.
 SLIMINESS, slím-ý-nís. f. Viscosity, glutinous matter.
 SLIMY, slím-ý. a. Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.
 SLINESS, slí-nís. f. Designing artifice.
 SLING, slíng'. f. A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.
 To SLING, slíng'. v. a. To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.
 SLINGER, slíng-úr. f. One who slings, or uses the sling.
 To SLINK, slínk'. v. n. pret. SLUNK. To sneak, to steal out of the way.
 To SLINK, slínk'. v. a. To cast, to miscarry of.
 To SLIP, slíp'. v. n. To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to sink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.
 To SLIP, slíp'. v. a. To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave sily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.
 SLIP, slíp'. f. The act of slipping, a false step; error, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.
 SLIPBOARD, slíp-bórd. f. A board sliding in grooves.
 SLIPKNOT, slíp-nót. f. A bow-knot, a knot easily untied.
 SLIPPER, slíp-púr. f. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.
 SLIPPERINESS, slíp-pér-ý-nís. f. State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.
 SLIPPERY, slíp-pér-ý. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard

SLO

hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.
 SLIPPY, slíp-pý. a. Slippery, easily sliding.
 SLIPSHOD, slíp-shód. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.
 SLIPSLOP, slíp-slóp. f. Bad liquor.
 To SLIT, slít. v. a. pret. and part. SLIT and SLITTED. To cut longwise.
 SLIT, slít. f. A long cut, or narrow opening.
 To SLIVE, slí'vè. } v. a. To split,
 To SLIVER, slí-vúr. } to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.
 SLIVER, slí-vúr. f. A branch torn off.
 SLOATS, sló'ts. f. Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.
 SLOBBER, slób'-búr. f. Slaver.
 SLOE, sló'. f. The fruit of the black-thorn.
 SLOOP, slóp. f. A small ship.
 SLOP, slóp. f. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.
 SLOP, slóp. f. Trowsers, open breeches.
 SLOPE, sló'pe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.
 SLOPE, sló'pe. f. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.
 SLOPE, sló'pe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.
 To SLOPE, sló'pe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.
 To SLOPE, sló'pe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.
 SLOPENESS, sló'pe-nls. f. Obliquity, declivity.
 SLOPEWISE, sló'pe-wíze. ad. Obliquely.
 SLOPINGLY, slóp-ing-lý. ad. Obliquely.
 SLOPPY, slóp-pý. a. Miry and wet.
 SLOT, slót. f. The track of a deer.
 SLOTH, sló'th. f. Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.
 SLOTHFUL, sló'th-fúl. a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.
 SLOTHFULLY, sló'th-fúl-ý. ad. With sloth.
 SLOTHFULNESS, sló'th-fúl-nls. f. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.
 SLOUCH, slou'th. f. A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.
 To SLOUCH, slou'th. v. n. To have a downcast clownish look.

SLU

SLOVEN, slúv'n. f. A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.
 SLOVENLINESS, slúv'n-lý-nls. f. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.
 SLOVENLY, slúv'n-lý. a. Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.
 SLOVENLY, slúv'n-lý. ad. In a coarse inelegant manner.
 SLOVENRY, slúv'n-ry. f. Dirtiness, want of neatness.
 SLOUGH, slou'. f. A deep miry place; the skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul fore.
 SLOUGHY, slou'-ý. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.
 SLOW, sló'. a. Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.
 SLOW, sló'. In composition, is an adverb. Slowly.
 To SLOW, sló'. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.
 SLOWLY, sló'-lý. ad. Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.
 SLOWNESS, sló'-nls. f. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.
 SLOWWORM, sló'-wúrm. f. The blind worm, a small viper.
 To SLUBBER, slúb'-bér. v. a. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.
 SLUBBERDEGULLION, slúb-bér-dý-gúl-lyún. f. A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. A cant word.
 SLUDGE, slúdzh'. f. Mire, dirt mixed with water.
 SLUG, slóg'. f. An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.
 SLUGGARD, slóg'-gérd. f. An inactive lazy fellow.
 To SLUGGARDISE, slóg'-gér-díze. v. a. To make idle, to make drowsy.
 SLUGGISH, slóg'-gish. a. Lazy, slothful.
 SLUGGISHLY, slóg'-gish-lý. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.
 SLUGGISHNESS, slóg'-gish-nls. f. Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SMA

SLUICE, slú's. f. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.
 To SLUICE, slú's. v. a. To emit by floodgates.
 SLUICY, slú's-ý. a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
 To SLUMBER, slúm'-búr. v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.
 SLUMBER, slúm'-búr. f. Light sleep; sleep, repose.
 SLUMBEROUS, slúm'-bér-ús. } a.
 SLUMBERY, slúm'-bér-ý. } Soporiferous, causing sleep; sleepy.
 SLUNG, slúng'. The preterit and participle passive of SLING.
 SLUNK, slúnk'. The preterit and participle passive of SLINK.
 To SLUR, slúr'. v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.
 SLUR, slúr'. f. Slight disgrace.
 SLUT, slút'. f. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.
 SLUTTERY, slút'-tér-ý. f. The qualities or practice of a slut.
 SLUTTISH, slút'-tish. a. Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.
 SLUTTISHLY, slút'-tish-lý. ad. In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.
 SLUTTISHNESS, slút'-tish-nls. f. The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.
 SLY, slý'. a. Meantly artful, secretly insidious.
 SLYBOOTS, slý'-bóts. f. A seemingly silly, but cunning fellow.
 SLYLY, slý'-lý. ad. With secret artifice, insidiously.
 To SMACK, smák'. v. n. To be tinged with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.
 To SMACK, smák'. v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.
 SMACK, smák'. f. Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.
 SMALL, smál'. a. Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not strong, weak.
 SMALL, smál'. f. The small or narrow.

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row part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smál'-kól. f. Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smál'-kráft. f. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smál'-pòks'. f. An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smál'-nls. f. Little-ness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smál'-ý. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smá-rág'-dín. a. Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smá'rt. f. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, smá'rt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smá'rt. a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smá'rt. f. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smá'rt-ly. ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smá'rt-nls. f. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour; liveliness, briskness, wittiness.

SMATCH, smátsh'. f. Taste, tincture, twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, smát'-túr. v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smát'-túr. f. Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smát'-tér-úr. f. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, smát'-tér-ing. f. A superficial acquaintance with any art or a small quantity.

To SMEAR, smér'. v. a. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smér'-ý. a. Dawby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smél'. v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smél'. v. n. To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELL, smél'. f. Power of smell-

ing, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smél'-lúr. f. He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smél'-fést. f. A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELLINGBOTTLE, smél'-líng-ból'. f. A bottle impregnated with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits.

SMELT, smélt'. The preterit and participle pass. of SMELL.

SMELT, smélt'. f. A small sea fish.

To SMELT, smélt'. v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smélt'-úr. f. One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smérk'. v. a. To smile wantonly.

SMERLIN, smér'-lín. f. A fish.

SMICKET, smík'-kít. f. The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, smí'le. v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable; to be propitious.

SMILE, smí'le. f. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smí'l-ing-ly. ad. With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH, smérsh'. v. a. To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

SMIRK, smérk'. a. Nice, smart, jaunty.

SMIT, smít'. The participle passive of SMITE.

To SMITE, smíte. v. a. preterit, SMOTE; participle pass. SMIT, SMITTEN. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, smíte. v. n. To strike, to collide.

SMITER, smít'-úr. f. He who smites.

SMITH, smíth'. f. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smíth'-kráft. f. The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smíth'-ér-ý. f. The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smíth'-ý. f. The shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smít'n. The participle passive of SMITE.

SMOCK, smók'. f. The under garment of a woman, a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smók'-fáft. a. Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, smó'ke. f. The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smó'ke. v. n. To emit

a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smó'ke. v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

To SMOKEDRY, smó'ke-dry. v. a. To dry in the smoke.

SMOKEJACK, smó'ke-dzhák. f. A machine for turning the spit by the smoke or draft of air in the chimney.

SMOKER, smók'-úr. f. One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smó'ke-lís. a. Having no smoke.

SMOKY, smók'-ý. a. Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMOOTH, smó'th. a. Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smó'th. v. a. To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstructions; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHFACED, smó'th-fáft. a. Mild looking, having a soft air.

SMOOTHLY, smó'th-ly. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smó'th-nls. f. Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOOTH TONGUED, smó'th-túngd. a. Using smooth speech, flattering.

SMOTE, smó'te. The preterit of SMITE.

To SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. v. a. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

To SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. f. A state of suppression; smoke, thick dust.

SMOULDERING, smó'l-dér- } a.

SMOULDRY, smó'l-dry. }
Burning and smoking without vent.
SMUG,

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SMUG, smŭg'. a. Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.
 To SMUGGLE, smŭg'l. v. a. To import or export goods without payment of the customs.
 SMUGGLER, smŭg'-glŭr. f. A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
 SMUGLY, smŭg'-ly. ad. Neatly, sprucely.
 SMUGNESS, smŭg'-nis. f. Spruceness, neatness.
 SMUT, smŭt'. f. A spot made with foot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.
 To SMUT, smŭt'. v. a. To stain, to mark with foot or coal; to taint with mildew.
 To SMUT, smŭt'. v. n. To gather must.
 To SMUTCH, smŭtsh'. v. a. To black with smoke.
 SMUTTILY, smŭt'-ty-ly. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.
 SMUTTINESS, smŭt'-ty-nis. f. Soil from smoke; obsceneness.
 SMUTTY, smŭt'-ty. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.
 SNACK, snāk'. f. A share, a part taken by compact.
 SNAFFLE, snāf'l. f. A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.
 To SNAFFLE, snāf'l. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.
 SNAG, snāg'. f. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.
 SNAGGED, snāg'-gid. } a. Full of
 SNAGGY, snāg'-gy. } snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
 SNAIL, snā'le. f. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.
 SNAKE, snā'ke. f. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.
 SNAKEROOT, snā'ke-rōt. f. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
 SNAKESHEAD, snā'kf-hēd. f. A plant.
 SNAKEWEED, snā'ke-wēd. f. A plant.
 SNAKEWOOD, snā'ke-wūd. f. A kind of wood used in medicine.

SNE

SNAKY, snāk'-y. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.
 To SNAP, snāp'. v. a. To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.
 To SNAP, snāp'. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.
 SNAP, snāp'. f. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.
 SNAPDRAGON, snāp'-drag-ŭn. f. A plant; a kind of play.
 SNAPPER, snāp'-pŭr. f. One who snaps.
 SNAPPISH, snāp'-piŭsh. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.
 SNAPPISHLY, snāp'-piŭsh-ly. ad. Peevishly, tartly.
 SNAPPISHNESS, snāp'-piŭsh-nis. f. Peevishness, tartness.
 SNAPSACK, snāp'-sāk. f. A soldier's bag.
 SNARE, snā're. f. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.
 To SNARE, snā're. v. a. To intrap, to intangle.
 To SNARL, snā'rl. v. n. To growl as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.
 SNARLER, snā'r-lŭr. f. One who snarls, a growling, furly, quarrelsome fellow.
 SNARY, snā'r-y. a. Intangling, insidious.
 To SNATCH, snātsh'. v. a. To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.
 SNATCH, snātsh'. f. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.
 SNATCHER, snātsh'-ŭr. f. One that snatches.
 SNATCHINGLY, snātsh'-ing-ly. ad. Hastily, with interruption.
 To SNEAK, snē'k. v. n. To creep slyly, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch.
 SNEAKER, snē'k-ŭr. f. A small bowl of punch.
 SNEAKING, snē'k-ing. particip. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, nigardly.
 SNEAKINGLY, snē'k-ing-ly. ad. Meanly, servilely.
 SNEAKUP, snē'k-ŭp. f. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

SNO

To SNEAP, snē'p. v. a. To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in use.
 To SNEER, snē'r. v. n. To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.
 SNEER, snē'r. f. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.
 To SNEEZE, snē'z. v. n. To emit wind audibly by the nose.
 SNEEZE, snē'z. f. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.
 SNEEZEWORD, snē'z-wŭrt. f. A plant.
 SNET, snēt'. f. The fat of a deer.
 SNICK AND SNEE, snik'-and-snē'. f. A combat with knives.
 To SNIFF, snif'. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the nose.
 To SNIP, snip'. v. a. To cut at once with scissors.
 SNIP, snip'. f. A single cut with scissors; a small shred.
 SNIPE, sni'pe. f. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a block-head.
 SNIPPER, snip'-pŭr. f. One that snips.
 SNIPPET, snip'-pit. f. A small part, a share.
 SNIPSNAP, snip'-snāp'. f. Tart dialogue.
 SNIVEL, sniv'l. f. Snot, the running of the nose.
 To SNIVEL, sniv'l. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.
 SNIVELLER, sniv'-lŭr. f. A weeper, a weak lamenter.
 To SNORE, snō're. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.
 SNORE, snō're. f. Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.
 To SNORT, snōrt'. v. n. To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse.
 SNOT, snōt'. f. The mucus of the nose.
 SNOTTY, snōt'-ty. a. Full of snot.
 SNOOT, snou't. f. The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
 SNOUTED, snou't-id. a. Having a snout.
 SNOW, snō'. f. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.
 To SNOW, snō'. v. n. To have snow fall.
 To SNOW, snō'. v. a. To scatter like snow.

SNOW-

SOA

SNOWBALL, snô'-bâl. f. A round lump of congelated snow.
 SNOWBROTH, snô'-brôth. f. Very cold liquor.
 SNOWDROP, snô'-drôp. f. An early flower.
 SNOW-WHITE, snô'-hwî'te. a. White as snow.
 SNOWY, snô'-y. a. White like snow; abounding with snow.
 To SNUB, snûb'. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.
 SNUFF, snûf'. f. The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
 To SNUFF, snûf'. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.
 To SNUFF, snûf'. v. n. To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.
 SNUFFBOX, snûf'-bôks. f. The box in which snuff is carried.
 SNUFFERS, snûf'-fûrz. f. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.
 To SNUFFLE, snûf'l. v. n. To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.
 To SNUG, snûg'. v. n. To lie close.
 SNUG, snûg'. a. Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; sily or insidiously close.
 To SNUGGLE, snûg'l. v. n. To lie close, to lie warm.
 SO, fô'. ad. In like manner; it answers to As either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently, not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.
 To SOAK, fô'k. v. n. To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.
 To SOAK, fô'k. v. a. To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep

SOC

wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.
 SOAP, fô'p. f. A substance used in washing.
 SOAPBOILER, fô'p-boil-ûr. f. One whose trade is to make soap.
 SOAPWORT, fô'p-wûrt. f. Is a species of campion.
 To SOAR, fô'r. v. n. To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.
 SOAR, fô'r. f. Towering flight.
 To SOB, fôb'. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.
 SOB, fôb'. f. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
 SOBER, fô'-bûr. a. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.
 To SOBER, fô'-bûr. v. a. To make sober.
 SOBERLY, fô'-bûr-lý. ad. Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.
 SOBERNESS, fô'-bûr-nîs. f. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.
 SOBRIETY, fô'-brî'-ê-tý. f. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.
 SOCCAGE, fôk'-kêdzh. f. A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.
 SOCIABLE, fô'-shêbl. a. Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.
 SOCIABLENESS, fô'-shêbl-nîs. f. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.
 SOCIABLY, fô'-shêb-lý. ad. Conversibly, as a companion.
 SOCIAL, fô'-shêl. a. Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; consisting in union or converse with another.
 SOCIALLY, fô'-shêl-y. ad. In a social manner.
 SOCIALNESS, fô'-shêl-nîs. f. The quality of being social.
 SOCIETY, fô'-sî'-ê-tý. f. Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest; com-

SOI

munity; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.
 SOCK, fôk'. f. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.
 SOCKET, fôk'-kît. f. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.
 SOCLE, fôk'l. f. With architects, a flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.
 SOD, fôd'. f. A turf, a clod.
 SODALITY, fô-dâl'-î-tý. f. A fellowship, a fraternity.
 SODDEN, fôd'n. The part. pass. of SEETHE. Boiled, seethed.
 To SODER, fôd'-dûr. v. a. To cement with some metallick matter.
 SODER, fôd'-dûr. f. Metallick cement.
 SOEVER, fô'-êv'-ûr. ad. A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.
 SOFA, fô'-fâ. f. A splendid seat covered with carpets.
 SOFT, fâ'ft. a. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.
 SOFT, fâ'ft. interject. Hold, stop, not so fast.
 To SOFTEN, fâ'fn. v. a. To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.
 To SOFTEN, fâ'fn. v. n. To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
 SOFTLY, fâ'f-lý. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently; placidly; mildly, tenderly.
 SOFTNER, fâ'f-nûr. f. That which makes soft; one who palliates.
 SOFTNESS, fâ'f-nîs. f. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.
 SOHO, fô'-hô. interject. A form of calling from a distant place.
 To SOIL, fô'l. v. a. To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.
 SOIL, fô'l. f. Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.
 SOIL.

SOL

SOILINESS, fô'l-y-nls. f. Stain, foulness.
 SOILURE, fô'l-yûr. f. Stain, pollution. Not in use.
 To SOJOURN, fô'-dzhûrn. v. n. To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.
 SOJOURN, fô'-dzhûrn. f. A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.
 SOJOURNER, fô'-dzhûr-nûr. f. A temporary dweller.
 To SOLACE, fô'l-lès. v. a. To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.
 To SOLACE, fô'l-lès. v. n. To take comfort.
 SOLACE, fô'l-lès. f. Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.
 SOLAR, fô'-lër. } a. Being of the
 SOLARY, fô'-lër-y. } sun; belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.
 SOLD, fô'ld. The preterit and part. pass. of SELL.
 SOLD, fô'ld. f. Military pay, war-like entertainment.
 SOLDAN, fô'l-dân. f. The emperor of the Turks.
 To SOLDER, fôd'-dûr. v. a. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.
 SOLDER, fôd'-dûr. f. Metallick cement.
 SOLDERER, fôd'-dër-ûr. f. One that folders or mends.
 SOLDIER, fô'l-dzhër. f. A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
 SOLDIERLIKE, fô'l-dzhër-lîke. } a.
 SOLDIERLY, fô'l-dzhër-lý. } Martial, military, becoming a soldier.
 SOLDIERSHIP, fô'l-dzhër-shîp. f. Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.
 SOLDIERY, fô'l-dzhër-y. f. Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiery, martial skill.
 SOLE, fô'le. f. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea fish.
 To SOLE, fô'le. v. a. To furnish with soles, as to Sole a pair of shoes.
 SOLE, fô'le. a. Single, only; in law, not married.
 SOLECISM, fô'l-ê-sizm. f. Unfitness of one word to another.
 SOLELY, fô'le-lý. ad. Singly, only.
 SOLEMN, fô'l-lèm. a. Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously

SOL

grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.
 SOLEMNESS, fô'l-lèm-nls. } f.
 SOLEMNITY, fô-lèm-nît-y. } Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.
 SOLEMNIZATION, fô'l-lèm-nî-zâ-shûn. f. The act of solemnizing, celebration.
 To SOLEMNIZE, fô'l-lèm-nîze. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.
 SOLEMNLY, fô'l-lèm-lý. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.
 To SOLICIT, fô-lîs'-sît. v. a. To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.
 SOLICITATION, fô-lîs'-y-tâ-shûn. f. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.
 SOLICITOR, fô-lîs'-ît-ûr. f. One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.
 SOLICITOUS, fô-lîs'-sît-ûs. a. Anxious, careful, concerned.
 SOLICITOUSLY, fô-lîs'-sît-ûf-lý. ad. Anxiously; carefully.
 SOLICITUDE, fô-lîs'-sý-tûde. f. Anxiety, carefulness.
 SOLICITRESS, fô-lîs'-ît-trîs. f. A woman who petitions for another.
 SOLID, fô'l-id. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial, grave, profound.
 SOLID, fô'l-id. f. In physick, the part containing the fluids.
 SOLIDITY, fô-lîd'-ît-y. f. Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.
 SOLIDLY, fô'l-lîd-lý. ad. Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.
 SOLIDNESS, fô'l-lîd-nls. f. Firmness, density.
 SOLILOQUY, fô-lîl'-lô-kwý. f. A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.
 SOLITAIRE, fô'l-lý-tâ're. f. A re-

SOM

cluse, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.
 SOLITARILY, fô'l-lý-tër-îl-y. ad. In solitude; without company.
 SOLITARINESS, fô'l-lý-tër-y-nls. f. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.
 SOLITARY, fô'l-lý-tër-y. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.
 SOLITARY, fô'l-lý-tër-y. f. One that lives alone, an hermit.
 SOLITUDE, fô'l-lý-tûd. f. Lonely life, state of being alone; a lonely place, a desert.
 SOLO, fô'-lô. f. A tune played by a single instrument.
 SOLSTICE, fô'l-sîs. f. The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.
 SOLSTITIAL, fô'l-sîsh'-êl. a. Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.
 SOLVIBLE, fô'l-vîbl. a. Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.
 SOLUBLE, fô'l-ûbl. a. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.
 SOLUBILITY, fô'l-û-bl'-ît-y. f. Susceptiveness of separation of parts.
 To SOLVE, fôlv'. v. a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.
 SOLVENCY, fô'l-vên-sý. f. Ability to pay.
 SOLVENT, fô'l-vënt. a. Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.
 SOLUND-GOOSE, fô'-lûnd-gô's. f. A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.
 SOLUTION, fô-lû'-shûn. f. Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.
 SOLUTIVE, fô'l-û-tîv. a. Laxative, causing relaxation.
 SOME, sôm'. a. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any without determining which.
 SOMEBODY, sôm'-bôd-y. f. One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.
 SOMER-

SON

SOMERSET, sŭm'-mēr-sēt. f. A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sŭm'-how. ad. One way or other.

SOMETHING, sŭm'-thīng. f. A thing indeterminate; more or less; part; distance not great.

SOMETHING, sŭm'-thīng. ad. In some degree.

SOMETIME, sŭm'-tīme. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sŭm'-tīmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'-hwōt. f. Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'-hwōt. ad. In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sŭm'-hwēre. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sŭm'-hwīle. ad. Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sŏm-nīf'-fēr-ŭs. a. Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, sŏm-nīf'-fīk. a. Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sŏm'-nŏ-lēn-sŷ. f. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sŭn'. f. A male child, correlative to father or mother; descendant however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'-īn-lā. f. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sŭn'-shīp. f. Filiation.

SONATA, sŏ-nā'-tā. f. A tune.

SONG, sŏng'. f. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; An old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sŏng'-īsh. a. Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sŏng'-stŭr. f. A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sŏng'-strīs. f. A female singer.

SONNET, sŏn'-nīt. f. A small poem.

SONNETTEER, sŏn-nēt-tēr. f. A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sŏ-nīf'-fēr-ŭs. a. Giving or bringing sound.

SONORIFICK, sŏ-nŏ-rīf'-fīk. a. Producing sound.

SONOROUS, sŏ-nŏ'-rŭs. a. Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill

SOP

sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, sŏ-nŏ'-rŭf-lŷ. ad. With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sŏ-nŏ'-rŭf-nīs. f. The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sŏ'n. ad. Before long time be past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sŏp-bēr-rŷ. f. A plant.

SOOT, sŭt'. f. Condensed or embodied smoke.

SOOTED, sŭt'-tīd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sŏ-tēr-kīn. f. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sŏ'th. f. Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sŏ'th. a. Pleasing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sŏ'th. v. a. To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sŏ'th-ŭr. f. A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.

To SOOTHSAY, sŏ'th-sā. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sŏ'th-sā-ŭr. f. A foreteller, a prognosticator.

SOOTINESS, sŭt'-ŷ-nīs. f. The quality of being sooty.

SOOTY, sŏ'tŷ. a. Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.

SOP, sŏp'. f. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sŏp'. v. a. To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sŏ'pe. f. See SOAP.

SOPH, sŏf'. f. A young man who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, sŏ'-fŷ. f. The emperor of Persia.

SOPHISM, sŏf'-fīzm. f. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sŏf'-fīst. f. A professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER, sŏf'-fīst-ŭr. f. A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kēl. a. Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

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SOPHISTICALLY, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. With fallacious subtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kāte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kēt. part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kā-shŭn. f. Adulteration, not genuineness.

SOPHISTICATOR, sŏ-fīs'-tŷ-kā-tŭr. f. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sŏf'-fīs-trŷ. f. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sŏ-pŏ-rīf'-fēr-ŭs. a. Productive of sleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sŏ-pŏ-rīf'-fēr-ŭf-nīs. f. The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sŏ-pŏ-rīf'-fīk. f. An opiate, a medicine causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sŏ-pŏ-rīf'-fīk. a. Causing sleep, opiate.

SORBS, sār'rbz. f. The berries of the sorb or servicetree.

SORCERER, sār-sēr-ŭr. f. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sār's-rīs. f. A female magician, an enchantress.

SORCERY, sār-sēr-ŷ. f. Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sŏd'. f. Turf, grassy ground.

SORDID, sār'-dīd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sār'-dīd-lŷ. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetously.

SORDIDNESS, sār'-dīd-nīs. f. Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

SORE, sŏ're. f. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sŏ're. a. Tender to the touch; tender in the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sŏ're. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sŏ'-rēl. f. The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sŏ're-lŷ. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sŏ're-nīs. f. Tendernefs of a hurt.

SORITES, sŏ-rī-tēz. f. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, sŏ-rŏ-rŷ-sīde. f. The murder of a sister.

SORREL, sŏr'-rīl. f. A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

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SORRILY, fôr'-rî-lî. ad. Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.
SORRINESS, fôr'-rî-nîs. f. Mean-ness, despicableness.
SORROW, fôr'-rô. f. Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourn-
 ing.
To SORROW, fôr'-rô. v. n. To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.
SORROWED, fôr'-rôd. a. Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.
SORROWFUL, fôr'-rô-fûl. a. Sad for something past, mournful, griev-
 ing; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.
SORRY, fôr'-rî. a. Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vex-
 atious.
SORT, fôr't. f. A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.
To SORT, fôr't. v. a. To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of con-
 fusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to chuse, to select.
To SORT, fôr't. v. n. To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.
SORTANCE, fôr'-tens. f. Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.
SORTILEGE, fôr'-tî-lêdzh. f. The act of drawing lots.
SORTMENT, fôr't-mênt. f. The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.
To SOSS, fôs'. v. n. To fall at once into a chair.
SOT, fôr'. f. A blockhead, a dull ignorant stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.
To SOT, fôr'. v. a. To stupify, to be-
 fot.
To SOT, fôr'. v. n. To tittle to stu-
 pidity.
SOTTISH, fôr'-tîsh. a. Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.
SOTTISHLY, fôr'-tîsh-lî. ad. Stu-
 pidly, dully, senselessly.
SOTTISHNESS, fôr'-tîsh-nîs. f. Dul-
 ness, stupidity, insensibility.
SOVEREIGN, fûv'-êr-ên. a. Su-
 preme in power, having no supe-
 rior; supremely efficacious.
SOVEREIGN, fûv'-êr-ên. f. Su-
 preme lord.
SOVEREIGNLY, fûv'-êr-ên-lî. ad. Supremely, in the highest de-
 gree.
SOVEREIGNTY, fûv'-êr-ên-tî. f.

SOU

Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.
SOUGHT, fâ't. The pret. and part. pass. of SEEK.
SOUL, fô'le. f. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital prin-
 ciple; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appella-
 tion joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire; grandeur of mind; intelligent be-
 ing in general.
SOULED, fô'ld. a. Furnished with mind.
SOULLESS, fô'l-lîs. a. Mean, low, spiritless.
SOUND, fou'nd. a. Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.
SOUND, fou'nd. ad. Soundly, hear-
 tily, completely fast.
SOUND, fou'nd. f. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.
SOUND, fou'nd. f. A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fin-
 gers.
To SOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.
To SOUND, fou'nd. v. n. To try with the sounding line.
SOUND, fou'nd. f. Any thing au-
 dible, a noise, that which is per-
 ceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.
To SOUND, fou'nd. v. n. To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.
To SOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To cause to make a noise, to play on; to be-
 token or direct by a sound; to ce-
 lebrate by sound.
SOUNDBOARD, fou'nd-bôrd. f. Board which propagates the sound in organs.
SOUNDING, fou'nd-îng. a. Sono-
 rous, having a magnificent sound.
SOUNDING-BOARD, fou'nd-îng-
 bôrd. f. The canopy of the pul-
 pit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.
SOUNDLY, fou'nd-lî. ad. Healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.
SOUNDNESS, fou'nd-nîs. f. Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incor-
 rupt state; strength, solidity.
SOUP, fô'p. f. Strong decoction of flesh for the table.
SOUR, fou'r. a. Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful; expressing discon-
 tent.

SOW

SOUR, fou'r. f. Acid substance.
To SOUR, fou'r. v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make un-
 easy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.
To SOUR, fou'r. v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
SOURCE, fô'rse. f. Spring, foun-
 tain, head; original, first producer.
SOURISH, fou'r-îsh. a. Somewhat four.
SOURLY, fou'r-lî. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.
SOURNESS, fou'r-nîs. f. Acidity, austereness of taste; asperity, harsh-
 ness of temper.
SOUS, fô'. f. A small denomination of money.
SOUSE, fou'se. f. Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.
To SOUSE, fou'se. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.
To SOUSE, fou'se. v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
SOUSE, fou'se. ad. With sudden violence. A low word.
SOUTERRAIN, fô'-têr-rân. f. A grotto or cavern in the ground.
SOUTH, fou'th. f. The part where the sun is to us at noon; the south-
 ern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.
SOUTH, fou'th. a. Southern, meri-
 dional.
SOUTH, fou'th. ad. Towards the south; from the south.
SOUTHING, fou'th-îng. a. Going towards the south.
SOUTHEAST, south-êst. f. The point between the east and south.
SOUTHERLY, fûth'-êr-lî. a. Be-
 longing to any of the points deno-
 minated from the south, not abso-
 lutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.
SOUTHERN, fûth'-êrn. a. Belong-
 ing to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.
SOUTHERNWOOD, fûth'-êrn-wûd. f. A plant.
SOUTHMOST, fou'th-mûst. a. Far-
 thest toward the south.
SOUTHSAY, fô'th-sâ. f. Prediction.
To SOUTHSAY, fô'th-sâ. v. n. To predict. See SOOTHSAI.
SOUTHSAYER, fô'th-sâ-ûr. f. A predictor.
SOUTHWARD, fûth'-êrd. ad. To-
 wards the south.
SOUTHWEST, south-west. f. Point between the south and west.
SOW, fow'. f. A female pig, the fe-
 male.

SPA

male of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.
 To SOW, sô'. v. n. To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
 To SOW, sô'. v. a. part. pass. SOWN. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.
 To SOW, sô'. v. a. For SEW; which see.
 To SOWCE, sows'e. v. a. To throw into the water.
 SOWER, sô'-ûr. f. He that sprinkles the seeds; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.
 SOWINS, sou'-inz. f. Flummery, somewhat soured and made of oatmeal.
 To SOWL, sow'l. v. a. To pull by the ears. Obsolete.
 SOWN, sô'ne. The participle of Sow.
 SOWTHISTLE, sou'-thistl. f. A weed.
 SPACE, spâ'se. f. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time, a while.
 SPACIOUS, spâ'-shûs. a. Wide, extensive, roomy.
 SPACIOUSNESS, spâ'-shûs-nîs. f. Roominess, wide extension.
 SPADDE, spâ'dl. f. A little spade.
 SPADE, spâ'de. f. The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.
 SPADILLE, spâ-dîl'. f. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.
 SPAKE, spâ'ke. The old preterit of SPEAK.
 SPALT, spâlt'. f. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.
 SPAN, spân'. f. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.
 To SPAN, spân'. v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.
 SPANCOUNTER, spân'-koun-tûr. }
 SPANFARTHING, spân'-fâr-thing. } f.
 A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.
 SPANGLE, spâng'l. f. A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.
 To SPANGLE, spâng'l. v. a. To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.
 SPANIEL, spân'-nyél. f. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

SPA

SPANKER, spânk'-ûr. f. A small coin.
 SPAR, spâ'r. f. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.
 To SPAR, spâ'r. v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.
 To SPAR, spâ'r. v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.
 To SPARE, spâ're. v. a. To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.
 To SPARE, spâ're. v. n. To live frugally, to be parcimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.
 SPARE, spâ're. a. Scanty, parcimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.
 SPARER, spâ'r-ûr. f. One who avoids expence.
 SPARERIB, spâ're-rib. f. Some part cut off from the ribs.
 SPARGEFACTION, spâr-dzhê-fâk'-shûn. f. The act of sprinkling.
 SPARING, spâ'r-ing. a. Scarce; scanty; parcimonious.
 SPARINGLY, spâ'r-ing-lý. ad. Frugally, parcimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.
 SPARINGNESS, spâ'r-ing-nîs. f. Parcimony, narrowness.
 SPARK, spâ'rk. f. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.
 To SPARK, spâ'rk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.
 SPARKFUL, spâ'rk-fûl. a. Lively, brisk, airy.
 SPARKISH, spâ'rk-îsh. a. Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.
 SPARKLE, spâ'rkl. f. A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.
 To SPARKLE, spâ'rkl. v. n. To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine, to glitter.
 SPARKLINGLY, spâ'rk-ling-lý. ad. With vivid and twinkling lustre.
 SPARKLINGNESS, spâ'rk-ling-nîs. f. Vivid and twinkling lustre.
 SPARROW, spâr-rô. f. A small bird.
 SPARROWHAWK, spâr-rô-hâk. f. The female of the musket hawk.
 SPARROWGRASS, spâr-rô-grâs. f. Corrupted from ASPARAGUS.
 SPARRY, spâr-rý. a. Consisting of spar.
 SPASM, spâz'm. f. Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPE

SPASMODICK, spâz-môd'-ik. a. Convulsive.
 SPAT, spât'. The preterit of SPIT.
 To SPATiate, spâ'-shâte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.
 To SPATTER, spât'-tûr. v. a. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.
 To SPATTER, spât'-tûr. v. n. To spit, to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.
 SPATTERDASHES, spât'-têr-dâsh-iz. f. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
 SPATTLING POPPY, spât'-ling-pôp'-py. f. White behen; a plant.
 SPATULA, spât'-tshû-lâ. f. A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.
 SPAVIN, spâv'-în. f. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.
 SPAW, spâ'. f. A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.
 To SPAWL, spâ'l. v. n. To throw moisture out of the mouth.
 SPAWL, spâ'l. f. Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.
 SPAWN, spâ'n. f. The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.
 To SPAWN, spâ'n. v. a. To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.
 To SPAWN, spâ'n. v. n. To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.
 SPAWNER, spâ'n-ûr. f. The female fish.
 To SPAY, spâ'. v. a. To castrate female animals.
 To SPEAK, spê'k. v. n. pret. SPAKE or SPOKE; participle passive SPOKEN. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To Speak with, to address, to converse with.
 To SPEAK, spê'k. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.
 SPEAKABLE, spê'k-êbl. a. Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.
 SPEAKER, spê'k-ûr. f. One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

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SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spē'k-ing-trump'-it. f. Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spē'r. f. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To **SPEAR**, spē'r. v. a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

To **SPEAR**, spē'r. v. n. To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spē'r-grās. f. Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spē'r-mān. f. One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spē'r-mint. f. A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spē'r-würt. f. An herb.

SPECIAL, spēsh'-él. a. Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spēsh'-él-ý. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spēsh'-él-tý. } f.

SPECIALITY, spē shāl'-it-ý. } f. Particularity.

SPECIES, spē'-shēz. f. A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced spē'-shē; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spē-sif'-fý-kél. } a.

SPECIFIC, spē-sif'-fík. } a.

That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spē-sif'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

To **SPECIFICATE**, spē-sif'-fý-kāte. v. a. To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spē-sif'-fý-kā-shūn. f. Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To **SPECIFY**, spē-sý'-fý. v. a. To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spē-sý'-mēn. f. A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spē'-shūs. a. Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

S P E

SPECIOUSLY, spē'-shūs-ly. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, spēk'. f. A small discoloration, a spot.

To **SPECK**, spēk'. v. a. To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, spēk'l. f. Small speck, little spot.

To **SPECKLE**, spēk'l. v. a. To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spēk'-tēkl. f. A show, a gazing stock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, spēk'-tēkld. a. Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spēk'-tā-tūr. f. A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, spēk'-tā-tūr-shíp. f. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spēk'-tūr. f. Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spēk'-trūm. f. An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spēk'-kū-lēr. a. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To **SPECULATE**, spēk'-kū-lāte. v. n. To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To **SPECULATE**, spēk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spēk'-ū-lā-shūn. f. Examination by the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spēk'-kū-lā-tív. a. Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, spēk'-kū-lā-tív-ly. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spēk'-kū-lā-tūr. f. One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, spēk'-kū-lā-tūr-ý. a. Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, spēk'-kū-lūm. f. A mirror, a looking-glass.

SPED, spēd'. The preterit and part. pass. of **SPEED**.

SPEECH, spē'tsh. f. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular lan-

S P E

guage as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spē'tsh-lis. a. Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To **SPEED**, spē'd. v. n. pret. and part. pass. **SPED** and **SPEEDED**. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To **SPEED**, spē'd. v. a. To dispatch in haste; to dispatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPEED, spē'd. f. Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry, dispatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, spē'd-il-ý. ad. With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spē'd-ý-nis. f. The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spē'd-wél. f. A plant.

SPEEDY, spē'd-ý. a. Quick, swift, nimble, quick of dispatch.

SPELL, spēl'. f. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To **SPELL**, spēl'. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

To **SPELL**, spēl'. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spēlt'-ūr. f. A kind of semi-metal.

To **SPEND**, spēnd'. v. a. To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expence, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

To **SPEND**, spēnd'. v. n. To make expence; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, spēnd'-ūr. f. One who spends; a prodigal, a lavish.

SPENDTHRIFT, spēnd'-thrif. f. A prodigal, a lavish.

SPERM, spērm'. f. Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPERMACEI, spēr-mā-sít-tý. f. Corruptedly pronounced Parmasit-ty.

SPERMATICAL, spēr-māt'-tý-kél. } a.

SPERMATICK, spēr-māt'-tík. } a.

Seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.

To **SPERMATIZE**, spēr-mā-tize. v. n. To yield seed.

To **SPERSE**, spērs'e. v. a. To disperse, to scatter.

To SPET, spē'. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.
 To SPEW, spē'. v. a. To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.
 To SPEW, spē'. v. n. To vomit, to ease the stomach.
 To SPHACELATE, sfās'-sē-lāte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.
 SPHACELUS, sfās'-sē-lūs. f. A gangrene, a mortification.
 SPHERE, sfēr. f. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.
 To SPHERE, sfēr. v. a. To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.
 SPHERICAL, sfēr'-ry-kēl. } a.
 SPHERICK, sfēr'-rik. }
 Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.
 SPHERICALLY, sfēr'-ry-kēl-ý. ad. In form of a sphere.
 SPHERICALNESS, sfēr'-ry-kēl-nis. } f.
 SPHERICITY, sfēr'-ris-ít-ý. }
 Roundness, rotundity.
 SPHEROID, sfēr'-roid. f. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
 SPHEROIDICAL, sfēr'-roi'd-ý-kēl. a. Having the form of a spheroid.
 SPHERULE, sfēr'-úl. f. A little globe.
 SPHINX, sfinks'. f. The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.
 SPICE, spē'se. f. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity.
 To SPICE, spē'se. v. a. To season with spice.
 SPICER, spē's-úr. f. One who deals in spice.
 SPICERY, spē's-ér-ý. f. The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.
 SPICK AND SPAN, spēk'-ánd-spán'. a. Quite new, now first used.
 SPICKNEL, spēk'-nēl. f. The herb maldmony or bearwort.
 SPICY, spē's-ý. a. Producing spice, abounding with aromatics; aromatic, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spē'-dúr. f. The animal that spins a web for flies.
 SPIDERWORT, spē'-dér-wúrt. f. A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.
 SPIGNEL, spēg'-nēl. f. A plant.
 SPIGOT, spēg'-út. f. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.
 SPIKE, spē'ke. f. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.
 To SPIKE, spē'ke. v. a. To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.
 SPIKENARD, spē'k-nárd. f. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.
 SPILL, spēl'. f. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.
 To SPILL, spēl'. v. a. To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.
 To SPILL, spēl'. v. n. To waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.
 SPILTH, spēlth'. f. Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.
 To SPIN, spēn'. v. a. preter. SPUN or SPAN; part. SPUN. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.
 To SPIN, spēn'. v. n. To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.
 SPINAGE, spēn'-nīdzh. f. A plant.
 SPINAL, spē'n-él. a. Belonging to the back-bone.
 SPINDLE, spēn'dl. f. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.
 SPINDLESHANKED, spēn'dl-shákt. a. Having small legs.
 SPINDLETREE, spēn'dl-tré. f. Prickwood; a plant.
 SPINE, spē'ne. f. The back-bone.
 SPINEL, spēn'-nīl. f. A sort of mineral.
 SPINET, spēn-nét'. f. A small harp-sichord; an instrument with keys.
 SPINIFEROUS, spē-nīf'-fēr-ús. a. Bearing thorns.
 SPINNER, spēn'-núr. f. One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.
 SPINNING-WHEEL, spēn'-nīng-hwél. f. The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
 SPINOSITY, spē-nós'-sít-ý. f. Crab-

bedness, thorny or briary perplexity.
 SPINOUS, spē'-nūs. a. Thorny, full of thorns.
 SPINSTER, spēns'-túr. f. A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.
 SPINSTRY, spēns'-trý. f. The work of spinning.
 SPINY, spē'n-ý. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.
 SPIRACLE, spē'-rēkl. f. A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.
 SPIRAL, spē'r-él. a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.
 SPIRALLY, spē'r-él-ý. ad. In a spiral form.
 SPIRATION, spē-rá'-shún. f. The act of breathing.
 SPIRE, spē're. f. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath, any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost point.
 To SPIRE, spē're. v. n. To shoot up pyramidically.
 SPIRIT, spēr'-ít. f. Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.
 To SPIRIT, spēr'-ít. v. a. To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.
 SPIRITED, spēr'-ít-íd. a. Lively, full of fire.
 SPIRITEDNESS, spēr'-ít-íd-nis. f. Disposition or make of mind.
 SPIRITFULNESS, spēr'-ít-fúl-nis. f. Sprightliness, liveliness.
 SPIRITLESS, spēr'-ít-lis. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.
 SPIRITOUS, spēr'-ít-ús. a. Refined, advanced near to spirits.
 SPIRITOUSNESS, spēr'-ít-ús-nis. f. Fineness and activity of parts.
 SPIRITUAL, spēr'-ít-tshû-él. a. Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.
 SPIRITUALITY, spēr-ít-tshû-ál-ít-ý. f. Immateriality, essence distinct

tinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul; mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.
 SPIRITUALTY, spér'-it-tshû-âl-tý. f. Ecclesiastical body.
 SPIRITUALIZATION, spér'-it-tshû-âl-î-zâ"-shùn. f. The act of spiritualizing.
 To SPIRITUALIZE, spér'-it-tshû-âl-ize. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.
 SPIRITUALLY, spér'-it-tshû-êl-lý. ad. Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.
 SPIRITUOUS, spér'-it-tshû-ûs. a. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.
 SPIRITUOSITY, spér'-it-tshû-ûs'-sít-y. f.
 SPIRITUOUSNESS, spér'-it-tshû-ûs-nîs. f.
 The quality of being spirituous, tenuity and activity.
 To SPIRT, spûrt'. v. n. To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.
 To SPIRT, spûrt'. v. a. To throw out in a jet.
 To SPIRTLE, spûrt'l. v. a. To dissipate.
 SPIRY, spî'r-y. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.
 SPISSITUDE, spîs'-sý-tshûd. f. Grossness, thickness.
 SPIT, spít'. f. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.
 To SPIT, spít'. v. a. preterit SPAT; part. pass. SPIT or SPITTED. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.
 To SPIT, spít'. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.
 To SPITCHCOCK, spîth'-kòk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.
 SPITE, spî'te. f. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or In Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.
 To SPITE, spî'te. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.
 SPITEFUL, spî'te-fûl. a. Malicious, malignant.
 SPITEFULLY, spî'te-fûl-y. ad. Malignantly, malignantly.
 SPITEFULNESS, spî'te-fûl-nîs. f. Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTED, spít'-hd. a. Shot out into length.
 SPITTER, spít'-tûr. f. One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.
 SPITTLE, spít'l. f. Corrupted from HOSPITAL. Not in use.
 SPITTLE, spít'l. f. Moisture of the mouth.
 SPITVENOM, spít'-vên-ûm. f. Poison ejected from the mouth.
 To SPLASH, splâsh'. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.
 SPLASHY, splâsh'-ý. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.
 SPLAYFOOT, splâ'-fût. a. Having the foot turned inward.
 SPLAYMOUTH, splâ'-mouth. f. Mouth widened by design.
 SPLEEN, splé'n. f. The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.
 SPLEENED, splé'nd. a. Deprived of the spleen.
 SPLEENFUL, splé'n-fûl. a. Angry, peevish, fretful.
 SPLEENLESS, splé'n-lîs. a. Kind, gentle, mild.
 SPLEENWORT, splé'n-wûrt. f. Miltwaste; a plant.
 SPLEENY, splé'n-y. a. Angry, peevish.
 SPLENDENCY, splén'-dên-sý. f. Brightness, brilliancy.
 SPLENDENT, splén'-dênt. a. Shining, glossy.
 SPLENDID, splén'-dîd. a. Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.
 SPLENDIDLY, splén'-dîd-lý. ad. Magnificently, sumptuously.
 SPLENDOUR, splén'-dûr. f. Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.
 SPLENETICK, splén'-ê-tîk. a. Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.
 SPLENICK, splén'-îk. a. Belonging to the spleen.
 SPLENISH, splé'n-lîsh. a. Fretful, peevish.
 SPLENITIVE, splén'-it-iv. a. Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.
 SPLENT, splént'. f. Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.
 To SPLICE, splî'se. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.
 SPLINT, splînt'. f. A thin piece of

wood or other matters used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.
 To SPLINTER, splînt'-ûr. v. a. To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.
 SPLINTER, splînt'-ûr. f. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.
 To SPLINTER, splînt'-ûr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.
 To SPLIT, splît'. v. a. pret. SPLIT. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.
 To SPLIT, splît'. v. n. To burst in sunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.
 SPLITTER, splît'-tûr. f. One who splits.
 SPLUTTER, splût'-tûr. f. Bustle, tumult. A low word.
 To SPOIL, spoî'l. v. a. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.
 To SPOIL, spoî'l. v. n. To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.
 SPOIL, spoî'l. f. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.
 SPOILER, spoî'l-ûr. f. A robber, a plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.
 SPOILFUL, spoî'l-fûl. a. Wasteful, rapacious.
 SPOKE, spò'ke. f. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.
 SPOKE, spò'ke. The preterit of SPEAK.
 SPOKEN, spò'kn. Participle passive of SPEAK.
 SPOKESMAN, spò'kz-mân. f. One who speaks for another.
 To SPOLIATE, spò'-lyâte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.
 SPOLIATION, spò'-lyâ'-shùn. f. The act of robbery or privation.
 SPONDEE, spôn'-dý. f. A foot of two long syllables.
 SPONDYLE, spôn'-dîle. f. A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
 SPONGE, spûndzh'. f. A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.
 To SPONGE, spûndzh'. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.
 To SPONGE, spûndzh'. v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.
 SPONGER, spûndzh'-ûr. f. One who

who hangs for a maintenance on others.
 SPONGINESS, spŭndzh'-y-nŭs. f. Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.
 SPONGIOUS, spŭndzh'-ŭs. a. Full of small cavities like a sponge.
 SPONGY, spŭndzh'-y. a. Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.
 SPONK, spŭnk'. f. Touchwood.
 SPONSAL, spŏn'-fĕl. a. Relating to marriage.
 SPONSION, spŏn'-shŭn. f. The act of becoming surety for another.
 SPONSOR, spŏn'-fŭr. f. A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.
 SPONTANEITY, spŏn-tă-nĕ'-it-y. f. Voluntariness, accord unimpelled.
 SPONTANEOUS, spŏn-tă'-nyŭs. a. Voluntary, acting without compulsion.
 SPONTANEOUSLY, spŏn-tă'-nyŭf-ly. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.
 SPONTANEOUSNESS, spŏn-tă'-nyŭf-nŭs. f. Voluntariness, accord unforced.
 SPOOL, spŏ'l. f. A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.
 To SPOOM, spŏ'm. v. n. To pass swiftly. Not in use.
 SPOON, spŏ'n. f. A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.
 SPOONBILL, spŏ'n-bil. f. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.
 SPOONFUL, spŏ'n-fŭl. f. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.
 SPOONMEAT, spŏ'n-mĕt. f. Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.
 SPOONWORT, spŏ'n-wŭrt. f. Scurvygrass.
 SPORT, spŏ'rt. f. Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.
 To SPORT, spŏ'rt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.
 To SPORT, spŏ'rt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.
 SPORTFUL, spŏ'rt-fŭl. a. Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spŏ'rt-fŭl-y. ad. Wantonly, merrily.
 SPORTFULNESS, spŏ'rt-fŭl-nŭs. f. Wantonneſs, play, merriment, frolick.
 SPORTIVE, spŏ'r-tiv. a. Gay, merry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.
 SPORTIVENESS, spŏ'r-tiv-nŭs. f. Gaiety, play.
 SPORTSMAN, spŏ'rtf-măn. f. One who pursues the recreations of the field.
 SPORTULE, spŏ'r-tshŭl. f. An alms, a dole.
 SPOT, spŏt'. f. A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.
 To SPOT, spŏt'. v. a. To mark with discolorations; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.
 SPOTLESS, spŏt'-lŭs. a. Free from spots; immaculate, pure.
 SPOTTER, spŏt'-tŭr. f. One that spots.
 SPOTTY, spŏt'-ty. a. Full of spots.
 SPOUSAL, spou'z-ĕl. a. Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.
 SPOUSAL, spou'z-ĕl. f. Marriage, nuptials.
 SPOUSE, spou'z. f. One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.
 SPOUSED, spou'zd. a. Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.
 SPOUSELESS, spou'z-lŭs. a. Wanting a husband or wife.
 SPOUT, spout'. f. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.
 To SPOUT, spout'. v. a. To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.
 To SPOUT, spout'. v. n. To issue as from a spout.
 To SPRAIN, spră'n. v. a. To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.
 SPRAIN, spră'n. f. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.
 SPRANG, sprăng'. The preterit of SPRING.
 SPRAT, sprăt'. f. A small sea-fish.
 To SPRAWL, spră'l. v. n. To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tremble with agitation.
 SPRAY, spră'. f. The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written SPRY.
 To SPREAD, sprĕd'. v. a. To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by ex-

tenſion; to cover over; to stretch; to extend; to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.
 To SPREAD, sprĕd'. v. n. To extend or expand itself.
 SPREAD, sprĕd'. f. Extent, compass; expansion of parts.
 SPREADER, sprĕd'-ŭr. f. One that spreads, publisher, divulger.
 SPRENT, sprĕnt'. part. Sprinkled.
 SPRIG, sprig'. f. A small branch, a spray.
 SPRIGGY, sprig'-gy. a. Full of small branches.
 SPRIGHT, sprĭ'te. f. Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.
 SPRIGHTFUL, sprĭ'te-fŭl. a. Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.
 SPRIGHTFULLY, sprĭ'te-fŭl-y. ad. Briskly, vigorously.
 SPRIGHTLINESS, sprĭ'te-lŭ-nŭs. f. Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.
 SPRIGHTLY, sprĭ'te-lŭ. a. Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.
 To SPRING, spring'. v. n. preterit SPRUNG or SPRANG; anciently SPRONG. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elastic power; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.
 To SPRING, spring'. v. a. To start, to rouse game; to produce to light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.
 SPRING, spring'. f. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastic body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastic force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; course, original.
 SPRINGE, springdzh'. f. A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPU

SPRINGER, spring'-úr. f. One who rouses game.
 SPRINGHALT, spring'-hált. f. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.
 SPRINGINESS, spring'-jý-nís. f. Elasticity, power of restoring itself.
 SPRINGLE, spring'l. f. A springe, an elastick noose.
 SPRINGTIDE, spring'-tide. f. Tide at the new moon, high tide.
 SPRINGY, spring'-jý. a. Elastick, having the power of restoring itself; full of springs or fountains.
 To SPRINKLE, sprink'l. v. a. To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.
 To SPRINKLE, sprink'l. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops.
 To SPRIT, sprít'. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.
 To SPRIT, sprít'. v. n. To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.
 SPRIT, sprít'. f. Shoot, sprout.
 SPRITSAIL, sprít'-sál. f. The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast.
 SPRITE, spríte. f. A spirit, an incorporeal agent.
 SPRITEFULLY, spríte-fúl-ý. ad. Vigorously, with life and ardour.
 To SPROUT, sprout'. v. n. To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.
 SPROUT, sprout'. f. A shoot of a vegetable.
 SPRUCE, spró's. a. Nice, trim, neat.
 To SPRUCE, spró's. v. n. To dress with affected neatness.
 SPRUCEBEER, spró'-bér. f. Beer tinged with branches of fir.
 SPRUCELEATHER, spró'-lét'h'-úr. f. Prussian leather.
 SPRUCENESS, spró'-nís. f. Neatness without elegance.
 SPRUNG, sprung'. The preterit and part. pass. of SPRING.
 SPUD, spúd'. f. A short knife.
 SPUME, spú'me. f. Foam, froth.
 To SPUME, spú'me. v. n. To foam, to froth.
 SPUMOUS, spú'm-ús. } a. Frothy,
 SPUMY, spú'm-ý. } foamy.
 SPUN, spun'. The preterit and part. pass. of SPIN.
 SPUNGE, spúndzh'. f. A sponge.
 To SPUNGE, spúndzh'. v. n. To hang on others for maintenance.
 SPUNGINGHOUSE, spúndzh'-Ing-hous. f. A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
 SPUNGY, spúndzh'-ý. a. Full of

SPY

small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.
 SPUNK, spunk'. f. Rotten wood, touchwood.
 SPUR, spúr'. f. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.
 To SPUR, spúr'. v. a. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.
 To SPUR, spúr'. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to press forward.
 SPURGALLED, spúr'-gáld. a. Hurt with the spur.
 SPURGE, spúrdzh'. f. A plant violently purgative.
 SPURIOUS, spú'-ryús. a. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.
 SPURLING, spúr'-llng. f. A small sea-fish.
 To SPURN, spurn'. v. a. To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.
 To SPURN, spurn'. v. n. To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.
 SPURN, spurn'. f. Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.
 SPURNEY, spúr'-ny. f. A plant.
 SPURRER, spúr'-rúr. f. One who uses spurs.
 SPURRIER, spúr'-ryúr. f. One who makes spurs.
 SPURRY, spúr'-ry. f. A plant.
 To SPURT, spúrt'. v. n. To fly out with a quick stream. See To SPIRT.
 SPUTATION, spú-tá'-shún. f. The act of spitting.
 To SPUTTER, spút'-túr. v. n. To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.
 To SPUTTER, spút'-túr. v. a. To throw out with noise.
 SPUTTERER, spút'-tér-ér. f. One that sputters.
 SPY, spý'. f. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.
 To SPY, spý'. v. a. To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.
 To SPY, spý'. v. n. To search narrowly.

SQU

SPYBOAT, spý'-bót. f. A boat sent out for intelligence.
 SPYGLASS, spý'-glás. f. A short telescope.
 SQUAB, skwób'. a. Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.
 SQUAB, skwób'. f. A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.
 SQUAB, skwób'. ad. With a heavy sudden fall.
 SQUABPIE, skwób'-py'. f. A pie made of many ingredients.
 SQUABBISH, skwób'-bish. a. Thick, heavy, fleshy.
 To SQUABBLE, skwób'l. v. n. To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.
 SQUABBLE, skwób'l. f. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.
 SQUABBLER, skwób'-lúr. f. A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.
 SQUADRON, skwá'-drún. f. A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
 SQUADRONED, skwá'-drúnd. a. Formed into squadrons.
 SQUALID, skwól'-ld. a. Foul, nasty, filthy.
 To SQUALL, skwá'l. v. n. To scream out as a child or woman frightened.
 SQUALL, skwá'l. f. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.
 SQUALLER, skwá'l-lúr. f. Screamer, one that screams.
 SQUALLY, skwá'l-ý. a. Windy, gusty.
 SQUAMOUS, skwá'-mús. a. Scaly, covered with scales.
 To SQUANDER, skwón'-dúr. v. a. To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.
 SQUANDERER, skwón'-dér-úr. f. A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.
 SQUARE, skwá're. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of sixteen.
 SQUARE, skwá're. f. A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile,

quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To SQUARE, *skwá're*. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure; to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.

To SQUARE, *skwá're*. v. n. To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.

SQUARENESS, *skwá're-nis*. f. The state of being square.

SQUASH, *sqwósh*. f. Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.

To SQUASH, *skwósh*. v. a. To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT, *skwót*. v. n. To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT, *skwót*. a. Cowering, close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, *skwót*. f. The posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall.

To SQUEAK, *skwék*. v. n. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy for fear of pain.

SQUEAK, *skwék*. f. A shrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, *skwél*. v. n. To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, *skwém-ish*. a. Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *skwém-ish-nis*. f. Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

To SQUEEZE, *sqwéz*. v. a. To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, *skwéz*. v. n. To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, *skwéz*. f. Compression, pressure.

SQUELCH, *skwéltsh*. f. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, *skwib*. f. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, *skwíl*. f. A plant; a fish; an insect.

SQUINT, *skwint*. a. Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

To SQUINT, *skwint*. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

To SQUINT, *skwint*. v. a. To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, *skwint'-ide*. a. Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, *skwin'-ny*. v. n. To look askint. Obsolete cant word.

SQUIRE, *skwí're*. f. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior.

To SQUIRE, *skwí're*. v. a. To wait on, as a gentleman usher.

SQUIRREL, *skwér'-ril*. f. A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, *skwért*. v. a. To throw out in a quick stream.

To SQUIRT, *skwért*. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, *skwért*. f. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQUIRTER, *skwért'-úr*. f. One that plies a squirt.

To STAB, *stáb*. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

STAB, *stáb*. f. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a fly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, *stáb'-búr*. f. One who stabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, *stá-bil'-ly-mént*. f. Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, *stá-bil'-it-y*. f. Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, *stá'bl*. a. Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

STABLE, *stá'bl*. f. A house for beasts.

To STABLE, *stá'bl*. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

STABLEBOY, *stá'bl-boy*. } f. One
STABLEMAN, *stá'bl-mán*. } who
attends in the stable.

STABLENESS, *stá'bl-nis*. f. Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.

To STABLISH, *stáb'-lish*. v. a. To establish, to fix, to settle.

STACK, *sták*. f. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To STACK, *sták*. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, *stákt*. f. An aromack, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, *stát'-hól-dúr*. f.

The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, *stáf*. f. plur. STAVES. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

STAFF OFFICER, *stáf'-óf'-fl-súr*. f. A general of an army.

STAFFTREE, *stáf'-tré*. f. A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, *stág*. f. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, *stá'dzh*. f. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed; a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, *stá'dzh*. v. a. To exhibit publicly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, *stá'dzh-kó'tsh*. f. A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, *stá'dzh-plá*. f. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, *stá'dzh-úr*. f. A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, *stág'-gérd*. f. A four year old stag.

To STAGGER, *stág'-gúr*. v. n. To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, *stág'-gúr*. v. a. To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, *stág'-gúrz*. f. A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, *stág'-nén-sý*. f. The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, *stág'-nént*. a. Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, *stág'-nâte*. v. n. To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, *stág'-ná'-shún*. f. Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STAD, *stád*. part. adj. Sober, grave, regular.

STADNESS, *stád-nis*. f. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, stá'ne. v. a. To blot, to spot, to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stá'ne. f. Blot, spot, discoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stá'n-úr. f. One who stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stá'n-lís. a. Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stá're. f. Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stá're-káse. f. The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, stá'ke. f. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, stá'ke. v. a. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, stá'le. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, stá'le. f. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used; in Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

To STALE, stá'le. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To STALE, stá'le. v. n. To make water.

STALELY, stá'le-lý. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, stá'le-nís. f. Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, stá'k. v. n. To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalkinghorse or cover.

STALK, stá'k. f. High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, stá'k-Ing-hórs. f. A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, stá'k-ý. a. Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stá'l. f. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are

practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stá'l. v. a. To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

STALLFED, stá'l-féd. a. Fed not with grass but dry feed.

STALLION, stá'l-lyún. f. A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, stám'-In-á. f. The first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

STAMINEOUS, stá-mýn'-yús. a. Consisting of threads.

To STAMMER, stám'-múr. v. n. To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, stám'-mér-úr. f. One who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP, stámp'. v. a. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stámp'. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stámp'. f. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made; a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stámp'-úr. f. An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, stántsh'. v. a. To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stántsh'. v. n. To stop.

STANCH, stántsh'. a. Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stán'-tshún. f. A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stántsh'-lís. a. Not to be stopped.

STANCHNESS, stántsh'-nís. f. Firmness, stability.

To STAND, stánd'. v. n. preterit I STOOD; I HAVE STOOD. To be upon the feet, not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank

or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To Stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To Stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; To Stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To Stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to secede; to be prominent or protuberant; To Stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To Stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To Stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; To Stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stánd'. v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stánd'. f. A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop, a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, stán'-dérđ. f. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stán'-dérđ-bér-úr. f. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER,

STANDER, stánd'-úr. f. One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stánd'-ing. part. a. Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stánd'-ing. f. Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank, condition, competition, candidatureship.

STANDISH, stán'-dîsh. f. A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stáng'. f. A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stánk'. The preterit of STINK.

STANNARY, stán'-nér-ý. a. Relating to the tin works.

STANZA, stán'-zá. f. A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stá'pl. f. A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stá'pl. a. Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stá'pl. f. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stár'. f. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, stár'-ápl. f. A plant.

STARBOARD, stár'-bórd. f. Is the righthand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stá'rtsh. f. A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

To STARCH, stá'rtsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stár'-tshám-búr. f. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stá'rtsh. a. Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stá'rtsh-úr. f. One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stá'rtsh-lý. ad. Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stá'rtsh-nîs. f. Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stá're. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror; To Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out.

STARE, stá're. f. Fixed look; staring.

STARER, stár'-úr. f. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stár'-fîsh. f. A fish branching out into several points.

STARGAZER, stár'-gáz-úr. f. An astronomer, or astrologer.

STARHAWK, stár'-hâk. f. A sort of hawk.

STARK, stár'rk. a. Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stár'rk. ad. Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stár'rk-lý. ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stár'-lîs. a. Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stár'-lîte. f. Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stár'-lîte. a. Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stár'-lîke. a. Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stár'-lîng. f. A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle and articulate words; one of the sharp points that defend the piers of a bridge.

STARPAVED, stár'-pâvd. a. Studied with stars.

STARPROOF, stár'-próf. a. Impervious to starlight.

STARRED, stá'rd. a. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stár'-rý. a. Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stár'-rîng. a. Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stár'-shót. f. An emission from a star.

To START, stárt'. v. n. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to wince; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.

To START, stárt'. v. a. To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stárt'. f. A motion of terror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to

action, excitement; fally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the Start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stárt'-úr. f. One that shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stárt'-ing-lý. ad. By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

To STARTLE, stárt'l. v. n. To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, stárt'l. v. a. To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

STARTLE, stárt'l. f. Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terror.

STARTUP, stárt'-úp. f. One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stá'rv. v. n. To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

To STARVE, stá'rv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, stárv'-lîng. f. An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stá'r-wûrt. f. Elecampane.

STATARY, stá'-tér-ý. a. Fixed, settled.

STATE, stá'te. f. Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

To STATE, stá'te. v. a. To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, stá'te-lý-nîs. f. Grandeur, majestic appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, stá'te-lý. a. August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, stá'te-lý. ad. Majestically.

STATESMAN, stá'ts-mân. f. A politician, one versed in the arts of govern-

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government; one employed in public affairs.

STATESWOMAN, stā'tf-wūm-ūn. f. A woman who meddles with public affairs.

STATICAL, stāt'-tý-kél. } a. Relat-
STATICK, stāt'-tík. } ing to
the science of weighing.

STATICKS, stāt'-tíks. f. The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stā'-shūn. f. The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition of life.

To STATION, stā'-shūn. v. a. To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stā'-shō-nēr-ý. a. Fixed, not progressive.

STATIONER, stā'-shūn-ūr. f. A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stāt'-íst. f. A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATUARY, stāt'-tshū-ēr-ý. f. The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stāt'-tshū. f. An image, a solid representation of any living being.

To STATUE, stāt'-tshū. v. a. To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stāt'-tshūr. f. The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stāt'-tshū-tébl. a. According to statute.

STATUTE, stāt'-tshūt. f. A law, an edict of the legislature.

To STAVE, stā'vé. v. a. To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stā'vz. f. The plural of STAFF.

To STAY, stā'. v. n. To continue in a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to stand still; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently.

To STAY, stā'. v. a. To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stā'. f. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, stā'd. part. a. Fixed, settled, serious, not volatile; stopped.

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STAYEDLY, stā'd-lý. ad. Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stā'd-nís. f. Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stā'-ūr. f. One who stops, holds or supports.

STAYLACE, stā'-lāse. f. A lace with which women fasten boddice.

STAYS, stā'z. f. without singular. Boddice, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stēd'. f. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, stēd'. v. a. To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stēd'-fāst. a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stēd'-fāst-lý. ad. Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stēd'-fāst-nís. f. Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stēd'-ý-lý. ad. Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stēd'-ý-nís. f. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stēd'-ý. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stā'ke. f. A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collup.

To STEAL, stēl'. v. a. preterit, I STOLE; part. pass. STOLEN. To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, stēl'-ūr. f. One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, stēl'-ing-lý. ad. Slyly, by invisible motion.

STEALTH, stēlth'. f. The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stēlth'-ý. a. Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

STEAM, stēm'. f. The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

To STEAM, stēm'. v. n. To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stēd'. f. A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stēl'. f. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great

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use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, stēl'. v. a. To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stēl'-ý. a. Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stēl'-yārd. f. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, stē'n. f. A vessel made of clay or stone.

STEEP, stēp'. a. Rising or descending with little inclination.

STEEP, stēp'. f. Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stēp'. v. a. To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stēpl'. f. A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stēp'-lý. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stēp'-nís. f. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stēp'-ý. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stēr'. f. A young bullock.

To STEER, stēr'. v. a. To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

To STEER, stēr'. v. n. To direct a course.

STEERAGE, stēr'-idzh. f. The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE, stēr'z-māte. } f. A
STEERSMAN, stēr'z-mān. } pilot,
one who steers a ship.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stēg-ā-nōg'-grāf-fý. f. The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, stēg-nōt'-tík. a. Binding, rendering costly.

STELLAR, stēl'-lēr. a. Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stēl'-lāte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stēl'-lā-shūn. f. Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stēl'-līf'-fēr-ūs. a. Having stars.

STELLION, stēl'-yūn. f. A newt; a kind of spotted lizard.

STELLIONATE, stēl'-yūn-ēt. f. A fraud in selling; the crime of selling

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ing what is not, as though it were one's own.

STELLOGRAPHY, stél-lòg'-gráf-fý. f. An inscription on a pillar.

STEM, stém'. f. The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEM, stém'. v. a. To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, sténtsh'. f. A stink, a bad smell.

To STENCH, sténtsh'. v. a. To make to stink.

STENOGRAPHY, sté-nòg'-gráf-fý. f. Shorthand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stén-tò-rò-fòn'-ík. a. Loudly speaking or sounding.

To STEP, stép'. v. n. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stép'. f. Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

STEP, stép'. in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stép'-plng-stòne. f. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stér-kò-rá'-shús. a. Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, stér-kò-rá'-shún. f. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, sté-rý-òg'-gráf-fý. f. The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, sté-rý-òm'-mèt-try. f. The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

STERIL, stér'-ril. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, sté-ril'-it-tý. f. Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

To STERILIZE, stér'-ril-íze. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stér'-ling. a. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having passed the test.

STERLING, stér'-ling. f. English coin, money; standard rate.

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STERN, stérn'. a. Severe of countenance, severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stérn'. f. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stér'-nìdzh. f. The steerage or stern.

STERNLY, stérn'-ly. ad. In a stern manner, severely.

STERNNESS, stérn'-nìs. f. Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stér'-nòn. f. The breastbone.

STERNUTATION, stér-nù-tá'-shún. f. The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stér-nù-tá-tív. a. Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stér-nù-tá-túr-y. f. Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

To STEW, stú'. v. a. To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

To STEW, stú'. v. n. To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stú'. f. A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stú'rd. f. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stú'rd-shíp. f. The office of a steward.

STICK, stík'. f. A piece of wood small and long.

To STICK, stík'. v. a. To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

To STICK, stík'. v. n. To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed, to be puzzled; To Stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, stík'. v. a. To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stík'-ký-nìs. f. Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

To STICKLE, stík'l. v. n. To take

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part with one side or other; to contest, to altercation, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBAG, stík'l-bág. f. The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stík'-lúr. f. A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stík'-ký. a. Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stíf'. a. Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease, constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, stíf'n. v. a. To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

To STIFFEN, stíf'n. v. n. To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stíf'-há'rt-íd. a. Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stíf'-ly. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stíf'-nèkt. a. Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stíf'-nìs. f. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness; unpleasing formality, constraint; rigoroussness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

To STIFLE, stífl. v. a. To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stíg'-má. f. A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stíg-má'-tý-kél. a. }
 STIGMATICK, stíg-má'-tík. }
 Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stíg'-má-tíze. v. a. To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stíle. f. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial.

STILETTO, stíl-lèt'-tò. f. A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

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To STILL, *stīl'*. v. a. To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.
 STILL, *stīl'*. a. Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.
 STILL, *stīl'*. f. Calm, silence.
 STILL, *stīl'*. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an encreasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.
 STILL, *stīl'*. f. A vessel for distillation, an alembick.
 To STILL, *stīl'*. v. a. To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.
 STILLATITIOUS, *stīl-lā-tīsh'-ūs*. a. Falling in drops, -drawn by a still.
 STILLATORY, *stīl-lā-tūr-y'*. f. An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, laboratory.
 STILLBORN, *stīl-bōrn*. a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth.
 STILLNESS, *stīl-nīs*. f. Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.
 STILLY, *stīl-y'*. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.
 STILTS, *stīlts'*. f. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.
 To STIMULATE, *stīm-mū-lāte*. v. a. To prick; to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.
 STIMULATION, *stīm-mū-lā'-shūn*. f. Excitement, pungency.
 To STING, *stīng'*. v. a. preterit, I STUNG; part. pass. STUNG, and STUNG. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.
 STING, *stīng'*. f. A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.
 STINGILY, *stīn'-dzhī-y'*. ad. Covetously.
 STINGINESS, *stīn'-dzhī-nīs*. f. Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.
 STINGLESS, *stīng'-līs*. a. Having no sting.
 STINGO, *stīng'-gō*. f. Old beer.
 STINGY, *stīndzh'-y'*. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.
 To STINK, *stīnk'*. v. n. preterit, I STUNK or STANK. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.
 STINK, *stīnk'*. f. Offensive smell.

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STINKARD, *stīnk'-ērd*. f. A mean stinking paltry fellow.
 STINKER, *stīnk'-ūr*. f. Something intended to offend by the smell.
 STINKINGLY, *stīnk'-īng-l'y'*. ad. With a stink.
 STINKPOT, *stīnk'-pōt*. f. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.
 To STINT, *stīnt'*. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.
 STINT, *stīnt'*. f. Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.
 STIPEND, *stī-pēnd*. f. Wages, settled pay.
 STIPENDIARY, *stī-pēn'-dzhēr-y'*. a. Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.
 STIPENDIARY, *stī-pēn'-dzhēr-y'*. f. One who performs any service for a settled payment.
 STIPTICAL, *stīp'-t'y-kēl*. } a. Having the power to staunch blood, astringent.
 STIPTICK, *stīp'-tīk*. }
 To STIPULATE, *stīp'-pū-lāte*. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.
 STIPULATION, *stīp-ū-lā'-shūn*. f. Bargain.
 To STIR, *stūr'*. v. a. To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To Stir up, to incite, to animate, to instigate; to put in action.
 To STIR, *stūr'*. v. n. To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.
 STIR, *stūr'*. f. Tumult, bustle; commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.
 STIRP, *stērp'*. f. Race, family, generation.
 STIRRER, *stūr'-rūr*. f. One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an instigator.
 STIRRUP, *stūr'-rūp*. f. An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.
 To STITCH, *stīth'*. v. a. To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To Stitch up, to mend what was rent.
 To STITCH, *stīth'*. v. n. To practise needlework.
 STITCH, *stīth'*. f. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

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STITCHERY, *stīth'-ēr-y'*. f. Needlework.
 STITCHWORT, *stīth'-wūrt*. f. Camomile.
 STITHY, *stīth'-y'*. f. An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.
 To STIVE, *stī've*. v. a. To stuff up close, to make hot or sultry, to subject to suffocation for want of free air.
 STOCCADO, *stōk-kā'-dō*. f. A thrust with the rapier.
 STOCK, *stōk'*. f. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.
 To STOCK, *stōk'*. v. a. To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks; To Stock up, to extirpate.
 STOCKDOVE, *stōk'-dūv*. f. Ringdove.
 STOCKFISH, *stōk'-fīsh*. f. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.
 STOCKGILLYFLOWER, *stōk-dzhīl'-ly-flow-ūr*. f. A plant.
 STOCKING, *stōk'-īng*. f. The covering of the leg.
 STOCKJOBBER, *stōk'-dzhōb-būr*. f. One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.
 STOCKISH, *stōk'-īsh*. a. Hard, blockish.
 STOCKLOCK, *stōk'-lōk*. f. Lock fixed in wood.
 STOCKS, *stōks'*. f. Prison for the legs.
 STOCKSTILL, *stōk'-stīl*. a. Motionless.
 STOICK, *stō'-īk*. f. A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.
 STOLE, *stō'le*. f. A long vest.
 STOLE, *stō'le*. The pret. of STEAL.
 STOLEN, *stō'ln*. Participle pass. of STEAL.
 STOLIDITY, *stō-līd'-it-y'*. f. Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.
 STOMACH, *stām'-mūk*. f. The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.
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To STOMACH, stòm'-mùk. v. a. To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.
 To STOMACH, stòm'-mùk. v. n. To be angry.
 STOMACHED, stòm'-mùkt. a. Filled with passions of resentment.
 STOMACHER, stòm'-mldzh-ùr. f. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
 STOMACHFUL, stòm'-mùk-fùl. a. Sullen, stubborn, perverse.
 STOMACHFULNESS, stòm'-mùk-fùl-nis. f. Stubbornness, sullenness, obstinacy.
 STOMACHICAL, stò-mák'-y-kèl. } a.
 STOMACHICK, stò-mák'-ik. } Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.
 STOMACHICK, stò-mák'-ik. f. A medicine for the stomach.
 STONE, stò'ne. f. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as Stone still, Stone dead; To leave no Stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.
 STONE, stò'ne. a. Made of stone.
 To STONE, stò'ne. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harden.
 STONEBLIND, stò'ne-blí'nd. a. Quite blind.
 STONEBREAK, stò'ne-brék. f. An herb.
 STONECHATTER, stò'ne-tshát-tùr. f. A bird.
 STONECROP, stò'ne-kròp. f. A sort of tree.
 STONECUTTER, stò'ne-kùt-tùr. f. One whose trade is to hew stones.
 STONEFERN, stò'ne-fèrn. f. A plant.
 STONEFLY, stò'ne-flý. f. An insect.
 STONEFRUIT, stò'ne-fròt. f. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.
 STONEHAWK, stò'ne-hák. f. A kind of hawk.
 STONEHORSE, stò'ne-hòrs. f. A horse not castrated.
 STONEPIT, stò'ne-pít. f. A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.
 STONEPITCH, stò'ne-pítsh. f. Hard inspissated pitch.
 STONEPLOVER, stò'ne-plúv-ùr. f. A bird.

STONework, stò'ne-wùrk. f. Building of stone.
 STONINESS, stò'n-y-nis. f. The quality of having many stones.
 STONY, stò'n-y. a. Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrified; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.
 STOOD, stùd'. The preterit of To STAND.
 STOOL, stò'l. f. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.
 STOOLBALL, stò'l-bál. f. A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.
 To STOOP, stò'p. v. n. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to sink from resolution or superiority, to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.
 STOOP, stò'p. f. Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.
 STOOPINGLY, stò'p-ing-ly. ad. With inclination downwards.
 To STOP, stòp'. v. a. To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct, to encumber.
 To STOP, stòp'. v. n. To cease to go forward.
 STOP, stòp'. f. Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress, obstruction; hindrance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
 STOPCOCK, stòp'-kòk. f. A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.
 STOPPAGE, stòp'-pldzh. f. The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.
 STOPPLE, stòp'l. f. That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.
 STORAGE, stò'r-ldzh. f. A place in which stores are laid up; the

hire paid for storing goods in a warehouse.
 STORAXTREE, stò'-ràks-trè. f. A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.
 STORE, stò're. f. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.
 STORE, stò're. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.
 To STORE, stò're. v. a. To furnish, to replenish; to stock against a future time; to lay up, to hoard.
 STOREHOUSE, stò're-hous. f. Magazine, treasury.
 STORER, stò'r-ùr. f. One who lays up.
 STORIED, stò'-ryd. a. Adorned with historical pictures.
 STORK, stà'rk. f. A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
 STORKSBILL, stà'rkf-bil. f. An herb.
 STORM, stà'rm. f. A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.
 To STORM, stà'rm. v. a. To attack by open force.
 To STORM, stà'rm. v. n. To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.
 STORMY, stà'rm-y. a. Tempestuous; violent, passionate.
 STORY, stò'-ry. f. History, account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.
 To STORY, stò'-ry. v. a. To tell in history, to relate.
 STORYTELLER, stò'-ry-tél-lùr. f. One who relates tales.
 STOVE, stò've. f. A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
 To STOVE, stò've. v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
 STOUT, stout'. a. Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud, strong, firm.
 STOUT, stout'. f. A cant name for strong beer.
 STOUTHEARTED, stout'-hàrt-ld. a. Bold, courageous.
 STOUTLY, stout'-ly. ad. Lustily, boldly, obstinately.
 STOUTNESS, stout'-nis. f. Strength, valour;

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valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.
To STOW, strô'. v. a. To lay up, to repose in order, to lay in the proper place.
STOWAGE, strô'-ldzh. f. Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.
To STRADDLE, strád'l. v. n. To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.
To STRAGGLE, strág'l. v. n. To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.
STRAGGLER, strág'-lúr. f. A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
STRAIGHT, strá't. a. Not crooked, right; narrow, close.
STRAIGHT, strá't. ad. Immediately, directly.
To STRAIGHTEN, strá'tn. v. a. To make straight.
STRAIGHTNESS, strá't-nís. f. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.
STRAIGHTWAYS, strá't-wáz. ad. Immediately, straight.
To STRAIN, strá'n. v. a. To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make strait or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.
To STRAIN, strán'. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.
STRAIN, strá'n. f. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character, turn, tendency.
STRAINER, strán'-úr. f. An instrument of filtration.
STRAIT, strét'. a. Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.
STRAIT, strét'. f. A narrow pass, or frith; distress, difficulty.
To STRAIT, strét'. v. n. To put to difficulties.
To STRAITEN, strét'n. v. a. To make narrow; to contract, to con-

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fine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.
STRAITLY, strét'-ly. ad. Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.
STRAITNESS, strét'-nís. f. Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.
STRAITLACED, strét'-lást. a. Stiff, constrained, without freedom.
STRAND, stránd'. f. The verge of the sea or of any water.
To STRAND, stránd'. v. a. To drive or force upon the shallows.
STRANGE, strá'ndzh. a. Foreign, of another country; not domestick, wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.
STRANGE, strá'ndzh. interj. An expression of wonder.
STRANGELY, strá'ndzh-ly. ad. With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.
STRANGENESS, strá'ndzh-nís. f. Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.
STRANGER, strá'ndzh-úr. f. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
To STRANGER, strá'ndzh-úr. v. a. To estrange, to alienate. Not used.
To STRANGLE, stráng'-gl. v. a. To choke, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.
STRANGLER, stráng'-glúr. f. One who strangles.
STRANGLES, stráng'-glz. f. Swellings in a horse's throat.
STRANGULATION, stráng'-gú-lá'-shún. f. The act of strangling, suffocation.
STRANGURY, stráng'-gú-rý. f. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
STRAP, stráp'. f. A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.
STRAPPADO, stráp-pá'-dô. f. Chastisement by blows.
STRAPPING, stráp'-píng. a. Vast, large, bulky.
STRATA, strá'-tà. f. Beds, layers.
STRATAGEM, strá'-tà-dzhém. f. An artifice in war, a trick by which

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an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.
STRATUM, strá'-túm. f. A bed, a layer.
STRAW, strá'. f. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.
STRAWBERRY, strá'-bér-ry. f. A plant; the fruit.
STRAWBUILT, strá'-bílt. a. Made up of straw.
STRAWCOLOURED, strá'-kúl-úrd. a. Of a light yellow.
STRAWWORM, strá'-wúrm. f. A worm bred in straw.
STRAWY, strá'-ý. a. Made of straw, consisting of straw.
To STRAY, strá'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.
STRAY, strá'. f. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.
STREAK, stré'k. f. A line of colour different from that of the ground.
To STREAK, stré'k. v. a. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.
STREAKY, stré'k-ý. a. Striped, variegated by hues.
STREAM, strém. f. A running water, the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.
To STREAM, strém. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.
STREAMER, strém'-úr. f. An ensign, a flag, a pennon.
STREAMY, strém'-ý. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.
STREET, strét'. f. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a public place.
STREETWALKER, strét'-wák-úr. f. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.
STRENGTH, strénk'th. f. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.
To STRENGTHEN, strénk'th. v. a. To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To **STRENGTHEN**, strénk'th-n. v. n. To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, strénk'th-núr. f. That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, strénk'th-lis. a. Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strén'-ú-ús. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strén'-ú-ús-lý. ad. Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strép'-ér-ús. a. Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strés'. f. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To **STRETCH**, strétsh'. v. a. To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To **STRETCH**, strétsh'. v. n. To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to fall beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strétsh'. f. Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strétsh'-úr. f. Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet.

To **STREW**, stró'. v. a. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, stró'-mént. f. Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, stríck'n. The ancient part. of **STRIKE**.

STRICKLE, stríck'l. f. That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, stríkt'. a. Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, stríkt'-lý. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, stríkt'-nls. f. Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, stríkt'-tshúr. f. A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon a subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, stríde. f. A long step, a

step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To **STRIDE**, stríde. v. n. pret. I **STRODE** or **STRID**; part. pass. **STRIDDEN**. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE**, stríde. v. a. To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, stríd'-ú-lús. a. Making a small noise.

STRIFE, strífe. f. Contention; contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIEFUL, strífe-fúl. a. Contentious, discordant.

To **STRIKE**, stríke. v. a. pret. I **STRUCK** or **STROOK**; part. pass. **STRUCK**, **STRUCKEN**, **STRICKEN**.

To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as to Strike sail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for Advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; To Strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate as by a blow; To Strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To **STRIKE**, stríke. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To Strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; To Strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, stríck-úr. f. One that strikes.

STRIKING, stríck-ing. part. a. Affecting, surprising.

STRING, stríng'. f. A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a String of propositions; To have

two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To **STRING**, stríng'. v. a. preterit, I **STRANG**; part. pass. **STRUNG**. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, stríngd'. a. Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strín'-dzhént. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, stríng'-hált. f. A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other.

STRINGINESS, stríng'-ý-nls. f. The state or quality of being stringy.

STRINGLESS, stríng'-lis. a. Having no strings.

STRINGY, stríng'-ý. a. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To **STRIP**, stríp'. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

STRIP, stríp'. f. A narrow shred.

To **STRIPE**, strípe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, strípe. f. A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRIPLING, stríp'-líng. f. A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

To **STRIVE**, stríve. v. n. preterit, I **STROVE**, anciently I **STRIVED**; part. pass. **STRIVEN**. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, stríve-úr. f. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, stró'ke. Old preterit of **STRIKE**, now commonly **STRUCK**.

STROKE, stró'ke. f. A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To **STROKE**, stró'ke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

STROKINGS, stró'k-íngs. f. The last milking, the milk last drawn from the teats.

To STROLL, strô'le. v. n. To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, strô'l-lûr. f. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, strônd'. f. The beach, the bank.

STRONG, strông'. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, strông'-fist'-ld. a. Stronghanded.

STRONGLY, strông'-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, strông'-wâ'-tûr. f. Distilled spirits.

STROOK, strûk'. The preterit of STRIKE, used in poetry for STRUCK.

STROP, strôp'. f. The leather on which a barber sets his razor; also called STRAP.

STROPHE, strô'-fê. f. A stanza.

STROVE, strô've. The preterit of STRIVE.

To STROW, strô'. v. n. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, strô'l. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written STROLL.

STRUCK, strûk'. The pret. and part. pass. of STRIKE.

STRUCTURE, strûk'-tshûr. f. Act of building, practice of building; manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, strûg'l. v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distresses.

STRUGGLE, strûg'l. f. Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

STRUMA, strô'-mâ. f. A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, strô'-mûs. a. Having swelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, strûm'-pît. f. A whore, a prostitute.

To STRUMPET, strûm'-pît. v. a. To make a whore; to debauch.

STRUNG, strûng'. The pret. and part. pass. of STRING.

To STRUT, strût'. v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, strût'. f. An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, stûb'. f. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, stûb'. v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, stûb'-bîd. a. Truncated, short and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, stûb'-bîd-nîs. f. The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stûb'l. f. The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, stûb'-bûrn. a. Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, stûb'-bûrn-ly. ad. Obstinate, contumaciously, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stûb'-bûrn-nîs. f. Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, stûb'-by. a. Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, stûb'-nâl. f. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stûk'-kô. f. A kind of fine plaster for walls.

STUCK, stûk'. The pret. and part. pass. of STICK.

STUD, stûd'. f. A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, stûd'. v. a. To adorn with studs or knobs.

STUDENT, stû'-dênt. f. A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, stûd'-yêd. a. Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, stûd'-y-ûr. f. One who studies.

STUDIOUS, stû'-dzhûs. a. Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, stû'-dzhûs-ly. ad. Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stû'-dzhûs-nîs. f. Addiction to study.

STUDY, stûd'-y. f. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention,

meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.

To STUDY, stûd'-y. v. n. To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stûd'-y. v. a. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stûf'. f. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stûf'. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stûf'. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stûf'-fîng. f. That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stûl'-tîl'-lô-kwêns. f. Foolish talk.

STUM, stûm'. f. Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wines revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stûm'. v. a. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stûm'-bl. v. n. To trip in walking; to slip, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders; to strike against by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stûm'-bl. v. a. To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stûm'-bl. f. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stûm'-blûr. f. One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stûm'-bling-blôk. f.

STUMBLINGSTONE, stûm'-bling-stône. f.

Cause of stumbling, cause of offence. STUMP, stûmp'. f. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stûmp'-y. a. Full of stumps, hard, stiff.

To

STY

To STUN, stún'. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
 STUNG, stúng'. The pret. and part. pass. of STING.
 STUNK, stúnk'. The preterit of STINK.
 To STUNT, stúnt'. v. a. To hinder from growth.
 STUPE, stú'pe. f. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.
 To STUPE, stú'pe. v. a. To foment, to dress with stupes.
 STUPEFACTION, stú-pě-fák'-shún. f. Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.
 STUPEFACTIVE, stú-pě-fák'-tív. a. Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.
 STUPENDOUS, stú-pén'-dús. a. Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.
 STUPID, stú'-pid. a. Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.
 STUPIDITY, stú-píd'-it-ý. f. Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.
 STUPIDLY, stú'-píd-lý. ad. With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.
 STUPIFIER, stú'-py-fí-úr. f. That which causes stupidity.
 To STUPIFY, stú'-py-fý. v. a. To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.
 STUPOR, stú'-pór. f. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.
 To STUPRATE, stú'-práte. v. a. To ravish, to violate.
 STUPRATION, stú-prá'-shún. f. Rape, violation.
 STURDILY, stúr'-dý-lý. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.
 STURDINESS, stúr'-dý-nís. f. Stoutness, hardiness; brutal strength.
 STURDY, stúr'-dý. a. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff, stout.
 STURGEON, stúr'-dzhún. f. A sea-fish.
 STURK, stúrk'. f. A young ox or heifer.
 To STUTTER, stút'-túr. v. n. To speak with hesitation, to stammer.
 STUTTER, stút'-túr. f. A stammer.
 STUTTERER, stút'-tér-úr. f. A stammerer.
 STY, stý'. f. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.
 To STY, stý'. v. a. To shut up in a sty.

SUB

STYGIAN, sté'-dzhén. a. Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.
 STYLE, stí'le. f. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.
 To STYLE, stí'le. v. a. To call, to term, to name.
 STYPTICK, stíp'-tík. a. The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.
 STYPTICITY, stíp-tís'-it-ý. f. The power of staunching blood.
 SUASIBLE, swá'-sibl. a. Easy to be persuaded.
 SUASIVE, swá'-sív. a. Having power to persuade. Little used.
 SUASORY, swá'-súr-ý. a. Having tendency to persuade.
 SUAVITY, swáv'-it-ý. f. Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.
 SUB, súb'. In composition, signifies a subordinate degree.
 SUBACID, súb-ás'-síd. a. Sour in a small degree.
 SUBACRID, súb-ák'-krid. a. Sharp and pungent in a small degree.
 To SUBACT, súb-ákt'. v. a. To reduce, to subdue.
 SUBACTION, súb-ák'-shún. f. The act of reducing to any state.
 SUBALTERN, súb-ál-térn. a. Inferior, subordinate.
 SUBALTERN, súb-ál-térn. f. An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.
 SUBASTRINGENT, súb-ás-strín'-dzhént. a. Astringent in a small degree.
 SUBBEADLE, súb'-bédl. f. An under beadle.
 SUBCELESTIAL, súb'-sě-lés"-tshél. a. Placed beneath the heavens.
 SUBCHANTER, súb'-tshán"-túr. f. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.
 SUBCLAVIAN, súb'-klá'-vyén. a. Under the armpit or shoulder.
 SUBCONSTELLATION, súb'-kón-shél-lá'-shún. f. A subordinate or secondary constellation.
 SUBCONTRARY, súb'-kón-trér-ý. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUB

SUBCONTRACTED, súb'-kón-trák"-tíd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.
 SUBCUTANEOUS, súb'-kú-tá'-nyús. a. Lying under the skin.
 SUBDEACON, súb'-dē'kn. f. In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant.
 SUBDEAN, súb'-dē'n. f. The vicergerent of a dean.
 SUBDECUPLE, súb-dék'-kúpl. a. Containing one part of ten.
 SUBDITITIOUS, súb-dý-tísh'-ús. a. Put secretly in place of something else.
 To SUBDIVERSIFY, súb-dý-vér"-fý-fý. v. a. To diversify again what is already diversified.
 To SUBDIVIDE, súb-dý-ví"de. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.
 SUBDIVISION, súb-dý-vízh"-ún. f. The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.
 SUBDOLOUS, súb-dó-lús. a. Cunning, subtle, sly.
 To SUBDUCE, súb-dú'se. } v. a. To
 To SUBDUCT, súb-dúkt'. } withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.
 SUBDUCTION, súb-dúk'-shún. f. The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.
 To SUBDUE, súb-dú'. v. a. To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.
 SUBDUEER, súb-dú'-úr. f. Conqueror, tamer.
 SUBDUMENT, súb-dú'-mément. f. Conquest. Not used.
 SUBDUPE, súb-dúpl. }
 SUBDUPLICATE, súb-dú'-ply- } a. kâte.
 Containing one part of two.
 SUBJACENT, súb-dzhá'-fént. a. Lying under.
 To SUBJECT, súb-dzhékt'. v. a. To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.
 SUBJECT, súb'-dzhékt. a. Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.
 SUBJECT, súb'-dzhékt. f. One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called
 3 R 2 by

S U B

by grammarians the subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, súb-dzhék'-shún. f. The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, súb-tzhék'-tív. a. Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, súb'-in-grésh'-ún. f. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, súb-dzhoi'n. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, súb-ý-tá'-nyús. a. Sudden, hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, súb'-dzhú-gáte. v. a. To conquer, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, súb-dzhú-gá'-shún. f. The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, súb-dzhúnk'-shún. f. The state of being subjoined, the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, súb-dzhúnk'-tív. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, súb-lá'-shún. f. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, súb-lé-vá'-shún. f. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, súb-lí'm-ébl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, súb-lí'm-ébl-nís. f. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, súb-ly-mét. f. Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, súb-ly-máte. v. a. To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, súb-ly-má'-shún. f. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, súb-blí'me. a. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, súb-blí'me. f. The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, súb-blí'me. v. a. To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, súb-blí'me. v. n. To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, súb-blí'me-ly. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, súb-blím'-ít-ý. f. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

S U B

SUBLINGUAL, súb-líng'-gwél. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, súb-lú'-nér. } a.

SUBLUNARY, súb-lú'-nér-ý. } Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

SUBMARINE, súb'-má-rí'n. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, súb-mérdzh'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, súb-mérsh'-ún. f. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, súb-mín'-ísh-túr. } v. a.

To SUBMINISTRATE, súb-mín'-ísh-tráte. } To supply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, súb-mín'-ísh-túr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, súb-mís'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION, súb-mísh'-ún. f. Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, súb-mís'-sív. a. Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, súb-mís'-sív-ly. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, súb-mís'-sív-nís. f. Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, súb-mís'-ly. ad. Humbly, with submission.

To SUBMIT, súb-mít'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, súb-mít'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, súb-múl'-típl. f. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, súb-ók'-tév. } a.

SUBOCTUPLE, súb-ók'-túpl. } Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, súb-á'r-dý-ná-ý. } f.

SUBORDINANCY, súb-á'r-dý-nén-ý. } The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, súb-á'r-dý-nét. a.

S U B

Inferior in order; descending in a regular series.

To SUBORDINATE, súb-á'r-dý-náte. v. a. To range one under another.

SUBORDINATELY, súb-á'r-dý-nét-ly. ad. In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, súb-ór-dý-ná'-shún. f. The state of being inferior to another; a series regularly descending.

To SUBORN, súb-á'rn. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, súb-ór-ná'-shún. f. The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, súb-á'r-núr. f. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPÆNA, súb-pé'-ná. f. A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, súb-kwód'-drúpl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, súb-kwín'-túpl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, súb-rék'-túr. f. The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, súb-rép'-shún. f. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, súb-rép'-tísh'-ús. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, súb-skri'be. v. a. To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not used.

SUBSCRIBER, súb-skri'-búr. f. One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, súb-skrip'-shún. f. Any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, súb-sék'-shún. f. A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, súb-sé-kwéns. f. The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, súb-sék'-kú-tív. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, súb-sép'-túpl. a. Containing one of seven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, súb-sé-kwént. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, súb-sé-kwént-ly.

SUB

SUB

SUC

Ný. ad. Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.
 To SUBSERVE, súb-sérv'. v. a. To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.
 SUBSERVIENCE, súb-sér'-vyéns. }
 SUBSERVIENCY, súb-sér'-vyén-sý. } f.
 Instrumental fitness for use.
 SUBSERVIENT, súb-sér'-vyént. a. Subordinate, instrumentally useful.
 SUBSEXTUPLE, súb-séks'-túpl. a. Containing one part of six.
 To SUBSIDE, súb-síde. v. n. To sink, to tend downwards.
 SUBSIDENCE, súb-sí'-déns. } f.
 SUBSIDENCY, súb-sí'-dén-sý. } f.
 The act of sinking, tendency downward.
 SUBSIDIARY, súb-sýd'-yér-y. a. Assistant, brought in aid.
 SUBSIDY, súb-sý-dý. f. Aid, commonly such as is given in money.
 To SUBSIGN, súb-síne. v. a. To sign under.
 To SUBSIST, súb-síst. v. n. To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.
 SUBSISTENCE, súb-sís'-téns. f. Real being; competence, means of supporting life.
 SUBSISTENT, súb-sís'-ént. a. Having real being.
 SUBSTANCE, súb-séns. f. Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.
 SUBSTANTIAL, súb-stán'-shél. a. Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.
 SUBSTANTIALS, súb-stán'-shélz. f. without singular. Essential parts.
 SUBSTANTIALITY, súb-stán'-shál'-ít-y. f. The state of real existence; corporeity, materiality.
 SUBSTANTIALLY, súb-stán'-shél-y. ad. In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, solidly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.
 SUBSTANTIALNESS, súb-stán'-shél-nls. f. The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of holding or lasting.
 To SUBSTANTIATE, súb-stán'-sháte. v. a. To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, súb-stán-tív. f. A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
 To SUBSTITUTE, súb-sý-tshút. v. a. To put in the place of another.
 SUBSTITUTE, súb-sý-tshút. f. One placed by another to act with delegated power.
 SUBSTITUTION, súb-sý-tshó'-shún. f. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.
 To SUBSTRACT, súb-strákt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.
 SUBTRACTION, súb-strák'-shún. f. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.
 SUBSTRUCTION, súb-strúk'-shún. f. Underbuilding.
 SUBSTYLAR, súb-sý-lér. a. Substylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.
 SUBSULTIVE, súb-súl'-tív. } a.
 SUBSULTORY, súb-súl-túr-y. } a.
 Bounding, moving by starts.
 SUBSULTORILY, súb-súl-túr-il-y. ad. In a bounding manner.
 SUBTANGENT, súb-tán'-dzhént. f. In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
 To SUBTEND, súb-ténd'. v. a. To be extended under.
 SUBTENSE, súb-téns'. f. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.
 SUBTERFLUENT, súb-tér'-flú-ént. } a.
 SUBTERFLUOUS, súb-tér'-flú-ús. } a.
 Running under.
 SUBTERFUGE, súb-tér-fúdz. f. A shift, an evasion, a trick.
 SUBTERRANEAL, súb-tér-rá'-nyél. } a.
 SUBTERRANEAN, súb-tér-rá'-nyén. } a.
 SUBTERRANEOUS, súb-tér-rá'-nyús. } a.
 Lying under the earth, placed below the surface.
 SUBTERRANITY, súb-tér-rán'-ít-y. f. A place under ground.
 SUBTILE, súb-tíl. a. Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdolors; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.
 SUBTILELY, súb-tíl-lý. ad. Fine-

ly, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.
 SUBTILENESS, súb-tíl-nls. f. Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.
 To SUBTILIATE, súb-týl'-yáte. v. a. To make thin.
 SUBTILIATION, súb-týl-yá'-shún. f. The act of making thin.
 SUBTILTY, súb-tíl-tý. f. Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.
 SUBTILIZATION, súb-tíl-í-zá'-shún. f. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.
 To SUBTILIZE, súb-tíl-íze. v. a. To make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine, to spin into useless niceties.
 SUBTLE, súb-tíl. a. Sly, artful, cunning.
 SUBTLETY, súb-tíl-tý. f. Artfulness, cunning.
 SUBTLY, súb-tíl-y. ad. Slyly, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.
 To SUBTRACT, súb-trákt'. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.
 SUBTRACTION, súb-trák'-shún. f. See SUBTRACTION.
 SUBTRAHEND, súb-trá-hénd'. f. The number to be taken from a larger number.
 SUBVERSION, súb-vér'-shún. f. Overthrow, ruin, destruction.
 SUBVERSIVE, súb-vér'-sív. a. Having tendency to overturn.
 To SUBVERT, súb-vért'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.
 SUBVERTER, súb-vért'-úr. f. Overthrower, destroyer.
 SUBURB, súb-úr-b. f. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.
 SUBURBAN, súb-úr-b'-én. a. Inhabiting the suburb.
 SUBWORKER, súb-wúrk'-úr. f. Underworker, subordinate helper.
 SUCCEDANEOUS, súk-sé-dá'-nyús. a. Supplying the place of something else.
 SUCCEDANEUM, súk-sé-dá'-nyúm. f. That which is put to serve for something else.
 To SUCCEED, súk-séd. v. n. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.
 To SUCCEED, súk-séd. v. a. To follow,

SUC

follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sŭk-fē'd-ŭr. f. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sēs'. f. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sēs'-fŭl. a. Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sēs'-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sēs'-fŭl-nŭs. f. Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sŭk-sēsh'-ŭn. f. Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sēs'-siv. a. Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sēs'-siv-lŷ. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sēs'-siv-nŭs. f. The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sēs'-lŭs. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sŭk'-sēs-sŭr. f. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

SUCCINCT, sŭk-sŭnkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sŭk-sŭnkt'-lŷ. ad. Briefly, concisely.

SUCCORY, sŭk'-kŭr-ŷ. f. A plant.

To SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. v. a. To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. f. Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the person or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sŭk'-kŭr-ŭr. f. Helper, assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'-kŭr-lŭs. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sŭk'-kŭ-lēn-sŷ. f. Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sŭk'-kŭ-lēnt. a. Juicy, moist.

To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb'. v. a. To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUE

SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭsh'-ŭn. f. The act of shaking; in physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sŭth'. pronoun. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To SUCK, sŭk'. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sŭk'. v. n. To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sŭk'. f. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sŭk'-kŭr. f. Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

SUCKET, sŭk'-kŭt. f. A sweet meat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'-king-bŭtl. f. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, sŭk'l. v. a. To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, sŭk'-lŭng. f. A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sŭk'-shŭn. f. The act of sucking.

SUDATION, shŭ-dā'-shŭn. f. Sweat.

SUDATORY, shŭ-dā-tŭr-ŷ. f. Hot house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sŭd'-dŭn. a. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sŭd'-dŭn. f. Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a Sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sŭd'-dŭn-lŷ. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sŭd'-dŭn-nŭs. f. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, shŭ-dŭ-rŭf'-fŭk. a. Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, shŭ-dŭ-rŭf'-fŭk. f. A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, shŭ-dŭ-rŭs. a. Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sŭdz'. f. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the Suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sŭ'. v. a. To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

SUF

To SUE, sŭ'. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, shŭ'-ŭt. f. A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, shŭ'-ŭt-ŷ. a. Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, sŭf'-fŭr. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sŭf'-fŭr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sŭf'-fēr-ēbl. a. Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sŭf'-fēr-ēb-lŷ. ad. Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sŭf'-fēr-ēns. f. Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sŭf'-fēr-ŭr. f. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sŭf'-fēr-ŭng. f. Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fŭ'ze. v. n. To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fŭ'ze. v. a. To afford; to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sŭf-fŭsh'-ēn-sŷ. f. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want; it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sŭf-fŭsh'-ēnt. a. Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sŭf-fŭsh'-ēnt-lŷ. ad. To a sufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sŭf'-fŭ-kāte. v. a. To choke by exclusion, or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sŭf-fŭ kā'-shŭn. f. The act of choking, the state of being choked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sŭf-fŭ-kā-tŭv. a. Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN, sŭf'-frā-gān. f. Bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sŭf'-frā-gāte. v. n. To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sŭf'-frēdz. f. Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sŭf-frādzh'-lŭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFU-

S U L

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S U N

SUFFUMIGATION, fuf-fū-mŷ-gā'-shūn. f. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To **SUFFUSE**, fuf-fū'z. v. a. To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, fuf-fū'-zhūn. f. The act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shūg'-ūr. f. The native salt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry chrySTALLIZATION.

To **SUGAR**, shūg'-ūr. v. a. To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, shūg'-ūr-ŷ. a. Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To **SUGGEST**, fūd-dzhēst'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUGGESTION, fūd-dzhēs'-tshūn. f. Private hint, intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

To **SUGGILATE**, fūdzh'-ŷ-lāt. v. a. To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

SUICIDE, shō'-ŷ-sīde. f. Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, fū't. f. A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

To **SUIT**, fū't. v. a. To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To **SUIT**, fū't. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, fū't-ēbl. a. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, fū't-ēbl-nīs. f. Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, fū't-ēb-lŷ. ad. Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, swēt'. f. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } fū'-tūr. } f. One that

SUITOR, } fues, a petitioner, a suppliant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, fū'-trīs. f. A female suppliant.

SULCATED, fūl'-kā-tīd. a. Furrowed.

SULLEN, fūl'-līn. a. Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant;

intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, fūl'-līn-lŷ. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, fūl'-līn-nīs. f. Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, fūl'-līnz. f. Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

To **SULLY**, fūl'-lŷ. v. a. To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, fūl'-lŷ. f. Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, fūl'-fūr. f. Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, fūl fū'-ryūs. } a.

SULPHUROUS, fūl'-fūr-ūs. } Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, fūl-fū'-ryūs-nīs. f. The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, fūl'-fūr-wūrt. f. The same with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, fūl'-fūr-ŷ. a. Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, fūl'-tān. f. The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, fūl-tā'-nā. } f. The

SULTANESS, fūl-tēn'-īs. } queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, fūl'-trŷ-nīs. f. The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, fūl'-trŷ. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, fūm'. f. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To **SUM**, fūm'. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, fūm'-līs. a. Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, fūm'-mēr-ll-ŷ. ad. Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, fūm'-mēr-ŷ. a. Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, fūm'-mēr-ŷ. f. Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, fūm'-mūr. f. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, fūm'-mēr-hous. f. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } fūm'-mēr- }

SUMMERSET, } fēt. } f.

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, fūm'-mīt. f. The top, the utmost height.

To **SUMMON**, fūm'-mūn. v. a. To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, fūm'-mūn-ūr. f. One who cites.

SUMMONS, fūm'-mūnz. f. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, fūmp'-tūr. f. A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, fūmp'-shūn. f. The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, fūm'-tshū-ēr-ŷ. a. Relating to expence, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, fūmp-tshū-ōs'-it-ŷ. f. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, fūmp'-tshū-ūs. a. Costly, expensive, splendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, fūmp'-tshū-ūs-lŷ. ad. Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, fūmp'-tshū-ūs-nīs. f. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, fūn'. f. The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expression.

To **SUN**, fūn'. v. a. To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, fūn'-bēm. f. Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, fūn'-bēt. part. a. Shone on by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, fūn'-brīte. a. Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, fūn'-būrn-īng. f. The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, fūn'-būrn't. part. a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, fūn'-klād. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, fūn'-dā. f. The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To **SUNDER**, fūn'-dūr. v. a. To part, to separate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, fūn'-dī-ēl. f. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRIES, fūn'-dīz. f. The plural of **SUNDRY**. Several things. It is a substantive only in the plural.

SUNDRY, fūn'-drŷ. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, fūn'-flow-ūr. f. A plant.

SUNG, fūng'. The pret. and part. pass. of **SING**.

SUNK,

S U P

SUNK, sŭnk'. The pret. and part. pass. of SINK.

SUNLESS, sŭn'-lis. a. Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sŭn'-like. a. Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sŭn'-ny. a. Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sŭn'-rize. } f.

SUNRISING, sŭn'-riz-ing. } f. Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sŭn'-set. f. Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sŭn'-shine. f. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn'-shin-y. a. Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sŭp'. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp'. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sŭp'. f. A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, shŏ'-pēr-ēbl. a. Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, shŏ'-pēr-ēbl-nis. f. Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, shŏ'-pēr-ābou'nd. v. n. To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, shŏ'-pēr-ābun'-dēns. f. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, shŏ'-pēr-ābun'-dēt. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, shŏ'-pēr-ābun'-dēt-lŷ. ad. More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, shŏ'-pēr-ād'. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, shŏ'-pēr-ād-dish'-ūn. f. The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, shŏ'-pēr-ād-vē'-nyēt. a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, shŏ'-pēr-ān-nū-āte. v. a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, shŏ'-pēr-ān-nū-ā'-shūn. f. The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, shŏ'-pēr-b'. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, shŏ'-pēr-kār-gŏ. f.

S U P

An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, shŏ'-pēr-fē-lēs'-tshél. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, shŏ'-pēr-sil'-yūs. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, shŏ'-pēr-sil'-yūs-lŷ. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, shŏ'-pēr-sil'-yūs-nis. f. Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, shŏ pēr-kŏn-sēp'-shūn. f. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, shŏ'-pēr-kŏn'-sē-kwēns. f. Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, shŏ'-pēr-krēs-sēns. f. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, shŏ'-pēr-ēm'-mŷ-nēns. } f.

SUPEREMINENCY, shŏ'-pēr-ēm'-mŷ-nēn-sŷ. } f. Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, shŏ'-pēr-ēm'-mŷ-nēt. a. Eminent in a high degree.

To SUPEREROGATE, shŏ'-pēr-ēr-rŏ-gāte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, shŏ'-pēr-ēr-rŏ-gā'-shūn. f. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, shŏ'-pēr-ēr-rŏ gā-tūr-y. a. Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, shŏ'-pēr-ēk'-fēl-ēt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, shŏ'-pēr-ēk'-krēs-sēns. f. Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, shŏ'-pēr-fē-tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, shŏ'-pēr-fē-tā'-shūn. f. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, shŏ'-pēr-fis. f. Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, shŏ'-pēr-fish'-ēl. a. Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, shŏ'-pēr-fish-āl'-it-y. f. The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, shŏ'-pēr-fish-

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ēl-y. ad. On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, shŏ'-pēr-fish'-ēl-nis. f. Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, shŏ'-pēr-fŷsh'-ēz. f. Outside, surface, superface.

SUPERFINE, shŏ'-pēr-fine. a. Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, shŏ'-pēr-flū-y-tāns. f. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, shŏ'-pēr-flū-y-tānt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, shŏ'-pēr-flū-it-y. f. More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, shŏ'-pēr-flū-ūs. a. Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, shŏ'-pēr-flū-ūs-nis. f. The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, shŏ'-pēr-flūks. f. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERHUMAN, shŏ pēr-hū-mān. a. Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, shŏ'-pēr-im-prēg-nā'-shūn. f. Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, shŏ'-pēr-in-kūm'-bēt. a. Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, shŏ'-pēr-in-dūs. v. a. To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, shŏ pēr-in-dūk'-shūn. f. The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, shŏ'-pēr-in-dzhēk'-shūn. f. An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, shŏ'-pēr-in-ŷtish'-shūn. f. In law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, shŏ'-pēr-in-tēnd'. v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, shŏ'-pēr-in-tēnd'-ēns. } f.

SUPERINTENDENCY, shŏ'-pēr-in-tēnd'-ēn-sŷ. } f. Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, shŏ'-pēr-in-tēnd'-ēt. f. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, shŏ pē-ryŏr'-it-y. f. Pre-

Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, shō-pě'-ryūr. a. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, shō-pě'-ryūr. f. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, shō-pěr'-lā-tiv. a. Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, shō-pěr'-lā-tiv-ly. ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, shō-pěr'-lā-tiv-nis. f. The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, shō-pěr'-lū-nēr. a. Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, shō-pěr'-nēl. a. Having an higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, shō-pěr'-nā-tānt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, shō-pěr'-nā-tā-shūn. f. The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, shō-pěr'-nāt-tshū-rēl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, shō-pěr'-nāt-tshū-rēl-ý. ad. In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, shō-pěr'-nū-mēr-ēr-ý. a. Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, shō-pěr-pōn'-dēr-āte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, shō-pěr-prō-pōr'-shūn. f. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURATION, shō-pěr-pūr-gā'-shūn. f. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLEXION, shō-pěr-rē-flēk'-shūn. f. Reflexion of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIANCY, shō-pěr-sā-lyēn-ý. f. The act of leaping upon any thing.

To SUPERSCRIBE, shō-pěr-skri'-be. v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERScription, shō-pěr-skrip'-shūn. f. The act of superscribing;

that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, shō-pěr-sē'd. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, shō-pěr-sē'-dzhās. f. In law. The name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, shō-pěr-sēr'-vý-sēbl. a. Over-officious.

SUPERSTITION, shō-pěr-slish'-ūn. f. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, shō-pěr-slish'-ūs. a. Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over-accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, shō-pěr-slish'-ūs-ly. ad. In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, shō-pěr-strā'n. v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, shō-pěr-strukt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, shō-pěr-strukt'-shūn. f. An edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, shō-pěr-strukt'-tiv. a. Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, shō-pěr-strukt'-tshūn. f. That which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, shō-pěr-sūb-stān'-shēl. a. More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, shō-pěr-vā-kā'-nyūs. a. Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, shō-pěr-vā-kā'-nyūs-ly. ad. Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, shō-pěr-vā-kā'-nyūs-nis. f. Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE, shō-pěr-vē'n. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, shō-pěr-vē-nyēnt. a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, shō-pěr-vēn'-shūn. f. The act of supervening.

To SUPERVISE, shō-pěr-vī'ze. v. a. To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, shō-pěr-vī'z-ūr. f. An overseer, an inspector.

To SUPERVIVE, shō-pěr-vī've. v. n. To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, shō-pi'-nā'-shūn. f. The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, shō-pi'ne. a. Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, shō-pi'ne. f. In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, shō-pi'ne-ly. ad. With the face upward; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, shō-pi'ne-nis. f. Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, shō-pi'n'-it-ý. f. Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, súp-pě-dā'-nyūs. a. Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, súp'-pūr. f. The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, súp'-pēr-lis. a. Wanting supper, fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, súp-plānt'. v. a. To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out, to displace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, súp-plānt'-ūr. f. One that supplants, one that displaces.

SUPPLE, súp'l. a. Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes supple.

To SUPPLE, súp'l. v. a. To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, súp'l. v. n. To grow soft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, súp'-plē-mēnt. f. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, súp-plē-mēnt'-ēl. } a.

SUPPLEMENTARY, súp-plē-mēnt'-ēr-ý. }

Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, súp'l-nis. f. Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, súp'-plē-tūr-ý. f. That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, súp'-plyānt. a. Entreating, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, súp'-plyānt. f. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, súp'-ply-kānt. f. One that entreats or implores with great submission.

To SUPPLICATE, súp'-ply-kāte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, súp'-ply-kā'-shūn. f. Peti-

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f. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, súp-plý'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, súp-plý'. f. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, súp-pórt. v. a. To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, súp-pórt. f. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, súp-pórt-ébl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, súp-pórt-ébl-nís. f. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, súp-pórt-éns. f. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, súp-pórt-úr. f. One that supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, súp-pó-z-ébl. a. That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, súp-pó-z-él. f. Position without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, súp-pó-ze. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itself.

SUPPOSE, súp-pó-ze. f. Supposition, position without proof, unevindenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, súp-pó-z-úr. f. One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, súp-pó-zlsh'-ún. f. Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, súp-pó-z-ý-tlsh'-ús. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, súp-pó-z-ý-tlsh'-ús-nís. f. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, súp-pó-z-ý-tlv-ly. ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, súp-pó-z-ý-túr-ý. f. A kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS, súp-prés'. v. a. To

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crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, súp-présh'-ún. f. The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, súp-prés'-súr. f. One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, súp-pú-ráte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, súp-pú-ráte. v. n. To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, súp-pú-rá'-shún. f. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, súp-pú-rá-tív. a. Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, súp-pú-tá'-shún. f. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, súp-pú-te. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARY, shó-prá-láp'-fér-ý. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, shó-prá-vúl'-gúr. a. Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, shó-prém'-á-fý. f. Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.

SUPREME, shó-prém. a. Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

SUPREMEPLY, shó-prém-ly. ad. In the highest degree.

SURADDITION, súr'-ád-dlsh'-ún. f. Something added to the name.

SURAL, shó-rél. a. Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shó-réns. f. Warrant, security.

To SURBATE, súr-bá'te. v. a. To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, súr-fé's. v. n. To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.

To SURCEASE, súr-fé's. v. a. To stop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, súr-fé's. f. Cessation, stop.

SURCHARGE, súr-tshá'rdzh. f. Overburthen, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, súr-tshá'rdzh. v. a. To overload, to overburthen.

SURCHARGER, súr-tshá'r-dzhúr. f. One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, súr-sing'gl. f. A girth with which the burthen is

SUR

bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

SURCLE, súr'k'l. f. A shoot, a twig, a sucker.

SURCOAT, súr'-kót. f. A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, súr'd. a. Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURE, shó'r. a. Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be Sure, certainly.

SURE, shó'r. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.

SUREFOOTED, shó'r-fúr'-ld. a. Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shó'r-ly. ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shó'r-nís. f. Certainty.

SURETISHIP, shó'r-tý-shíp. f. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shó'r-tý. f. Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SURFACE, súr'-fés. f. Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, súr'-flt. v. a. To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, súr'-flt. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, súr'-flt. f. Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

SURFEITER, súr'-flt-úr. f. One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, súr'-flt-wá'-túr. f. Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, súr'dzh'. f. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, súr'dzh'. v. n. To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, súr'-dzhún. f. One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, súr'-dzhún-ry. } f.

SURGERY, súr'-dzhér-ý. } The act of curing by manual operation.

SURGY, súr'dzh'-ý. a. Rising in billows.

SURLILY, súr'-ly-ly. ad. In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, súr'-ly-nís. f. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, súr'-ly. a. Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

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To SURMISE, fūr-mī'ze. v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly, to imagine without certain knowledge.
 SURMISE, fūr-mī'ze. f. Imperfect notion, suspicion.
 To SURMOUNT, fūr-mou'nt. v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.
 SURMOUNTABLE, fūr-mou'nt-ēbl. a. Conquerable, superable.
 SURNAME, fūr-nāme. f. The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.
 To SURNAME, fūr-nāme. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.
 To SURPASS, fūr-pās'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.
 SURPASSING, fūr-pās'-sing. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.
 SURPLICE, fūr-plīs. f. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.
 SURPLUS, fūr-plūs. } f.
 SURPLUSAGE, fūr-plūs-ēdzh. } f. A supernumerary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.
 SURPRISAL, fūr-prī'z-ēl. } f. The
 SURPRISE, fūr-prī'ze. } act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.
 To SURPRISE, fūr-prī'ze. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.
 SURPRISING, fūr-prī'z-ing. part. a. Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.
 SURPRISINGLY, fūr-prī'z-ing-lī. ad. To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.
 To SURRENDER, fūr-rēnd'-dūr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.
 To SURRENDER, fūr-rēnd'-dūr. v. n. To yield, to give one's self up.
 SURRENDER, fūr-rēnd'-dūr. } f.
 SURRENDRY, fūr-rēnd'-dry. } f. The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.
 SURREPTION, fūr-rēp'-shūn. f. Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.
 SURREPTITIOUS, fūr-rēp-tīh'-ūs. a. Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.
 SURREPTITIOUSLY, fūr-rēp-tīh'-ūs-lī. ad. By stealth, fraudulently.

SUS

To SURROGATE, fūr-rō-gāte. v. a. To put in the place of another.
 SURROGATE, fūr-rō-gāte. f. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
 To SURROUND, fūr-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.
 SURSOLID, fūr-sōl'-id. f. In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.
 SURTOUT, fūr-tō't. f. A large coat worn over all the rest.
 To SURVENE, fūr-vē'n. v. a. To supervene, to come as an addition.
 To SURVEY, fūr-vē'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.
 SURVEY, fūr-vē. f. View, prospect.
 SURVEYOR, fūr-vē'-ūr. f. An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.
 SURVEYORSHIP, fūr-vē'-ūr-shīp. f. The office of a surveyor.
 To SURVIVE, fūr-vī've. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.
 To SURVIVE, fūr-vī've. v. a. To outlive.
 SURVIVER, fūr-vī'v-ūr. f. One who outlives another.
 SURVIVERSHIP, fūr-vī'v-ēr-shīp. f. The state of outliving another.
 SUSCEPTIBILITY, fūs-sēp-tī-bīl'-it-ī. f. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.
 SUSCEPTIBLE, fūs-sēp'-tībl. a. Capable of admitting.
 SUSCEPTION, fūs-sēp'-shūn. f. Act of taking.
 SUSCEPTIVE, fūs-sēp'-tīv. a. Capable to admit.
 SUSCIPIENCY, fūs-sīp'-yēn-sī. f. Reception, admission.
 SUSCIPIENT, fūs-sīp'-yēnt. f. One who takes, one that admits or receives.
 To SUSCITATE, fūs-sī-tāte. v. n. To rouse, to excite.
 SUSCITATION, fūs-sī-tā'-shūn. f. The act of rousing or exciting.
 To SUSPECT, fūs-pēkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.
 To SUSPECT, fūs-pēkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.
 SUSPECT, fūs-pēkt'. part. a. Doubtful.
 To SUSPEND, fūs-pēnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any

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thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.
 SUSPENSE, fūs-pēns'. f. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.
 SUSPENSE, fūs-pēns'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.
 SUSPENSION, fūs-pēn'-shūn. f. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.
 SUSPENSORY, fūs-pēn'-sūr-ī. a. Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.
 SUSPICION, fūs-pīh'-ūn. f. The act of suspecting, imagining of something ill without proof.
 SUSPICIOUS, fūs-pīh'-ūs. a. Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.
 SUSPICIOUSLY, fūs-pīh'-ūs-lī. ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.
 SUSPICIOUSNESS, fūs-pīh'-ūs-nīs. f. Tendency to suspicion.
 SUSPIRATION, fūs-spī-rā'-shūn. f. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.
 To SUSPIRE, fūs-spī're. v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.
 To SUSTAIN, fūs-tā'n. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.
 SUSTAINABLE, fūs-tā'n-ēbl. a. That may be sustained.
 SUSTAINER, fūs-tā'n-ūr. f. One that props, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.
 SUSTENANCE, fūs-tē-nēns. f. Support, maintenance; necessities of life, victuals.
 SUSTENTATION, fūs-tēn-tā'-shūn. f. Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of victuals; maintenance.
 SUSURRATION, shō-sūr-rā'-shūn. f. Whisper, soft murmur.

S W A

SUTLER, füt'-lür. f. A man that sells provisions.
 SUTURE, shö'-tshür. f. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.
 SWAB, fwöb'. f. A kind of mop to clean floors.
 To SWAB, fwöb'. v. a. To clean with a mop.
 SWABBER, fwöb'-bür. f. A sweeper of the deck.
 To SWADDLE, fwöd'l. v. a. To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.
 SWADDLE, fwöd'l. f. Clothes bound round the body.
 SWADDLINGBAND, fwöd'-ling-bänd. }
 SWADDLINGCLOTH, fwöd'-ling-klöth. } f.
 SWADDLINGCLOUT, fwöd'-ling-klout. }
 Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.
 To SWAG, fwäg'. v. n. To sink down by its weight, to lay heavy.
 To SWAGGER, fwäg'-gür. v. n. To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.
 SWAGGERER, fwäg'-gür-ür. f. A blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.
 SWAGGY, fwäg'-gý. a. Dependent by its weight.
 SWAIN, fwä'ne. f. A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.
 To SWALE, } fwä'le. { v. a. To
 To SWEAL, } } waste or blaze away; to melt.
 SWALLOW, fwöl'-lö. f. A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.
 To SWALLOW, fwöl'-lö. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to engulf; to devour, to destroy; to be lost in any thing, to be given up.
 SWALLOW, fwöl'-lö. f. The throat, voracity.
 SWAM, fwäm'. The pret. of SWIM.
 SWAMP, fwömp'. f. A marsh, a bog, a fen.
 SWAMPY, fwöm'-py. a. Boggy, fenny.
 SWAN, fwön'. f. A large water-fowl.
 SWANSKIN, fwön'-skin. f. A kind of soft flannel.
 SWAP, fwöp'. ad. Hastily, with hasty violence, as, he did it Swap.

S W E

SWARD, fwä'rd. f. The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.
 SWARE, fwä're. The preterit of SWEAR.
 SWARM, fwä'rm. f. A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.
 To SWARM, fwä'rm. v. n. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.
 SWART, fwä'rt. } a. Black, dark-
 SWARTH, fwä'rth. } ly brown; tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.
 SWARTHILY, fwä'r-thý-lý. ad. Blackly, duskily, tawnily.
 SWARTHINESS, fwä'r-thý-nis. f. Darkness of complexion, tawniness.
 SWARTHY, fwä'r-thý. a. Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawney.
 To SWASH, fwösh'. v. n. To make a great clatter or noise.
 SWASHBUCK- } fwösh'-bük-
 LER, } lür. } f.
 SWASHER, } fwösh'-ür. }
 One who makes a show of valour or force.
 To SWATHE, fwä'the. v. a. To bind as a child with bands and rollers.
 To SWAY, fwä'. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.
 To SWAY, fwä'. v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.
 SWAY, fwä'. f. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.
 To SWEAR, fwë're. v. n. preterit, SWORE, or SWARE; participle passive SWORN. To obtest some superior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.
 To SWEAR, fwë're. v. a. To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.
 SWEARER, fwë'r-ür. f. A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.
 SWEAT, fwët'. f. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moisture.
 To SWEAT, fwët'. v. n. pret. SWET,

S W E

SWETED; part. pass. SWEATEN. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.
 To SWEAT, fwët'. v. a. To emit as sweat.
 SWEATER, fwët'-tür. f. One who sweats.
 SWEATY, fwët'-ty. a. Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.
 To SWEEP, fwëp'. v. a. To drive away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.
 To SWEEP, fwëp'. v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.
 SWEEP, fwëp'. f. The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.
 SWEEPINGS, fwëp'-ingz. f. That which is swept away.
 SWEEPNET, fwëp'-nét. f. A net that takes in a great compass.
 SWEEPSTAKE, fwëp'-stake. f. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.
 SWEEPY, fwëp'-ý. a. Passing with great speed and violence.
 SWEET, fwët'. a. Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as, that meat is sweet.
 SWEET, fwët'. f. Sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.
 SWEETBREAD, fwët'-bréd. f. The pancreas of the calf.
 SWEETBRIAR, fwët'-brí-ür. f. A fragrant shrub.
 SWEETBROOM, fwët'-bröm. f. An herb.
 To SWEETEN, fwët'n. v. a. To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.
 SWEETENER, fwët'-nür. f. One that palliates, one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.
 SWEETHEART, fwët'-hárt. f. A lover or mistress.
 SWEETING, fwët'-ing. f. A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.
 SWEET-

S W I

SWEETISH, fwē't-īsh. a. Somewhat sweet.
 SWEETLY, fwē't-lý. ad. In a sweet manner, with sweetness.
 SWEETMEAT, fwē't-mēt. f. Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.
 SWEETNESS, fwē't-nīs. f. The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.
 SWEETWILLIAM, fwēt-wil'-lyām. f. A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.
 SWEETWILLOW, fwēt-wil'-lō. f. Gale or Dutch myrtle.
 To SWELL, fwēl'. v. n. part. pass. SWOLLEN. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.
 To SWELL, fwēl'. v. a. To cause to rise or encrease, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.
 SWELL, fwēl'. f. Extension of bulk.
 SWELLING, fwēl'-līng. f. Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.
 To SWELTER, fwēl'-tūr. v. n. To be pained with heat.
 To SWELTER, fwēl'-tūr. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.
 SWELTRY, fwēl'-trý. a. Suffocating with heat.
 SWEPT, fwēpt'. The part. and pret. of SWEEP.
 To SWERVE, fwērv'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.
 SWIFT, fwift'. a. Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.
 SWIFT, fwift'. f. A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.
 SWIFTLY, fwift'-lý. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.
 SWIFTNESS, fwift'-nīs. f. Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.
 To SWIG, fwīg'. v. n. To drink by large draughts.
 To SWILL, fwil'. v. a. To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.
 SWILL, fwil'. f. Drink luxuriously poured down.
 SWILLER, fwil'-lūr. f. A luxurious drinker.
 To SWIM, fwīm'. v. n. pret. SWAM, SWOM, or SWUM. To float on the

S W O

water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.
 To SWIM, fwīm'. v. a. To pass by swimming.
 SWIM, fwīm'. f. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.
 SWIMMER, fwīm'-mūr. f. One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.
 SWIMMINGLY, fwīm'-mīng-lý. ad. Smoothly, without obstruction.
 SWINE, fwī'ne. f. A hog, a pig, a sow.
 SWINEBREAD, fwī'ne-bréd. f. A kind of plant; truffles.
 SWINEHERD, fwī'ne-hērd. f. A keeper of hogs.
 SWINEPIPE, fwī'ne-pīpe. f. A bird of the thrush kind.
 To SWING, fwīng'. v. n. To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.
 To SWING, fwīng'. v. a. preterit SWANG, SWUNG. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.
 SWING, fwīng'. f. Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.
 To SWINGE, fwīndzh'. v. a. To whip, to bastinado, to punish; to move as a lash.
 SWINGEBUCKLER, fwīndzh'-būk-lūr. f. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.
 SWINGER, fwīng'-ūr. f. He who swings, a hurler.
 SWINGING, fwīn'-dzhīng. a. Great, huge.
 SWINGINGLY, fwīn'-dzhīng-lý. ad. Vastly, greatly.
 SWINISH, fwī'n-īsh. a. Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.
 To SWINK, fwīnk'. v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.
 SWITCH, fwītsh'. f. A small flexible twig.
 To SWITCH, fwītsh'. v. a. To lash, to jerk.
 SWIVEL, fwīvl'. f. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
 SWOBBER, fwōbb'-būr. f. A sweeper

S Y L

of the deck. See SWABBER. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the games of whist.
 SWOLLEN, } fwō'ln. { The part.
 SWOLN, } } pass. of
 SWELL.
 SWOM, fwōm'. The pret. of SWIM. Not in use, Swam supplying its place.
 To SWOON, fō'n. v. n. To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.
 SWOON, fō'n. f. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.
 To SWOOP, fwō'p. v. a. To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.
 SWOOP, fwō'p. f. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
 To SWOP, fwōp'. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.
 SWORD, fō'rd. f. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.
 SWORDED, fō'rd-īd. a. Girt with a sword.
 SWORDER, fō'rd-ūr. f. A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.
 SWORDFISH, fō'rd-fīsh. f. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
 SWORDGRASS, fō'rd-grās. f. A kind of sedge, glader.
 SWORDKNOT, fō'rd-nōt. f. Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.
 SWORDLAW, fō'rd-lā. f. Violence.
 SWORDMAN, fō'rd-mān. f. Soldier, fighting man.
 SWORDPLAYER, fō'rd-plā-ūr. f. Gladiator, fencer.
 SWORE, fwō're. The pret. of SWEAR.
 SWORN, fwō'rn. The part. pass. of SWEAR.
 SWUM, fwūm'. Pret. and part. pass. of SWIM.
 SWUNG, fwūng'. Pret. and part. pass. of SWING.
 SYCAMORE, sīk' ā-mōre. f. A tree.
 SYCOPHANT, sīk'-ō-fēnt. f. A flatterer, a parasite.
 SYCOPHANTICK, sīk'-ō-fān'-tīk. a. Flattering, parasitical.
 SYLLABICAL, sīl-lāb'-ý-kēl. a. Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.
 SYLLABICALLY, sīl-lāb'-ý-kēl-ý. ad. In a syllabical manner.
 SYLLABICK, sīl-lāb'-īk. a. Relating to syllables.
 SYLLABLE, sīl'-lēbl. f. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.
 To

SYM

To SYLLABLE, sîl'-lèbl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.
 SYLLABUB, sîl'-là-bùb. f. Milk and acids. Rightly SILLABUB, which see.
 SYLLABUS, sîl'-là-bùs. f. An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
 SYLLOGISM, sîl-lò-dzhîzm. f. An argument composed of three propositions.
 SYLLOGISTICAL, sîl-lò-dzhîs'-tý-kèl. } a.
 SYLLOGISTICK, sîl-lò-dzhîs'-tik. }
 Pertaining to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.
 SYLLOGISTICALLY, sîl-lò-dzhîs'-tý-kèl-ý. ad. In the form of a syllogism.
 To SYLLOGIZE, sîl'-lò-dzhîze. v. n. To reason by syllogism.
 SYLVAN, sîl'-vèn. a. Woody, shady.
 SYLVAN, sîl'-vèn. f. A wood god, or satyr.
 SYMBOL, sîm'-bùl. f. An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.
 SYMBOLICAL, sîm-bòl'-ý-kèl. a. Representative, typical, expressing by signs.
 SYMBOLICALLY, sîm-bòl'-ý-kèl-ý. ad. Typically, by representation.
 SYMBOLIZATION, sîm-bò-lî-zâ'-shùn. f. The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.
 To SYMBOLIZE, sîm'-bò-lîze. v. n. To have something in common with another by representative qualities.
 To SYMBOLIZE, sîm'-bò-lîze. v. a. To make representative of something.
 SYMMETRICAL, sîm-mèt'-trý-kèl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.
 SYMMETRIST, sîm'-mè-trîst. f. One very studious or observant of proportion.
 SYMMETRY, sîm'-mè-trý. f. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.
 SYMPATHETICAL, sîm-pâ-thét'-ý-kèl. } a.
 SYMPATHETICK, sîm-pâ-thét'-ik. }
 Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.
 SYMPATHETICALLY, sîm-pâ-thét'-tý-kèl-ý. ad. With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.
 To SYMPATHIZE, sîm'-pâ-thîze. v. n. To feel with another, to feel

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in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.
 SYMPATHY, sîm'-pâ-thý. f. Fellow-feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.
 SYMPHONIOUS, sîm-fò'-nyùs. a. Harmonious, agreeing in sound.
 SYMPHONY, sîm'-fò-ny. f. Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.
 SYMPOSIACK, sîm-pò'-shák. a. Relating to merry-makings.
 SYMPTOM, sîmp'-tùm. f. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.
 SYMPTOMATICAL, sîmp-tò-mât'-tý-kèl. } a.
 SYMPTOMATICK, sîmp-tò-mât'-tik. }
 Happening concurrently, or occasionally.
 SYMPTOMATICALLY, sîmp-tò-mât'-tý-kèl-ý. ad. In the nature of a symptom.
 SYNAGOGUE, sîn'-à-gòg. f. An assembly of the Jews to worship.
 SYNALEPHA, sîn-à-lè'-fâ. f. A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel.
 SYNCHRONICAL, sîn-kròn'-ý-kèl. a. Happening together at the same time.
 SYNCHRONISM, sîn-krò-nîzm. f. Concurrence of events happening at the same time.
 SYNCHRONOUS, sîn-krò-nùs. a. Happening at the same time.
 SYNCOPE, sîn'-kò-pè. f. Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.
 SYNCOPIST, sîn'-kò-plst. f. Contractor of words.
 SYNDICK, sîn'-dik. f. A person deputed to act on the behalf of a corporation or community; the chief magistrate of a town or corporation.
 To SYNDICATE, sîn'-dý-két. v. n. To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure.
 SYNDROME, sîn'-drò-mè. f. Concurrent action, concurrence.
 SYNECDOCHE, sý-nèk'-dò-kè. f. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.
 SYNOD, sîn'-núd. f. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.
 SYNODAL, sîn'-nò-dèl. } a.
 SYNODICAL, sîn-nòd'-ý-kèl. }
 SYNODICK, sîn-nòd'-ik. }

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Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.
 SYNODICALLY, sîn-nòd'-ý-kèl-ý. ad. By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.
 SYNONYMA, sîn-òn'-ny-mâ. f. Names which signify the same thing.
 To SYNONOMISE, sîn-òn'-nò-mîze. v. a. To express the same thing in different words.
 SYNONYMOUS, sîn-òn'-ny-mùs. a. Expressing the same thing by different words.
 SYNONYMY, sîn-òn'-ny-mý. f. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
 SYNOPSIS, sîn-òp'-sîs. f. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.
 SYNOPTICAL, sîn-òp'-tý-kèl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.
 SYNTACTICAL, sîn-ták'-tý-kèl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.
 SYNTAX, sîn'-tâks. } f. A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.
 SYNTAXIS, sîn-tâks'-îs. }
 SYNTHESIS, sîn'-thè-sîs. f. The act of joining, opposed to Analysis.
 SYNTHETICK, sîn-thét'-tik. a. Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.
 SYPHON, sî'-fùn. f. A tube, a pipe.
 SYRINGE, sêr'-rîndzh. f. A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.
 To SYRINGE, sêr'-rîndzh. v. a. To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.
 SYRINGOTOMY, sî-rîng-gòt'-tò-mý. f. The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
 SYRTIS, sêr'-tîs. f. A quick sand, a bog.
 SYSTEM, sîs'-tîm. f. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.
 SYSTEMATICAL, sîs-tè-mât'-tý-kèl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.
 SYSTEMATICALLY, sîs-tè-mât'-tý-kèl-ý. ad. In form of a system.
 SYSTOLE, sîs'-tò-lè. f. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TAB

TABBY, táb'-bý. f. A kind of waved silk.
 TABBY, táb'-bý. a. Brinded, brindled.
 TABEFACTION, táb-ê-fák'-shún. f. The act of wasting away.
 To TABEFY, táb'-ê-fý. v. n. To waste, to be extenuated by disease.
 TABERNACLE, táb'-êr-nékl. f. A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.
 TABID, táb'-íd. a. Wasted by disease, consumptive.
 TABIDNESS, táb'-íd-nís. f. Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.
 TABIFICK, táb'-bíf'-fík. a. Consumptive, tending to a consumption, wasting, producing a consumption.
 TABLATURE, táb'-lá-tshûr. f. Painting on walls or ceilings.
 TABLE, táb'-bl. f. Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good Table; a tablet, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.
 To TABLE, táb'-bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.
 TABLEBEER, táb'-bl-bêr. f. Beer used at victuals, small beer.
 TABLEBOOK, táb'-bl-bôk. f. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.
 TABLECLOTH, táb'-klâsh. f. Linen spread on a table.
 TABLER, táb'-blûr. f. One who boards.
 TABLETALK, táb'-bl-tâk. f. Conversation at meals or entertainments.
 TABLET, táb'-lít. f. A small level

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surface; a surface written on or painted.
 TABOUR, táb'-bûr. f. A small-drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.
 TABOURER, táb'-bûr-ûr. f. One who beats the tabour.
 TABOURET, táb'-û-rét. f. A small drum or tabour.
 TABOURINE, táb'-û-rî'n. f. A tabour, a small drum.
 TABRET, táb'-rit. f. A tabour.
 TABULAR, táb'-û-lêr. f. Set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminæ.
 To TABULATE, táb'-û-lâte. v. a. To reduce to tables or synopses.
 TABULATED, táb'-û-lâ-tîd. a. Having a flat surface.
 TACHE, tâtsh'. f. Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.
 TACHYGRAPHY, ták'-ký-gráf-fý. f. The art or practice of quick writing.
 TACIT, tás'-ít. a. Silent, implied, not expressed by words.
 TACITLY, tás'-ít-lý. ad. Silently, without oral expression.
 TACITURNITY, táf'-ý-túr'-nît-ý. f. Habitual silence.
 To TACK, ták'. v. a. To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.
 To TACK, ták'. v. n. To turn a ship.
 TACK, ták'. f. A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold Tack, to last, to hold out.
 TACKLE, ták'l. f. Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.
 TACKLED, ták'ld. a. Made of ropes tacked together.
 TACKLING, ták'-líng. f. Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.
 TACTICAL, ták'-tý-kél. } a. Relating
 TACTICK, ták'-tík. } to the art of ranging a battle.
 TACTICKS, ták'-tíks. f. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
 TACTILE, ták'-tíl. a. Susceptible of touch.

TAK

TACTILITY, ták-tíl'-ít-ý. f. Perceptibility by the touch.
 TACTION, ták'-shún. f. The act of touching.
 TADPOLE, tád'-pôle. f. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.
 TA'EN, tã'n. The poetical contraction of TAKEN.
 TAFFETA, táf'-fê-tý. f. A thin silk.
 TAG, tág'. f. A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.
 To TAG, tág'. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly To tack.
 TAGTAIL, tág'-tâl. f. A worm which has the tail of another colour.
 TAIL, tã'l. f. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn Tail, to fly, to run away.
 TAILED, tã'ld. a. Furnished with a tail.
 TAILLE, tã'le. f. A limited estate, an entail.
 TAILOR, tã'l-ûr. f. One whose business is to make clothes.
 To TAIN'T, tã'nt. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of AT-TAIN'T.
 To TAIN'T, tã'nt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.
 TAIN'T, tã'nt. f. A tincture, a stain; an infect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.
 TAIN'TLESS, tã'nt-lîs. a. Free from infection.
 TAIN'TURE, tã'nt-yûr. f. Taint, tinge, defilement.
 To TAKE, tã'ke. v. a. pret. Took; participle passive TAKEN, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered;
 to

to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill-will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one of more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To Take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To Take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To Take course, to have recourse to measures; To Take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To Take heed to, to attend; To Take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To Take oath, to swear; To Take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To Take order with, to check, to take course with; To Take out, to remove from within any place; To Take part, to share; To Take place, to prevail, to have effect; To Take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to compromise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; To Take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tá'ke. v. n. To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To Take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To Take in, to inclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To Take in hand, to undertake; To Take in with, to resort to; To Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse; To Take up, to stop; to reform; To Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To Take with, to please.

TAKEN, tá'kn. The part. pass. of TAKE.

TAKER, tá'-kúr. f. He that takes.

TAKING, tá'-king. f. Seizure, distress.

TALE, tá'le. f. A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tá'le-bêr-úr. f. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tá'le-bêr-ing. f. The act of informing.

TALENT, tá'ênt. f. A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tá'l-iz-mán. f. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tá'l-iz-mán'-ik. a. Magical.

To TALK, tá'k. v. n. To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tá'k. f. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tá'k. f. Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.

TALKATIVE, tá'k-â-tív. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tá'k-â-tív-nis. f. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tá'k-úr. f. One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tá'k-ý. a. Consisting of talk.

TALL, tá'l. a. High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tá'l-lidzh. f. Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tá'l'-lò. f. The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tá'l'-lò-tshánd-lúr. f. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tá'l'-lý. f. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, tá'l'-lý. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tá'l'-lý. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, } tá'l'-mùd. { f. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.

TALNESS, tá'l-nis. f. Height of stature, procerity.

TALON, tá'l'-ún. f. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tám'-má-rind. f. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tám'-má-risk. f. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tám-bá-rí'n. f. A tambour, a small drum.

TAMBOUR, tám'-bôr. f. A drum; a kind of fine sieve; a kind of particoloured needlework.

To TAMBOUR, tám'-bôr. v. a. To ornament with a kind of particoloured needlework.

TAME, tá'me. a. Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, tá'me. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tá'm-ébl. a. Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tá'me-ly. ad. Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tá'me-nis. f. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tá'm-úr. f. Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, tám'-púr. v. a. To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, tán'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TAN, tán'. f. The bark of the oak, the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

TANG, táng'. f. A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth, relish, taste; some-

TAP

something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tune.
To TANG, tâng'. v. n. To ring with.
TANGENT, tâng'-dzhént. f. Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.
TANGIBILITY, tâng-dzhý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. The quality of being perceived by the touch.
TANGIBLE, tâng'-dzhíbl. a. Perceptible by the touch.
To TANGLE, tâng'-gl. v. a. To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.
To TANGLE, tâng'-gl. v. n. To be entangled.
TANGLE, tâng'-gl. f. A knot of things mingled in one another.
TANK, tánk'. f. A large cistern or basin. Not in use.
TANKARD, tánk'-érd. f. A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.
TANNER, tân'-núr. f. One whose trade is to tan leather.
TANPIT, tân'-pít. f. The pit in which leather is tanned.
TANSY, tân'-zy. f. A plant.
TANTALISM, tân'-tá-lízm. f. A punishment like that of Tantalus.
To TANTALIZE, tân'-tá-líze. v. a. To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.
TANTLING, tânt'-líng. f. One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.
TANTAMOUNT, tânt'-á-mount. a. Equivalent.
TANTIVY, tânt-tív'-ý. ad. [From the sound of the hunting-horn.] With great speed, with more than common hurry.
TANYARD, tân'-yárd. f. The place where the business of a tanner is carried on.
To TAP, táp'. v. a. To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.
TAP, táp'. f. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.
TAPE, tá'pe. f. A narrow fillet or band.
TAPER, tá'-púr. f. A wax candle, a light.
TAPER, tá'-púr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.
To TAPER, tá'-púr. v. n. To grow smaller.
TAPESTRY, táps'-trý. f. Cloth woven in regular figures.
TAPROOT, táp'-róót. f. The principal stem of the root.

TAR

TAPSTER, táps'-túr. f. One whose business is to draw beer in an ale-house.
TAR, tá'r. f. Liquid pitch.
TAR, tá'r. f. A sailor, a seaman in contempt.
To TAR, tá'r. v. a. To smear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.
TARANTULA, tá-rán'-tshú-lá. f. An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.
TARDATION, tár-dá'-shún. f. The act of hindering or delaying.
TARDILY, tár-dý-lý. ad. Slowly, sluggishly.
TARDINESS, tár-dý-nís. f. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.
TARDITY, tár-dít-ý. f. Slowness, want of velocity.
TARDY, tár-dý. a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.
To TARDY, tár-dý. v. a. To delay, to hinder.
TARE, tá're. f. A weed that grows among corn.
TARE, tá're. f. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.
TARE, tá're. preterit of **TEAR**.
TARGE, tárdzh. } f. A kind of
TARGET, tár-gít. } buckler or shield borne on the left arm.
TARIFF, tár'-íf. f. A cartel of commerce.
To TARNISH, tár-nísh. v. a. To sully, to soil, to make not bright.
To TARNISH, tár-nísh. v. n. To lose brightness.
TARPAWLING, tár-pá'l-íng. f. Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.
TARRAGON, tár-rá-gón. f. A plant called herb-dragon.
TARRIANCE, tár-ryéns. f. Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.
TARRIER, tár-ryér. f. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole; one that carries or stays.
To TARRY, tár-rý. v. n. To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.
TARSEL, tár-síl. f. A kind of hawk.
TART, tá'rt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.
TART, tá'rt. f. A small pie of fruit.
TARTANE, tár-tán. f. A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.
TARTAR, tár-tár. f. Hell. Obso-

TAS

lete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.
TARTAREAN, tár-tá'-ryén. a. Hellish.
TARTAREOUS, tár-tá'-ryús. a. Consisting of tartar; hellish.
To TARTARIZE, tár-tár-íze. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.
TARTAROUS, tár-tár-ús. a. Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.
TARTLY, tár't-lý. ad. Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.
TARTNESS, tár't-nís. f. Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.
TARTUFFE, tár'-túf. f. [From the French.] A counterfeit in religion, a pretender to devotion; a puritan, so called in contempt.
TASK, tásk'. f. Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; To take to Task, to reprove, to reprimand.
To TASK, tásk'. v. a. To burthen with something to be done.
TASKER, tásk'-úr. } f.
TASKMASTER, tásk'-máf-túr. } One who imposes tasks.
TASSEL, tós'l. f. An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.
TASSELLED, tós'ld. a. Adorned with tassels.
TASTABLE, tást-ébl. a. That may be tasted, savoury.
To TASTE, tá'ste. v. a. To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.
To TASTE, tá'ste. v. n. To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.
TASTE, tá'ste. f. The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.
TASTED, tást-íd. a. Having a particular relish.
TASTER, tást-úr. f. One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.
TASTEFUL, tást-fúl. a. High relished, savoury.

T A W

TASTELESS, tã't-ls. a. Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure, insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tã't-lẽf-nls. f. Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tã't-tũr. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tã't-tũr. f. A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tã't-tẽr-dẽ-mãl'-lyũn. f. A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tã't'l. v. n. To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tã't'l. f. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tã't-lũr. f. An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tã't-tũ. f. The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tãv'-ẽrn. f. A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tãv'-ẽrn- } f.
kẽp-ũr. }

TAVERNMAN, tãv'-ẽrn-mãn. } f.
One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tã't. pret. and part. pass. of **TEACH**.

TAUGHT, tã't. a. Tight, extended, stretched out. A sea term.

To TAUNT, tã'nt. v. a. To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tã'nt. f. Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tã'nt-ũr. f. One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tã'nt-ĩng-ly. ad. With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tã-tũ-lũdzh'-y-kẽl. a. Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tã-tũl'-lũ-dzhĩt. f. One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tã-tũl'-lũ-dzhỹ. f. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

To TAW, tã'. v. a. To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tã'. f. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tã'-dry'-nls. f. Tinsel, finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, tã'-dry. a. Meanly shewy, splendid without cost.

T E A

TAWER, tã'-ũr. f. One who dresses white leather.

TAWNY, tã'-ny. a. Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tãks'. f. An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tãks'. v. a. To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tãks'-ẽbl. a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tãks'-ã'-shũn. f. The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tãks'-ũr. f. He who taxes.

TEA, tẽ. f. A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tẽ'tsh. v. a. pret. and part. pass. **TAUGHT**, sometimes **TEACHED**, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tẽ'tsh. v. n. To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tẽ'tsh-ẽbl. a. Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tẽ'tsh-ẽbl-nls. f. Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tẽ'tsh-ũr. f. One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tẽ'g. f. A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tẽ'l. f. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tẽ'm. f. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, tẽ'r. f. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tẽ'r. f. A rent, a fissure.

To TEAR, tẽ'r. v. a. pret. **TORE**; anciently part. pass. **TORN**. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to shatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, tẽ'r. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tẽ'r-ũr. f. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tẽ'r-fãl-ĩng. a. Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tẽ'r-fũl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

T E I

To TEASE, tẽ'z. v. a. To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASEL, tẽ'zl. f. A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth.

TEASER, tẽ'z-ũr. f. Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tẽ't. f. The dug of a beast.

TECHINESS, tẽ'tsh'-y'-nls. f. Peevishness, aptness to take offence.

TECHNICAL, tẽk'-ny-kẽl. a. Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tẽ'tsh'-y. a. Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tẽk-tũn'-lk. a. Pertaining to building.

To TED, tẽd'. v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tẽd'-dũr. f. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, tẽ-dẽ-ũm. f. An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tẽ'-dzhus. a. Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tẽ'-dzhus-ly. ad. In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tẽ'-dzhus-nls. f. Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tẽ'm. v. n. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tẽ'm. v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tẽ'm-ũr. f. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tẽ'm-fũl. a. Pregnant, prolific.

TEEMLESS, tẽ'm-Hs. a. Unfruitful, not prolific.

TEEN, tẽ'n. f. Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, tẽ'nz. f. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tẽ'th. The plural of **TOOTH**.

To TEETH, tẽ'th. v. n. To breed teeth.

TEETHING, tẽ'th-ĩng. f. The act of breeding teeth, the act of furnishing a dentated instrument with teeth.

TEGUMENT, tẽg'-ũ-mẽnt. f. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tẽl-trẽ. f. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tẽnt'. f. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELE-

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TEN

TELESCOPE, tɛl'-hɛ-kɔpɛ. *f.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tɛl'-hɛ-kɔp'-y-kɛl. *a.* Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To TELL, tɛl'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. **TOLD**. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To TELL, tɛl'. *v. n.* To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tɛl'-lɜr. *f.* One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, tɛl'-tɛlɛ. *f.* One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tɛm'-ɛr-ɔ'-ryɜs. *a.* Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tɛm'-mɛr'-it-y. *f.* Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tɛm'-pɜr. *v. a.* To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tɛm'-pɜr. *f.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tɛm'-pɛr-ɔ'-mɛnt. *f.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tɛm'-pɛr-ɔ'-mɛnt'-ɛl. *a.* Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tɛm'-pɛr-ɛns. *f.* Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tɛm'-pɛr-ɛt. *a.* Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tɛm'-pɛr-ɛt-ly. *ad.* Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tɛm'-pɛr-ɛt-nɛs. *f.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tɛm'-pɛr-ɔ'-tʃɜr. *f.* Constitution of nature, degree of

any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tɛm'-pɜrd. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tɛm'-pɛst. *f.* The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tɛm'-pɛst. *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tɛm'-pɛst-bɛtn. *a.* Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tɛm'-pɛst-tɔst. *a.* Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tɛm'-pɛst-iv'-it-y. *f.* Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tɛm'-pɛst'-u-ɜs. *a.* Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tɛm'-plɛr. *f.* A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tɛm'pl. *f.* A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛl. *a.* Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛl'-it-y. *f.*

TEMPORALS, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛlz. *f.* Secular possessions, not ecclesiastical rights.

TEMPORALLY, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛl-y. *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛl-ty. *f.* The laity, secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛ-nyɜs. *a.* Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛr-y-nɛs. *f.* The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛr-y. *a.* Lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛzɛ. *v. n.* To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tɛm'-pɔ-rɛz-ɜr. *f.* One that complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tɛmpt'. *v. a.* To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tɛmpt'-ɛbl. *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tɛmpt'-tɜr. *f.* One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tɛmpt'-tɔ-shɜn. *f.* The act of tempting, solicitation to

ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEN, tɛn'. *a.* The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tɛn'-nɛbl. *a.* Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

TENACIOUS, tɛn'-nɔ'-shɜs. *a.* Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

TENACITY, tɛn'-nɔs'-sɛt-y. *f.* The adhesion of one part to another; viscosity.

TENANCY, tɛn'-ɛn-sy. *f.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tɛn'-ɛnt. *f.* That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another; one who resides in any place.

To TENANT, tɛn'-ɛnt. *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tɛn'-ɛn-tɛbl. *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tɛn'-ɛnt-lɛs. *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, tɛntʃ. *f.* A pond fish.

To TEND, tɛnd'. *v. a.* To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tɛnd'. *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or servants.

TENDANCE, tɛn'-dɛns. *f.* Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tɛn'-dɛns. *f.*

TENDENCY, tɛn'-dɛn-sy. *f.* Direction or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tɛn'-dɜr. *a.* Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tɛn'-dɜr. *v. a.* To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tɛn'-dɜr. *f.* Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind

TEN

concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tén'-dér-há'rt-íd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tén'-dér-ling. f. The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tén'-dér-ly. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tén'-dér-nís. f. The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, foreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDICLE, tén'-dík'l. f. A gin, a snare.

TENDINOUS, tén'-dín-ús. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tén'-dún. f. A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tén'-dríl. f. The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tén'-nèb'-rý-kòse. } a.

TENEBRIOUS, tén'-nèb'-ryús. } a. Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tén'-è-bròs'-ít-ý. f. Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tén'-è-mènt. f. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tén'-nér'-ít-ý. f. Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tén'-nèz'-mús. f. Needing to go to stool.

TENET, tén'-nèt. f. It is sometimes written Tenent; position, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tén'-nís. f. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENON, tén'-ún. f. The end of a timber cut to be fitted into a hole in another piece of timber.

TENOUR, tén'-núr. f. Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in musick.

TENSE, tén's'e. a. Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tén's'e. f. A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tén's'-nís. f. Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tén'-sibl. a. Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tén'-síl. a. Capable of extension.

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TENSION, tén'-shún. f. The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tén'-sív. a. Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tén'-shúr. f. The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tén't. f. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To **TENT**, tén't. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To **TENT**, tén't. v. a. To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tén'-tá'-shún. f. Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tén'-tá'-tív. a. Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tén't-íd. a. Covered with tents.

TENTER, tén'-túr. f. A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the Tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To **TENTER**, tén'-túr. v. a. To stretch by hooks.

To **TENTER**, tén'-túr. v. n. To admit extension.

TENTH, ténth'. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, ténth'. f. The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, ténth'-ly. ad. In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tén't-wúrt. f. A plant.

To **TENUATE**, tén'-ú-áte. v. a. To make thin, to cause tenuity.

TENUITY, tén'-nú-ít-ý. f. Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tén'-nú-ús. a. Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tén'-nyúr. f. Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tén'-è-fák'-shún. f. The act of warming to a small degree.

To **TEPEFY**, tén'-è-fý. v. a. To warm in a small degree.

TEPID, tén'-íd. a. Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tén'-píd-ít-ý. f. Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, tén'-pór. f. Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tén's'. f. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TER

TEREBINTH, tén'-rè-bínth. f. Turpentine, the turpentine-tree.

TEREBINTHINATE, tén'-rè-bín'-thý-náte. } a.

TEREBINTHINE, tén'-rè-bín'-thín. } a. Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

To **TEREBRATE**, tén'-rè-bráte. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tén'-rè-brá'-shún. f. The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tén'-dzém'-ín-ús. a. Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tén'-dzhy'-vèr-sá'-shún. f. Shift, subterfuge, evasion; change, fickleness.

TERM, tén'm'. f. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

To **TERM**, tén'm'. v. a. To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tén'-má-gán-sý. f. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tén'-má-gánt. a. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tén'-má-gánt. f. A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMER, tén'm'-ér. f. One who travels up to attend the term.

TERMINABLE, tén'-mín-èbl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To **TERMINATE**, tén'-mín-áte. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To **TERMINATE**, tén'-mín-áte. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tén'-mý-ná'-shún. f. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTHUS, tén'-mín'-thús. f. A tumour.

TERMLESS, tén'm'-lls. a. Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tén'm'-ly. ad. Term by term.

TERNARY, tén'-nér-ý. } f. The

TERNION, tén'-nyún. } number three.

TERRACE, tén'-rés. f. A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, tén'-rá'-kwý-ús. a. Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tén'-rén. a. Earthly, terrestrial.

TER-

TES

TEX

THA

TERREOUS, tēr'-ryūs. a. Earthy, consisting of earth.
 TERRESTRIAL, tēr-rēs'-trý-él. a. Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.
 To TERRESTRIFY, tēr-rēs'-trý-fý. v. a. To reduce to the state of earth.
 TERRESTRIOUS, tēr-rēs'-trý-ús. a. Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.
 TERRIBLE, tēr'-ríbl. a. Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
 TERRIBLENESS, tēr'-ríbl-nís. f. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.
 TERRIBLY, tēr'-ríb-lý. ad. Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.
 TERRIER, tēr'-ryēr. f. A dog that follows his game under ground.
 TERRIFICK, tēr-ríf'-fík. a. Dreadful, causing terror.
 To TERRIFY, tēr'-rý-fý. v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.
 TERRITORIAL, tēr-rý-tó'-ryél. a. Belonging to a territory.
 TERRITORY, tēr'-rý-túr-ý. f. Land, country, dominion, district.
 TERROR, tēr'-rúr. f. Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.
 TERSE, tērs'e. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.
 TERTIAN, tēr'-shén. f. Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.
 TESSELLATED, tēs'-sél-lá-tíd. a. Variegated by squares.
 TEST, tēt'. f. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative characteristick.
 TESTABLE, tēt'-ébl. a. Capable of being devised by testament.
 TESTACEOUS, tēs-tá'-shūs. a. Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.
 TESTAMENT, tēs'-tá-mént. f. A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.
 TESTAMENTARY, tēs-tá-mén'-tér-ý. a. Given by will, contained in wills.
 TESTATE, tēs'-táte. a. Having made a will.
 TESTATOR, tēs-tá'-tór. f. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tēs-tá'-tríks. f. A woman who leaves a will.
 TESTED, tēt'-íd. a. Tried by a test.
 TESTER, tēs'-túr. f. A fixpence; the cover of a bed.
 TESTICLE, tēs'-tíkl. f. Stone.
 TESTIFICATION, tēs-tý-fý-ká'-shún. f. The act of witnessing.
 TESTIFICATOR, tēs'-tý-fý-ká'-túr. f. One who witnesses.
 TESTIFIER, tēs'-tý-fý-úr. f. One who testifies.
 To TESTIFY, tēs'-tý-fý. v. n. To witness, to prove, to give evidence.
 To TESTIFY, tēs'-tý-fý. v. a. To witness, to give evidence of any point.
 TESTILY, tēs'-tý-lý. ad. Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.
 TESTIMONIAL, tēs-tý-mó'-nyél. f. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.
 TESTIMONY, tēs'-tý-mún-ý. f. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open attestation, profession.
 TESTINESS, tēs'-tý-nís. f. Moroseness.
 TESTUDINATED, tēs-tshú'-dý-ná-tíd. a. Roofed, arched.
 TESTUDINEOUS, tēs-tshú'-dín-yús. a. Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
 TESTY, tēs'-tý. a. Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.
 TETCHY, tētsh'-ý. a. Froward, peevish.
 TETE A TETE, tēt'-á-tēt. f. Cheek by jowl.
 To TETHER, tētsh'-úr. v. a. To tie up.
 TETHER, tētsh'-úr. f. A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.
 TETRAGONAL, tē-trág'-gô-nél. a. Square.
 TETRARCH, tē'-trárk. f. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.
 TETRARCHATE, tē-trá'r- } f. káte.
 TETRARCHY, tēt'-trár-ký. } f. A Roman government.
 TETRASTICK, tē-trás'-tík. f. An epigram or stanza of four verses.
 TETRICAL, tēt'-rý-kél. } a. Forward,
 TETRICOUS, tēt'-rý-kús. } perverse, four.
 TETTER, tēt'-túr. f. A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.
 TEXT, tēkt'. f. That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.
 TEXTILE, tēks'-tíl. a. Woven, capable of being woven.
 TEXTUARY, tēks'-tshú-ér-ý. a.

Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.
 TEXTUARIST, tēks'-tshú-ér-íst. f. One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.
 TEXTURE, tēks'-tshúr. f. The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.
 THAN, thán'. ad. A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.
 THANE, thá'ne. f. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.
 To THANK, thánk'. v. a. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
 THANKS, thá'ks'. f. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.
 THANKFUL, thánk'-fúl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.
 THANKFULLY, thánk'-fúl-ý. ad. With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
 THANKFULNESS, thánk'-fúl-nís. f. Gratitude, a disposition to acknowledge a favour.
 THANKLESS, thánk'-lís. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
 THANKLESSNESS, thánk'-lēs-nís. f. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.
 THANKOFFERING, thánk-ôf'-fēr-ing. f. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.
 THANKSGIVING, thá'ks'-gív-ing. f. Celebration of mercy.
 THANKWORTHY, thánk'-wúr-thý. a. Deserving gratitude.
 THAT, thát'. pronoun. Not this, but the other; which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence; in That, as being.
 THAT, thát'. conjunct. Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.
 THATCH, thátsh'. f. Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

THE

THE

THE

To THATCH, thátsh'. v. a. To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, thátsh'-úr. f. One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

To THAW, thá'. v. n. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, thá'. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thá'. f. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, thê and thê'. article. The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel E is commonly cut off in verse.

THEATRICAL, thê'-á-trál. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thê'-á-túr. f. A place in which shews are exhibited, a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, thê'-át'-trík. }

THEATRICAL, thê'-át'-trý-kél. } a. Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALY, thê'-át'-trý-kél-ý. ad. In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, thê'. The oblique singular of THOU.

THEFT, thêft'. f. The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, thê'r. a. Of them; the pronoun possessive from THEY; Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEISM, thê'-izm. f. Natural religion, the mere belief of a God, deism.

THEIST, thê'-íst. f. An unitarian, an antitrinitarian, a deist.

THEM, thém'. The oblique of THEY.

THEME, thém'. f. A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, thém-sélv'z. f. These very persons; the oblique case of THEY and SELVES.

THEN, thén'. ad. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, théns'. f. From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, théns'-fóth. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, théns-fór'-wérd. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thê-ók'-krá-ý. f. Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thê-ók'-krát'-tý-kél. a. Relating to a government administered by God.

THEODOLITE, thê-ód'-ó-lít. f. A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEOGONY, thê-óg'-gô-ný. f. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, thê-ó-lô'-dzhén. f. A divine; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thê-ó-lódzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thê-ó-lódzh'-ý-kél-ý. ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thê-ól'-lô-dzhíst. f. A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

THEOLOGY, thê-ól'-lô-dzhý. f. Divinity.

THEORBO, thê-á'r-bô. f. A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

THEOREM, thê'-ô-rém. f. A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, thê'-ô-rê-mát'-ý-kél. }

THEOREMATICK, thê'-ô-rê-mát'-ík. } a.

THEOREMICK, thê'-ô-rém'-ík. } Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, thê-ô-rét'-ý-kél. }

THEORETICK, thê-ô-rét'-ík. } a.

THEORICAL, thê-ór'-ý-kél. }

THEORICK, thê-ór'-ík. } Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORETICALLY, thê-ô-rét'-ý-kél-ý. ad. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, thê'-ô-rík. f. A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, thê-ór'-ý-kél-ý. ad. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, thê'-ô-ríst. f. A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, thê'-ô-rý. f. Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, thér-á-pù'-tík. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERE, thê're. ad. In that place; it is opposed to HERE; an exclama-

tion directing something at a distance.

THEREABOUT, thê're-á-bout. }

THEREABOUTS, thê're-á-bouts. } ad.

Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, thê're-áf'-túr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, thê're-át'. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, thê're-bý'. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, thê'-fôre. ad. For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.

THEREFROM, thê're-fróm'. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, thê're-in'. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, thê're-in-tô'. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, thê're-ôv'. ad. Of that, of this.

THEREON, thê're-ôn'. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, thê're-out'. ad. Out of that.

THERETO, thê're-tô'. }

THEREUNTO, thê're-ún-tô'. } ad. To that.

THEREUPON, thê're-úp-pôn'. ad. Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, thê're-ún'-dúr. ad. Under that.

THERewith, thê're-wíth'. ad. With that; immediately.

THERewithal, thê're-wíth-ál'. ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.

THERIACAL, thê-rí'-á-kál. a. Medicinal, physical.

THERMOMETER, thér-móm'-ý-túr. f. An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, thér-móm'-ét'-trý-kél. a. Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, thér'-mô-skôpe. f. An instrument, by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, thê'z. pronoun. the plural of THIS. Opposed to Those; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first.

THESIS, thê'-sis. f. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGY, thê'-úr-dzhý. f. The power of working miracles by means of prayer to God.

THEW,

THI

THEW, thú'. f. Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, thê'. f. in the oblique case

THEM, the plural of HE or SHE. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.

THICK, thik'. a. Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, thik'. f. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest; Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thik'. ad. Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To **THICKEN**, thik'n. v. a. To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To **THICKEN**, thik'n. v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, thik'-it. f. A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

THICKLY, thik'-ly. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, thik'-nls. f. The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

THICKSKULLED, thik'-skuld. a. Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, thik'-set. a. Close planted.

THICKSKIN, thik'-skin. f. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, thêf. f. One who takes what belongs to another; an excrement in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, thêf-kátsh-úr. } f.

THIEFTAKER, thêf-ták-úr. } One whose business is to detect thieves.

To **THIEVE**, thêv. v. n. To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, thêv-ér-y. f. The

THI

practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, thêv-ish. a. Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, thêv-ish-ly. ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, thêv-ish-nls. f. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, thî'. f. The Thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, til'. f. The shafts of a wagon.

THILL-HORSE, til'-hòrs. } f. The

THILLER, til'-lúr. } last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, thim'bl. f. A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, tíme. f. A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, thín'. a. Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, thín'. ad. Not thickly.

To **THIN**, thín'. v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINLY, thín'-ly. ad. Not thickly, not closely.

THINE, thíne. pronoun. Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, thín'. f. Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To **THINK**, thínk'. v. n. preterit, **THOUGHT**. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

To **THINK**, thínk'. v. a. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, thínk'-úr. f. One who thinks.

THINKING, thínk'-ing. f. Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, thín'-ly. ad. Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, thín'-nls. f. The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, thúrd'. a. The first after the second.

THIRD, thúrd'. f. The third part.

THO

THIRDBOROUGH, thúrd'-búr-rò. f. An under-constable.

THIRDLY, thúrd'-ly. ad. In the third place.

THIRST, thúrst'. f. The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To **THIRST**, thúrst'. v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, thúr'-tý-nls. f. The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, thúr'-tý. a. Suffering want of drink, pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood Thirsty.

THIRTEEN, thúr'-tén. a. Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, thúr-té'nth. a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, thúr'-týth. a. The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, thúr'-tý. a. Thrice ten.

THIS, thís'. pronoun. That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

THISTLE, thís'l. f. A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, thís'-ly. a. Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, thítsh'-úr. ad. To that place, it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, thítsh'-úr-tò. ad. To that end, so far.

THITHERWARD, thítsh'-úr-wérd. ad. Towards that place.

THO, thò'. ad. Tho' contracted for **THOUGH**.

THONG, thóng'. f. A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, thò-rás'-ik. a. Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, thò'-rel. a. Relating to the bed.

THORAX, thò'-ráks. f. The breast, the chest.

THORN, thá'rn. f. A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

THORNAPPLE, thá'rn-ápl. f. A plant.

THORNBAC, thá'rn-bák. f. A sea-fish.

THORNBUT, thá'rn-bút. f. A sort of sea-fish.

THORNY, thá'r-ný. a. Full of thorns,

thorns, rough, prickly; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.
THOROUGH, thur'-rô. prepos. By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, **THROUGH**; which see.
THOROUGH, thur'-rô. a. Complete, full, perfect; passing through.
THOROUGHFARE, thur'-rô-fâre. f. A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.
THOROUGHLY, thur'-rô-ly. ad. Completely, fully.
THOROUGHPAVED, thur'-rô-pâft. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.
THOROUGHSPED, thur'-rô-spêd. a. Finished in principles, thorough-paced.
THOROUGHSTITCH, thur'-rô-ftîth'. ad. Completely, fully.
THOSE, thô'ze. pron. The plural of **THAT**.
THOU, thou'. f. in the oblique cases singular **THEE**; in the plural **YE**; in the oblique cases plural **YOU**. The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.
To THOU, thou'. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little used.
THOUGH, thô'. conjunct. Notwithstanding that, although; As **Though**, as if, like as if.
THOUGHT, thâ't. the preterit and part. pass. of **THINK**.
THOUGHT, thâ't. f. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.
THOUGHTFUL, thâ't-fûl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.
THOUGHTFULLY, thâ't-fûl-ly. ad. With thought or consideration, with solicitude.
THOUGHTFULNESS, thâ't-fûl-nîs. f. Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.
THOUGHTLESS, thâ't-lîs. a. Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless; stupid, dull.
THOUGHTLESSLY, thâ't-lêf-ly. ad. Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.
THOUGHTLESSNESS, thâ't-lêf-nîs. f. Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thâ't-sîk. a. Uneasy with reflection.
THOUSAND, thou'-zênd. a. or f. The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.
THOUSANDTH, thou'-zêndth. a. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.
THRALL, thrâ'l. f. A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.
To THRALL, thrâ'l. v. a. To enslave, to bring into the power of another.
THRALDOM, thrâ'l-dûm. f. Slavery, servitude.
THRAPPLE, thrôp'l. f. The wind-pipe of any animal.
To THRASH, thrâsh'. v. a. To beat corn to free it from the chaff; to beat, to drub.
To THRASH, thrâsh'. v. n. To labour, to drudge.
THRASHER, thrâsh'-ûr. f. One who thrashes corn.
THRASHING-FLOOR, thrâsh'-îng-flôr. f. An area on which corn is beaten.
THRASONICAL, thrâ-sôn'-ny-kêl. a. Boastful, bragging.
THREAD, thrêd'. f. A small line, a small twist; any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.
To THREAD, thrêd'. v. a. To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.
THREADBARE, thrêd'-bâre. a. Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.
THREADEN, thrêd'n. a. Made of thread.
THREAT, thrêt'. f. Menace, denunciation of ill.
To THREAT, thrêt'. } v. a. To
To THREATEN, thrêt'n. } menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.
THREATENER, thrêt'-nûr. f. Menacer, one that threatens.
THREATENINGLY, thrêt'-ning-ly. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.
THREATFUL, thrêt'-fûl. a. Full of threats.
THREE, thrê'. a. Two and one; proverbially a small number.
THREEFOLD, thrê'-fôld. a. Thrice repeated, consisting of three.
THREEPENCE, thrîp'-êns. f. A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.
THREEPENNY, thrîp'-ên-ý. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrê'-pîle. f. An old name for good velvet.
THREEPILED, thrê'-pîld. a. Set with a thick pile, in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.
THREESCORE, thrê'-skôre. a. Thrice twenty, sixty.
THRENODY, thrên'-ô-dý. f. A song of lamentation.
THRESHER, thrâsh'-ûr. f. Properly **THRASHER**.
THRESHOLD, thrêsh'-hôld. f. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.
THREW, thrô'. preterit of **THROW**.
THRICE, thrîfe. ad. Three times; a word of amplification.
To THRID, thrîd'. v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.
THRIFT, thrîft'. f. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.
THRIFTILY, thrîft'-ty-ly. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.
THRIFTINESS, thrîft'-ty-nîs. f. Frugality, husbandry.
THRIFTLESS, thrîft'-lîs. a. Profuse, extravagant.
THRIFTY, thrîft'-ty. a. Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.
To THRILL, thrîl'. v. a. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.
To THRILL, thrîl'. v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.
To THRIVE, thrîve. v. n. preterit, **THROVE**, **THRIVED**; part. **THRIVEN**. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.
THRIVER, thrîv'-ûr. f. One that prospers, one that grows rich.
THRIVINGLY, thrîv'-îng-ly. ad. In a prosperous way.
THROAT, thrô't. f. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.
To THROB, thrôb'. v. n. To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.
THROB, thrôb'. f. Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.
THROE, thrô'. f. The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.
To THROE, thrô'. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in use.
THRONE, thrô'ne. f. A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop.

THR

To **THRONE**, thrō'ne. v. a. To en-
throne, to set on a royal seat.
THRONG, thrōng'. f. A crowd, a
multitude pressing against each
other.
To **THRONG**, thrōng'. v. n. To
crowd, to come in tumultuous mul-
titudes.
To **THRONG**, thrōng'. v. a. To op-
press or incommode with crowds or
tumults.
THROSTLE, thrōs'l. f. The thrush,
a small singing bird.
THROTTLE, thrōt'l. f. The wind-
pipe.
To **THROTTLE**, thrōt'l. v. a. To
choak, to suffocate, to kill by stop-
ping the breath.
THROVE, thrō've. The preterit of
THRIVE.
THROUGH, thrō'. prep. From end
to end of; noting passage; by trans-
mission; by means of.
THROUGH, thrō'. ad. From one
end or side to the other; to the end
of any thing.
THROUGHBRED, thūr'-rō-brēd. a.
Completely educated, completely
taught.
THROUGHLIGHTED, thūr'-rō-līt-
id. a. Lighted on both sides.
THROUGHLY, thūr'-rō-lý. ad.
Completely, fully, entirely, wholly;
without reserve, sincerely.
THROUGHOUT, thrō'-ou't. prep.
Quite through, in every part of.
THROUGHOUT, thrō'-ou't. ad.
Every where, in every part.
THROUGHPACED, thūr'-rō-pāst.
a. Perfect, complete.
To **THROW**, thrō'. v. n. preterit
THREW; part. pass. **THROWN**. To
fling, to cast; to send to a distant
place by any projectile force; to
toss, to put with any violence or tu-
mult; to lay carelessly, or in haste;
to venture at dice; to cast, to strip
off; to emit in any manner; to spread
in haste; to overturn in wrestling;
to drive, to send by force; to make
to act at a distance; to change by
any kind of violence; To **Throw**
away, to lose, to spend in vain; to
reject; To **Throw** by, to reject, to
lay aside as of no use; To **Throw**
down, to subvert, to overturn; To
Throw off, to expel; to reject, to
renounce; To **Throw** out, to exert,
to bring forth into act; to distance,
to leave behind; to eject, to expel;
to reject, to exclude; To **Throw** up,
to resign angrily; to emit, to eject,
to bring up.
To **THROW**, thrō'. v. n. To per-
form the act of casting; to cast dice;

THU

To **Throw** about, to cast about, to
try expedients.
THROW, thrō'. f. A cast, the act of
casting or throwing; a cast of dice,
the manner in which the dice fall
when they are cast; the space to
which any thing is thrown; effort,
violent fall; the agony of child-
birth, in this sense it is written
Throe.
THROWER, thrō'-ūr. f. One that
throws.
THROWSTER, thrō'-stūr. f. One
whose business is to twist silk, one
who winds silk.
THRUM, thrūm'. f. The ends of
weavers threads; any coarse yarn.
To **THRUM**, thrūm'. v. a. To grate,
to play coarsely.
THRUSH, thrūsh'. f. A small sing-
ing bird; small, round, superficial
ulcerations, which appear first in the
mouth; they may affect every part
of the alimentary duct except the
thick guts.
To **THRUST**, thrūst'. v. a. To push
any thing into matter, or between
bodies; to push, to remove with vio-
lence, to drive; to stab; to impel,
to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.
To **THRUST**, thrūst'. v. n. To make
a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put
himself into any place by violence;
to intrude; to push forwards, to
come violently, to throng.
THRUST, thrūst'. f. Hostile attack
with any pointed weapon; assault,
attack.
THRUSTER, thrūs'-tūr. f. He that
thrusts.
THUMB, thūm'. f. The short strong
finger answering to the other four.
To **THUMB**, thūm'. v. a. To handle
awkwardly.
THUMBSTAL, thūm'-stāl. f. A
thimble.
THUMP, thūmp'. f. A hard heavy
dead dull blow with something
blunt.
To **THUMP**, thūmp'. v. a. To beat
with dull heavy blows.
To **THUMP**, thūmp'. v. n. To fall
or strike with a dull heavy blow.
THUMPER, thūmp'-ūr. f. The per-
son or thing that thumps.
THUNDER, thūn'-dūr. f. A loud
rumbling noise which usually fol-
lows lightning; any loud noise or
tumultuous violence.
To **THUNDER**, thūn'-dūr. v. n. To
make a loud, sudden, and terrible
noise.
To **THUNDER**, thūn'-dūr. v. a. To
emit with noise and terror; to pub-
lish any denunciation or threat.

TIC

THUNDERBOLT, thūn'-dūr-bōlt. f.
Lightning, the arrows of heaven;
fulmination, denunciation properly
ecclesiastical.
THUNDERCLAP, thūn'-dūr-klāp. f.
Explosion of thunder.
THUNDERER, thūn'-dēr-ūr. f. The
power that thunders.
THUNDEROUS, thūn'-dēr-ūs. a.
Producing thunder.
THUNDERSHOWER, thūn'-dūr-
show-ūr. f. A rain accompanied
with thunder.
THUNDERSTONE, thūn'-dūr-
stōne. f. A stone fabulously sup-
posed to be emitted by thunder,
thunderbolt.
To **THUNDERSTRIKE**, thūn'-dūr-
strike. v. a. To blast or hurt with
lightning.
THURIFEROUS, thū-rif'-fēr-ūs. a.
Bearing frankincense.
THURIFICATION, thū-rif'-fý-kā-
shūn. f. The act of fuming with
incense, the act of burning in-
cense.
THURSDAY, thūrz'-dā. f. The fifth
day of the week.
THUS, thūs'. ad. In this manner,
in this wise; to this degree, to this
quantity.
To **THWACK**, thwāk'. v. a. To
strike with something blunt and
heavy, to thresh, to bang.
THWACK, thwāk'. f. A heavy hard
blow.
THWART, thwā'rt. a. Transverse,
cross to something else; perverse,
inconvenient, mischievous.
To **THWART**, thwā'rt. v. a. To
cross, to lie or come cross any thing;
to cross, to oppose, to traverse.
To **THWART**, thwā'rt. v. n. To be
opposite.
THWARTINGLY, thwā'rt-ing-lý.
ad. Oppositely, with opposition.
THY, thý'. pronoun. Of thee, be-
longing to thee.
THYINE-WOOD, thý'-lne-wūd. f.
A precious wood.
THYME, tí'me. f. A plant.
THYSELF, thý-sélf'. pronoun reci-
procal. It is commonly used in the
oblique cases, or following the verb;
in poetical or solemn language it is
sometimes used in the nominative.
TIAR, tí-ār. } f. A dress for the
TIARA, tí-ā'-rá. } head, a diadem;
it generally means the mitre or triple
crown worn by the pope.
To **TICE**, tí'se. v. a. To draw, to
allure. Used seldom for Entice.
TICK, tík'. f. Score, trust; the louse
of dogs or sheep; the case which
holds the feathers of a bed.

TIE

To TICK, tk'. v. n. To run on score; to trust, to score.
 TICKEN, } tk'-kln. { f. The same
 TICKING, } with TICK.
 A sort of strong linen for bedding.
 TICKET, tk'-lt. f. A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.
 To TICKLE, tk'l. v. a. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.
 To TICKLE, tk'l. v. n. To feel titillation.
 TICKLE, tk'l. a. Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.
 TICKLISH, tk'-llsh. a. Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.
 TICKLISHNESS, tk'-llsh-nls. f. The state of being ticklish.
 TICKTACK, tk'-tāk. f. A game at tables.
 TID, tid'. a. Tender; soft; nice; delicate.
 TIDE, tīde. f. Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.
 To TIDE, tīde. v. a. To drive with the stream.
 To TIDE, tīde. v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated with the tide.
 TIDEGATE, tīde-gāte. f. A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.
 TIDESMAN, tīd'z-mān. f. A tide-waiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board merchantships till the duty of goods be paid.
 TIDEWAITER, tīde-wāt-ūr. f. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.
 TIDILY, tīd'-y-ly. ad. Neatly, readily.
 TIDINESS, tīd'-y-nls. f. Neatness, readiness.
 TIDINGS, tī-dīngz. f. News, an account of something that has happened.
 TIDY, tīd'-y. a. Neat, ready.
 To TIE, tī'. v. a. To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.
 TIE, tī'. f. Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.
 TIER, tēr. f. A row, a rank.
 TIERCE, tērs'. f. A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.
 TIERCET, tēr-fēt. f. A triplet; a stanza of three lines in poetry.

TIM

TIFF, tīf'. f. Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or fullness, a pet.
 To TIFF, tīf'. v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.
 TIFFANY, tīf'-fēn-y. f. Very thin silk.
 TIGER, tī'-gūr. f. A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
 TIGHT, tīte. a. Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags, less than neat.
 To TIGHTEN, tītn. v. a. To straiten, to make close.
 TIGHTLY, tīt-ly. ad. Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.
 TIGHTNESS, tīt-nls. f. Closeness, not looseness.
 TIGRESS, tī'-grls. f. The female of the tiger.
 TIKE, tīke. f. A species of dog.
 TILE, tīle. f. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.
 To TILE, tīle. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.
 TILER, tīl-ūr. f. One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.
 TILING, tī-ling. f. The roof covered with tiles.
 TILL, tīl'. f. A money box.
 TILL, tīl'. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time.
 TILL, tīl'. conj. To the time; to the degree that.
 To TILL, tīl'. v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.
 TILLABLE, tīl'-lēbl. a. Arable, fit for the plough.
 TILLAGE, tīl'-līdz. f. Husbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.
 TILLER, tīl'-lūr. f. Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the bar or lever to turn the rudder of a ship.
 TILT, tīlt'. f. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.
 To TILT, tīlt'. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.
 To TILT, tīlt'. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.
 TILTER, tīlt'-ūr. f. One who tilts, one who fights.
 TILTH, tīlt'. f. Husbandry, culture.
 TIMBER, tīm'-būr. f. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

TIN

TIMBERED, tīm'-būrd. a. Built, formed, contrived.
 TIMBREL, tīm'-brīl. f. A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.
 TIME, tīme. f. The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.
 To TIME, tīme. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.
 TIMEFUL, tīme-fūl. a. Seasonable, timely, early.
 TIMELESS, tīme-ls. a. Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.
 TIMELY, tīme-ly. a. Seasonable, sufficiently early.
 TIMESERVER, tīme-sērv-ūr. f. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.
 TIMESERVING, tīme-sērv-ing. a. Meanly complying with present power.
 TIMID, tīm'-ld. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
 TIMIDITY, tīm-mld'-lt-y. f. Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.
 TIMOROUS, tīm'-ūr-ūs. a. Fearful, full of fear and scruple.
 TIMOROUSLY, tīm'-ūr-ūs-ly. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.
 TIMOROUSNESS, tīm'-ūr-ūs-nls. f. Fearfulness.
 TIMOUS, tīm-ūs. a. Early, timely. Not in use.
 TIN, tīn'. f. One of the primitive metals called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
 To TIN, tīn'. v. a. To cover with tin.
 To TINCT, tīnkt'. v. a. To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.
 TINCT, tīnkt'. f. Colour, stain, spot.
 TINCTURE, tīnkt'-tshūr. f. Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.
 To TINCTURE, tīnkt'-tshūr. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
 TINDER, tīn'-dūr. f. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

To

TIR

To **TINGE**, tindh'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
TINGENT, tñ'-dzhént. a. Having the power to tinge.
 To **TINGLE**, tñg'-gl. v. n. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.
 To **TINK**, tñk'. v. n. To make a sharp shrill noise.
TINKER, tñk'-úr. f. A mender of old brads.
 To **TINKLE**, tñk'l. v. n. To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.
TINMAN, tñ'-màn. f. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
TINNER, tñ'-núr. f. One who works in the tin mines.
TINSEL, tñ'-síl. f. A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing shewy and of little value.
 To **TINSEL**, tñ'-síl. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.
TINT, tñt'. f. A dye, a colour.
TINY, tñ'-y. a. Little, small, puny.
TIP, tñp'. f. Top, end, point, extremity.
 To **TIP**, tñp'. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give secretly.
TIPPET, tñp'-pít. f. Something worn about the neck.
 To **TIPPLE**, tñp'l. v. n. To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.
 To **TIPPLE**, tñp'l. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.
TIPPLE, tñp'l. f. Drink, liquor.
TIPPLED, tñp'ld. a. Tipsy, drunk.
TIPPLER, tñp'-plúr. f. A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF, tñp'-stáf. f. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipt.
TIPSY, tñp'-fy. a. Drunk.
TIPTOE, tñp'-tò. f. The end of the toe.
TIRE, tñ're. f. Rank, row; a head-dress; furniture, apparatus.
 To **TIRE**, tñ're. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.
 To **TIRE**, tñ're. v. n. To fail with weariness.
TIREDNESS, tñrd-nís. f. State of being tired, weariness.
TIRESOME, tñ're-súm. a. Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.

TIT

TIRESOMENESS, tñ're-súm-nís. f. Act or quality of being tiresome.
TIREWOMAN, tñ're-wúm-ún. f. A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.
TIRINGHOUSE, tñ'-rìng-hous. } f.
TIRINGROOM, tñ'-rìng-ròm. } f.
 The room in which players dress for the stage.
'TIS, tñz'. Contracted for It is.
TISICK, tñz'-ík. f. Consumption.
TISICAL, tñz'-y-kél. a. Consumptive.
TISSUE, tñh'-ú. f. Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.
 To **TISSUE**, tñh'-ú. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.
TIT, tñt'. f. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or tomtit; a bird.
TITBIT, tñt'-bit. f. Nice bit, nice food.
TITHEABLE, tñth-èbl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, tñth. f. The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; small part, small portion.
 To **TITHE**, tñth. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.
 To **TITHE**, tñth. v. n. To pay tithe.
TITHER, tñ'-thúr. f. One who gathers tithes.
TITHING, tñ'-thìng. f. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.
TITHINGMAN, tñ'-thìng-màn. f. A petty peace officer.
 To **TITILLATE**, tñt'-tíl-lâte. v. n. To tickle.
TITILLATION, tñt'-tíl-lâ-shùn. f. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.
TITLARK, tñt'-lârk. f. A bird.
TITLE, tñtl. f. A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.
 To **TITLE**, tñtl. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.
TITLELESS, tñtl-lís. a. Wanting a name or appellation.
TITLEPAGE, tñtl-pâdz. f. The page containing the title of a book.

TOA

TITMOUSE, tñt'-mous. f. A small species of birds.
 To **TITTER**, tñt'-túr. v. n. To laugh with restraint.
TITTER, tñt'-túr. f. A restrained laugh.
TITTLE, tñtl. f. A small particle, a point, a dot.
TITTLETATTLE, tñtl-tât'l. f. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.
TITUBATION, tñt tñhú-bâ'-shùn. f. The act of stumbling.
TITULAR, tñt'-tñhú-lér. a. Nominal, having only the title.
TITULARITY, tñt-tñhú-lâr-ít-tý. f. The state of being titular.
TITULARY, tñt'-tñhú-lér-y. a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.
TITULARY, tñt'-tñhú-lér-y. f. One that has a title or right.
TIVY, tñv'-y. a. A word expressing speed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.
TO, tú. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are still To seek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.
TO, tú. preposition. Noting motion Towards, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as away To horse; noting opposition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; noting perception, as sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as no fool To the sinner; as far as; towards.
TOAD, tód. f. An animal resembling a frog, but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.
TOADFISH, tód-fish. f. A kind of sea-fish.
TOADFLAX, tód-flâks. f. A plant.
TOADSTONE, tód-stòne. f. A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
TOADSTOOL, tód-stòl. f. A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.
 To **TOAST**, tóft. v. a. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.
TOAST, tóft. f. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.
 3 U 2 **TOASTER**,

TOL

TOASTER, tó'f-túr. f. He who toasts.
 TOBACCO, tó-bák'-kò. f. An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.
 TOBACCONIST, tó-bák'-kò-níst. f. A preparer and vender of tobacco.
 TOD, tód'. f. A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.
 TOE, tó'. f. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.
 TOFORE, tó-fó're. ad. Before. Obsolete.
 TOGED, tó-géd. a. Gowned, dressed in gowns.
 TOGETHER, tú-géth'-ér. ad. In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.
 To TOIL, toi'l. v. n. To labour.
 To TOIL, toi'l. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.
 TOIL, toi'l. f. Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.
 TOILET, toi'l-ít. f. A dressing-table.
 TOILSOME, toi'l-súm. a. Laborious, weary.
 TOILSOMENESS, toi'l-súm-nís. f. Wearisomeness, laboriousness.
 TOKEN, tó'kn. f. A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.
 To TOKEN, tó'kn. v. a. To make known.
 TOLD, tó'ld. pret. and part. pass. of TELL. Mentioned, related.
 To TOLE, tó'le. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.
 TOLERABLE, tól'-ér-ébl. a. Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.
 TOLERABLENESS, tól'-ér-ébl-nís. f. The state of being tolerable.
 TOLERABLY, tól'-ér-éb-ly. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.
 TOLERANCE, tól'-ér-éns. f. Power of enduring, act of enduring.
 TOLERANT, tól'-ér-ánt. a. Allowing, suffering, enduring.
 To TOLERATE, tól'-ér-áte. v. a. To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.
 TOLERATION, tól-ér-á'-shún. f. Allowance given to that which is not approved.
 TOLL, tó'le. f. An excise of goods.
 To TOLL, tó'le. v. n. To pay toll

TON

or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.
 To TOLL, tó'le. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded, tól'.
 TOLBOOTH, tól'-bóth. f. A prison.
 TOLLGATHERER, tó'le-gáth-ér-úr. f. The officer that takes toll.
 TOMB, tó'm. f. A monument in which the dead are inclosed.
 To TOMB, tó'm. v. a. To bury, to entomb.
 TOMBLESS, tó'm-lls. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.
 TOMBOY, tó'm'-boy. f. A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.
 TOMBSTONE, tó'm-stóne. f. A stone laid over the dead, a stone set up at the head of a grave in remembrance of the dead.
 TOME, tó'mé. f. One volume of many; a book.
 TOMTIT, tó'm-tít'. f. A titmouse, a small bird.
 TON, tún'. f. A measure of weight. See TUN.
 TONE, tó'ne. f. Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.
 TONELESS, tó'ne-lls. a. Having no tone.
 TONG, túng'. f. The catch of a buckle.
 TONGS, túngz'. f. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.
 TONGUE, túng'. f. The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the Tongue, to be silent.
 To TONGUE, túng'. v. a. To chide, to scold.
 To TONGUE, túng'. v. n. To talk, to prate.
 TONGUED, túngd'. a. Having a tongue.
 TONGUELESS, túng'-lls. a. Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.
 TONGUEPAD, túng'-pád. f. A great talker.
 TONGUETIED, túng'-tíde. a. Having an impediment of speech.
 TONICK, tón'-ík. } a. Being ex-
 TONICAL, tón'-ík-él. } tended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.
 TONNAGE, tún'-nídzh. f. A cus-

TOP

tom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.
 TONSIL, tón'-síl. f. Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.
 TONSOR, tón'-súr. f. A barber, one who shaves.
 TONSURE, tón'-shúr. f. The act of clipping the hair.
 TOO, tó'. ad. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.
 TOOK, túk'. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of TAKE.
 TOOL, tó'l. f. Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.
 TOOTH, tó'th. f. plural TEETH. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, or blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the Teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the Teeth, to insult by open exprobration; In spite of the Teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.
 To TOOTH, tó'th. v. a. To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.
 TOOTHACH, tó'th-áke. f. Pain in the teeth.
 TOOTHDRAWER, tó'th-drá-úr. f. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.
 TOOTHED, tó'thd. a. Having teeth.
 TOOTHING, tó'th-ing. f. The act of furnishing with teeth.
 TOOTHLESS, tó'th-lls. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.
 TOOTHPICK, tó'th-plk. } f.
 TOOTHPICKER, tó'th-plk- } kúr.
 An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.
 TOOTHSOME, tó'th-súm. a. Palatable, pleasing to the taste.
 TOOTHSOMENESS, tó'th-súm-nís. f. Pleasantness of the taste.
 TOOTHWORT, tó'th-wúrt. f. A plant.
 TOP, tóp'. f. The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes

TOP

times used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tɒp'. v. n. To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To TOP, tɒp'. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as he Tops his part.

TOPFUL, tɒp'-fʊl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tɒp-gəl'-lɑnt. f. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tɒp-hæv'-y. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPKNOT, tɒp'-nɒt. f. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tɒp'-mɑn. f. The fawer at the top.

TOPMOST, tɒp'-mʊst. a. Uppermost, highest.

TOPPROUD, tɒp'-prɒd. a. Proud in the highest degree.

TOPSAIL, tɒp'-seɪl. f. The highest sail.

TOPAZ, tɒp'-pɑz. f. A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tɒpe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to excess.

TOPE, tɒp'. f. A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tɒp-fɑ'-shʊs. a. Gritty, stony.

TOPHET, tɒp-fet. f. Hell, a scriptural name.

TOPICAL, tɒp'-y-kel. a. Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tɒp'-y-kel-y. ad. With application to some particular part.

TOPICK, tɒp'-ik. f. A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPELESS, tɒp'-lis. a. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tɒ-pɒg'-grɑf-ʊr. f. One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tɒ-pɒg'-grɑf-y. f. Description of particular places.

TOPPING, tɒp'-pɪŋ. a. Fine, noble, gallant.

TOPPINGLY, tɒp'-pɪŋ-ly. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tɒp'l. v. n. To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tɒp'-sɪ-tʊr-vy. ad. With the bottom upward.

TOR

TORCH, tɔrʃ. f. A wax light bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tɔrʃ-bɛr-ʊr. f. One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tɔrʃ-lɪt. f. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCHER, tɔr-tʃʊr. f. One that gives light.

TORRE, tɔre. Preterit and sometimes part pass. of TEAR.

To TORMENT, tɔr-mɛnt'. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tɔr-mɛnt. f. Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

TORMENTOR, tɔr-mɛnt'-ʊr. f. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tɔr-mɛnt-tɪl. f. Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tɔrn. Part. pass. of TEAR.

TORNADO, tɔr-nɑ'-dɒ. f. A hurricane.

TORPEDO, tɔr-pɛ'-dɒ. f. A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hands that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TORPENT, tɔr-pɛnt. a. Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.

TORPID, tɔr-pɪd. a. Numbed, motionless, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tɔr-pɪd-nɪs. f. The state of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tɔr-py-tʃʊd. f. State of being motionless.

TORPOR, tɔr-pʊr. f. Dulness, numbness.

TORREFACTION, tɔr-rɛ-fɑk'-ʃʊn. f. The act of drying by the fire.

To TORRIFY, tɔr-rɪ-fy. v. a. To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tɔr-rɛnt. f. A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tɔr-rɛnt. a. Rolling in a rapid stream.

TORRID, tɔr-rɪd. a. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

TORSEL, tɔr-sɪl. f. Any thing in a twisted form.

TORSION, tɔr-ʃʊn. f. The act of turning or twisting.

TORTILE, tɔr-tɪl. a. Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tɔr-ʃʊn. f. Torment, pain.

TOU

TORTIVE, tɔr-tɪv. a. Twisted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tɔr-tɪs. f. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tɔr-tʃʊ-ɒs'-ɪt-y. f. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tɔr-tʃʊ-ʊs. a. Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, tɔr-tʃʊr. f. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

To TORTURE, tɔr-tʃʊr. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tɔr-tʃʊr-ʊr. f. He who tortures, tormentor.

TORVITY, tɔr-vɪt-y. f. Sourness, severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tɔr-vʊs. a. Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

TORY, tɔr-ry. f. A cant term, an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of Whig.

To TOSS, tɒs'. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tɒs'. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; To Toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tɒs'. f. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tɒs'-sʊr. f. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tɒs'-pɒt. f. A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tɒst'. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss.

TOTAL, tɒt'-tɛl. a. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tɒt-tɑl'-ɪt-y. f. Complete sum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tɒt-tɛl-y. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, tʊth'-ʊr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tɒt-tʊr. v. n. To shake so as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tʊtʃ'. v. a. To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument;

TOU

strument; To Touch up, to repair, or improve by slight strokes.
 To TOUCH, tûsh'. v. n. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; To Touch at, to come to without stay; To Touch on, to mention slightly; To Touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.
 TOUCH, tûsh'. f. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.
 TOUCHABLE, tûsh'-êbl. a. Tangible, that may be touched.
 TOUCH-HOLE, tûsh'-hôle. f. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
 TOUCHINESS, tûsh'-y-nîs. f. Peevishness, irascibility.
 TOUCHING, tûsh'-Ing. prep. With respect, regard, or relation to.
 TOUCHING, tûsh'-Ing. a. Pathetic, affecting, moving.
 TOUCHINGLY, tûsh'-Ing-lý. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.
 TOUCHMENOT, tûsh'-mê-nôt'. f. An herb.
 TOUCHSTONE, tûsh'-stône. f. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.
 TOUCHWOOD, tûsh'-wûd. f. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.
 TOUCHY, tûsh'-ý. a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.
 TOUGH, tûf'. a. Yielding without fracture, not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.
 To TOUGHEN, tûf'n. v. n. To grow tough.
 TOUGHNESS, tûf'-nîs. f. Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.
 TOUPET, tû-pê'. f. A curl, an artificial lock of hair.
 TOUR, tûr. f. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOW

TOURNAMENT, tûr-nâ-mênt. } f.
 TOURNEY, tûr-ný. }
 Tilt, just, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.
 To TOURNAY, tûr-nâ. v. n. To tilt in the lists.
 To TOUSE, tou'z. v. a. To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: whence TOUSER.
 TOW, tû'. f. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.
 To TOW, tû'. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.
 TOWAGE, tû'-Idzh. f. The act of towing; the money paid for towing.
 TOWARD, tû'rd. } prep. In a direction to;
 TOWARDS, tû'rdz. }
 near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.
 TOWARD, tû'-wêrd. a. Ready to do or learn, not froward.
 TOWARDLINESS, tû'-wêrd-lý-nîs. f. Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.
 TOWARDLY, tû'-wêrd-lý. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.
 TOWARDNESS, tû'-wêrd-nîs. f. Docility.
 TOWEL, tow'-Il. f. A cloth on which the hands are wiped.
 TOWER, tow'-ûr. f. A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high head-dress; high flight, elevation.
 To TOWER, tow'-ûr. v. n. To soar, to fly or rise high.
 TOWERED, tow'-ûrd. a. Adorned or defended by towers.
 TOWERY, tow'-ûr-ý. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.
 TOWN, tow'n. f. Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.
 TOWNBULL, tow'n-bûl. f. A bull belonging to a parish; figuratively a noisy rude fellow.
 TOWNCLERK, tow'n-klârk. f. An officer who manages the public business of a place.
 TOWNHOUSE, tow'n-hous. f. The hall where public business is transacted.

TRA

TOWNSHIP, tow'n-shîp. f. The corporation of a town.
 TOWNSMAN, tow'nz-mân. f. An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.
 TOWNTALK, tow'n-tâk. f. Common prattle of a place.
 TOY, toy'. f. A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.
 To TOY, toy'. v. n. To trifle, to dally amorously, to play.
 TOYISH, toy'-îsh. a. Trifling, wanton.
 TOYISHNESS, toy'-îsh-nîs. f. Nugacity, wantonness.
 TOYSHOP, toy'-shôp. f. A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.
 To TOZE, tû'ze. v. a. To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete. See TOUSE and TEASE.
 TRACE, trâ'fe. f. Mark left by any thing passing, footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.
 To TRACE, trâ'fe. v. a. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.
 TRACER, trâ'-fûr. f. One that traces.
 TRACK, trâk'. f. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.
 To TRACK, trâk'. v. a. To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.
 TRACKLESS, trâk'-lîs. a. Untrodden, marked with no footsteps.
 TRACT, trâkt'. f. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakespeare for Track; a treatise, a small book.
 TRACTABLE, trâkt'-têbl. a. Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.
 TRACTABLENESS, trâkt'-têbl-nîs. f. The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.
 TRACTATE, trâkt'-tâte. f. A treatise, a tract, a small book.
 TRACTION, trâkt'-shên. f. The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.
 TRACTILE, trâkt'-tlî. a. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.
 TRACTILITY, trâkt'-tlî-It-ý. f. The quality of being tractile.
 TRADE,

TRA

TRADE, trǎ'de. f. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To **TRADE**, trǎ'de. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, trǎ'de-wind. f. The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRADED, trǎ'd-ld. a. Versed, practised.

TRADER, trǎ'd-úr. f. One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADESFOLK, trǎ'dz-fók. f. People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, trǎ'dz-mán. f. A shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trǎ'de-fúl. a. Commercial; busy in traffick.

TRADITION, trǎ-díh'-ún. f. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trǎ-díh'-ún-él. a. Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trǎ-díh'-ún-él-ý. ad. By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trǎ-díh'-ún-ér-ý. a. Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trǎd'-ít-ív. a. Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To **TRADUCE**, trǎ-dús'e. v. a. To censure, to condemn, to represent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to encrease by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trǎ-dús'e-mént. f. Censure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trǎ-dús'e-fúr. f. A false censurer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trǎ-dús'e-síbl. a. Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trǎ-dúk'-shún. f. Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; transmission from one to another; conveyance; transference.

TRAFFICK, trǎf'-fík. f. Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.

To **TRAFFICK**, trǎf'-fík. v. n. To practise commerce, to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trǎf'-fík-kúr. f. Trader, merchant.

TRA

TRAGEDIAN, trǎ-dzhé'-dzhén. f. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, trǎdzh'-é-dý. f. A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trǎdzh'-ý-kél. } a. Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICK, trǎdzh'-ík. }

TRAGICALLY, trǎdzh'-ý-kél-ý. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, trǎdzh'-ý-kél-nís. f. Mournfulness, calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, trǎdzh'-ý-kóm"-é-dý. f. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trǎdzh'-ý-kóm"-ý-kél. a. Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trǎdzh'-ý-kóm"-ý-kél-ý. ad. In a tragicomical manner.

To **TRAJECT**, trǎ-dzhékt'. v. a. To cast through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trǎdzh'-ékt. f. A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trǎ-dzhék'-shún. f. The act of darting through; emission.

To **TRAIL**, trǎ'le. v. a. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To **TRAIL**, trǎ'le. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trǎ'le. f. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To **TRAIN**, trǎ'ne. v. a. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trǎ'ne. f. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the inside of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine; Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trǎ'ne-bándz'. f.

TRA

The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

TRAINOIL, trǎ'ne-oi'l. f. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trǎ'n-ý. a. Belonging to train oil.

To **TRAIPSE**, trǎ'ps. v. a. To walk in a careless or fluttish manner.

TRAIT, trǎ'. f. A stroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trǎ't-úr. f. One who being trusted betrays.

TRAITORLY, trǎ't-úr-lý. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trǎ't-úr-ús. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trǎ't-úr-ús-lý. ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trǎ't-trís. f. A woman who betrays.

TRALATITIOUS, trǎ-lá-tíh'-ús. a. Metaphorical, not literal.

TRALATITIOUSLY, trǎ-lá-tíh'-ús-lý. ad. Metaphorically, figuratively.

To **TRALINEATE**, trǎ-lýn'-yáte. v. n. To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trám'-míl. f. A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To **TRAMMEL**, trám'-míl. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

TRAMONTANE, trǎ-món-tá'ne. a. Situate on the other side of a mountain, living on the other side of the mountains; applied by the Italians to those who live on the other side of the Alps.

To **TRAMPLE**, trámpl'. v. a. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To **TRAMPLE**, trámpl'. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trámpl'-lúr. f. One that tramples.

TRANATION, trǎ-nǎ'-shún. f. The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trǎns'. f. An extasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trǎnst'. a. Lying in a trance or extasy.

TRANGRAM, trǎn'-grám. f. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trǎn'-níl. f. A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trǎng'-kwíl. a. Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trǎng'-kwíl'-ít-ý. f. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

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To TRANSACT, trăn-ăkt'. v. a. To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.
 TRANSACTION, trăn-ăk'-shùn. f. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.
 TRANSANIMATION, trăn-ăn-nỹ-mả'-shùn. f. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.
 To TRANSCEND, trăn-fẻnd'. v. a. To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.
 TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-fẻn'-dẻns. }
 TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-fẻn'-dẻn-sỹ. } f.
 Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.
 TRANSCENDENT, trăn-fẻn'-dẻnt. a. Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.
 TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-fẻn-dẻn'-tẻl. a. General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.
 TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-fẻn'-dẻnt-lỹ. ad. Excellently, supereminently.
 To TRANSCOLATE, trăn-s'-kỏ-lẻte. v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.
 To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-skrẻ'be. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.
 TRANSCRIBER, trăn-skrẻ'b-ủr. f. A copier, one who writes from a copy.
 TRANSCRIPT, trăn'-skript. f. A copy, any thing written from an original.
 TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skrẻp'-shùn. f. The act of copying.
 TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skrẻp'-tẻv-lỹ. ad. In manner of a copy.
 To TRANSCUR, trăn-kủr'. v. n. To run or rove to and fro.
 TRANSCURSION, trăn-kủr'-shùn. f. Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.
 TRANSE, trăn'. f. A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.
 TRANSELEMENTATION, trăn'-ẻl-ẻ-mẻn-tẻ'-'shùn. f. Change of one element into another.
 To TRANSFER, trăn-fẻr. v. a. To convey, or make over, from one to another; to remove, to transport.
 TRANSFIGURATION, trăn-fẻg-ủ-rẻ'-'shùn. f. Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trăn-fẻg'-yủr. v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.
 To TRANSFIX, trăn-fẻks'. v. a. To pierce through.
 To TRANSFORM, trăn-fẻ'rm. v. a. To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.
 To TRANSFORM, trăn-fẻ'rm. v. n. To be metamorphosed.
 TRANSFORMATION, trăn-fẻr-mả'-shùn. f. Change of shape, state of being changed with regard to form.
 TRANSFRETATION, trăn-fẻrẻ-tẻ'-'shùn. f. Passage over the sea.
 To TRANSFUSE, trăn-fẻ'ủz. v. a. To pour out of one into another.
 TRANSFUSION, trăn-fẻ'ủ-zhủn. f. The act of pouring out of one into another.
 To TRANSGRESS, trăn-fẻrẻs'. v. a. To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate, to break.
 To TRANSGRESS, trăn-fẻrẻs'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.
 TRANSGRESSION, trăn-fẻrẻsh'-ủn. f. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.
 TRANSGRESSIVE, trăn-fẻrẻs'-ủv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.
 TRANSGRESSOR, trăn-fẻrẻs'-ủr. f. Lawbreaker, violator of command, offender.
 TRANSIENT, trăn'-shẻnt. a. Soon past, soon passing, short, momentary.
 TRANSIENTLY, trăn'-shẻnt-lỹ. ad. In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.
 TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'-shẻnt-nẻs. f. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.
 TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sẻyl'-yẻns. }
 TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sẻyl'-yẻn-sỹ. } f.
 Leap from thing to thing.
 TRANSIT, trăn'-sẻt. f. In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet.
 TRANSITION, trăn-sẻsh'-ủn. f. Removal, passage; change; passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.
 TRANSITIVE, trăn-sẻt-ủv. a. Having the power of passing; in grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as I strike the earth.
 TRANSITORILY, trăn'-sẻ-tủr-ủl-lỹ.

ad. With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.
 TRANSITORINESS, trăn'-sẻ-tủr-yẻnẻs. f. Speedy evanescence.
 TRANSITORY, trăn'-sẻ-tủr-yẻ. a. Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.
 To TRANSLATE, trăn-sẻ'ẻte. v. n. To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.
 TRANSLATION, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-shùn. f. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.
 TRANSLATOR, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-tủr. f. One that turns any thing into another language.
 TRANSLATORY, trăn'-ẻ'-'tủr-yẻ. a. Transferring.
 TRANSLOCATION, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-lỏ-kẻ'-shùn. f. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.
 TRANSLUCENCY, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-lủ-fẻn-sỹ. f. Diaphaneity, transparency.
 TRANSLUCENT, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-lủ-fẻnt. }
 TRANSLUCID, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-lủ-sẻd. } a.
 Transparent, diaphanous, clear.
 TRANSMARINE, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻ-rẻ'ẻne. a. Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.
 TRANSMIGRANT, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mỹ-grẻnt. a. Passing into another country or state.
 To TRANSMIGRATE, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mỹ-grẻte. v. n. To pass from one place or country into another.
 TRANSMIGRATION, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mỹ-grẻ'ẻ-shùn. f. Passage from one place or state into another.
 TRANSMISSION, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻsh'-ủn. f. The act of sending from one place to another.
 TRANSMISSIVE, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻs'-ủv. a. Transmitted, derived from one to another.
 To TRANSMIT, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻt'. v. a. To send from one person or place to another.
 TRANSMITTAL, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻt'-tẻl. f. The act of transmitting, transmission.
 TRANSMUTABLE, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻ'ẻ-tẻbl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.
 TRANSMUTABLY, trăn-sẻ'ẻ-mẻ'ẻ-tẻb-lỹ. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

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TRANSMUTATION, trăn-mũ-tă'-shùn. f. Change into another nature or substance: the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăn-mũ'te. v. n. To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trăn-mũ'-túr. f. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trăn-pă'-rên-sỹ. f. Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trăn-pă'-rênt. a. Pervious to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trăn-pik'-ũ-ús. a. Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trăn-pêrs'. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

TRANSPIRATION, trăn-spỹ-ră'-shùn. f. Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spĩ're. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spĩ're. v. n. To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trăn-plă'se. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trăn-plânt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trăn-plân-tă'-shùn. f. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trăn-plânt'-úr. f. One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trăn-pô'rt. v. a. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trăn-pô'rt. f. Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trăn-pă'r-têns. f. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trăn-pô'r-tă'-shùn. f. Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trăn-pô'rt-úr. f. One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, trăn-pô'-zêl. f. The

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act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, trăn-pô'ze. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trăn-pô'-zĩsh'-ùn. f. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANS SHAPE, trăn-shă'pe. v. a. To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trăn-sũb-stăn'-shă'te. v. a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trăn-sũb-stăn-shă'-shùn. f. A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trăn-shũ-dă'-shùn. f. The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trăn-shũ'd. v. n. To pass through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, trăn-vêr'-sêl. a. Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, trăn-vêr'-sêl-ỹ. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trăn-vêrs'. a. Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trăn-vêrs'-lỹ. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trăn-sũm'-shùn. f. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, tráp'. f. A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, tráp'. v. a. To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, tráp-dô'r. f. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, tră'pe. v. a. To run idly and fluttishly about.

TRAPES, tră'pz. f. An idle flatterly woman.

TRAPSTICK, tráp'-stik. f. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, tră-pê'-zhũm. f. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, tră-pê'-zoid. f. An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, tráp'-pingz. f. Orna-

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ments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, trăsh'. f. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, trăsh'. v. a. To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

TRASHY, trăsh'-ỹ. a. Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, tráv'-ăle. v. n. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, tráv'-ăle. v. a. To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, tráv'-ăle. f. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, tráv'-il. v. n. To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, tráv'-il. v. a. To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, tráv'-il. f. Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, tráv'-il-úr. f. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, tráv'-il-tă'nt-Id. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, tráv'-êrse. ad. Crosswise, athwart.

TRAVERSE, tră-vêr'se. prep. Through crosswise.

TRAVERSE, tráv'-êrse. a. Lying across, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, tráv'-êrse. f. Any thing laid or built cross.

To TRAVERSE, tráv'-êrse. v. a. To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, tráv'-êrse. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, tráv'-êf-tỹ. a. Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, tră-măt'-ik. a. Vulnerary.

TRAY, tră'. f. A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

TRAYTRIP, tră'-tríp. f. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trêth'-êr-ús. a. Faithless, perfidious, guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trêth'-êr-ús-

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ly. ad. Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.
TREACHEROUSNESS, trétsh'-ér-ús-nís. f. The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
TREACHERY, trétsh'-ér-ý. f. Perfidy, breach of faith.
TREACLE, tré'kl. f. A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.
To TREAD, tréd'. v. n. pret. **TROD**; part. pass. **TRODDEN**. To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to copulate as birds.
To TREAD, tréd'. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.
TREAD, tréd'. f. Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.
TREADER, tréd'-úr. f. He who treads.
TREADLE, tréd'l. f. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.
TREASON, tré'zn. f. An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.
TREASONABLE, tré'zn-ébl. }
TREASONOUS, tré'zn-ús. } a.
 Having the nature or guilt of treason.
TREASURE, trézh'-úr. f. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.
To TREASURE, trézh'-úr. v. a. To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.
TREASUREHOUSE, trézh'-úr-hous. f. Place where hoarded riches are kept.
TREASURER, trézh'-úr-úr. f. One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.
TREASURERSHIP, trézh'-úr-úr-shíp. f. Office or dignity of treasurer.
TREASURY, trézh'-úr-ý. f. A place in which riches are accumulated.
To TREAT, tré't. v. a. To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain with expence.
To TREAT, tré't. v. n. To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

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TREAT, tré't. f. An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.
TREATABLE, tré't-ébl. a. Moderate, not violent.
TREATISE, tré'-tis. f. Discourse, written tractate.
TREATMENT, tré't-mént. f. Usage, manner of using good or bad.
TREATY, tré'-ty. f. Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.
TREBLE, tréb'l. a. Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.
To TREBLE, tréb'l. v. a. To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.
To TREBLE, tréb'l. v. n. To become threefold.
TREBLE, tréb'l. f. A sharp sound; the upper part in musick.
TREBLENESS, tréb'l-nís. f. The state of being treble.
TREBLY, tréb'-ly. ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.
TREE, tré. f. A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.
TREFOIL, tré'-foil. f. A plant.
TRELLIS, trél'-lis. f. Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.
To TREMBLE, trém'-bl. v. n. To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.
TREMBLINGLY, trém'-bling-ly. ad. So as to shake or quiver.
TREMENDOUS, tré-mén'-dús. a. Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.
TREMENDOUSLY, tré-mén'-dús-ly. ad. Dreadfully, awfully, terribly.
TREMOUR, tré'-múr. f. The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.
TREMULOUS, trém'-ú-lús. a. Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.
TREMULOUSNESS, trém'-ú-lús-nís. f. The state of quivering.
To TRENCH, tréntsh'. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.
TRENCH, tréntsh'. f. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.
TRENCHANT, trén'-shént. a. Cutting, sharp.

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TRENCHER, trén'-tshúr. f. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.
TRENCHERFLY, trén'-tshúr-fly. f. One that haunts tables, a parasite.
TRENCHERMAN, trén'-tshúr-mán. f. A feeder, an eater.
TRENCHERMATE, trén'-tshúr-mâte. f. A table companion, a parasite.
To TREND, trénd'. v. n. To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.
TRENDLE, trén'dl. f. Any thing turned round.
TREPAN, tré-pán'. f. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.
TREPANNER, tré-pán'-úr. f. One who perforates the skull by the trepan; one who ensnares, one who takes by stratagem.
To TREPAN, tré-pán'. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.
TREPIDATION, trép-ý-dá'-shún. f. The state of trembling; state of terror.
To TRESPASS, trés'-pás. v. n. To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.
TRESPASS, trés'-pás. f. Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.
TRESPASSER, trés'-pás-súr. f. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
TRESSED, trés'-síd. a. Knotted or curled.
TRESSES, trés'-síz. f. without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.
TRESTLE, trés'l. f. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.
TRET, trét'. f. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.
TREVET, trév'-it. f. Any thing that stands on three legs.
TREY, tré. f. A three at cards.
TRIABLE, trí'-ábl. a. Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.
TRIAD, trí'-ád. f. Three united.
TRIAL, trí'-él. f. Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.
TRIANGLE,

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TRIANGLE, trī-āng-gl. f. A figure of three angles.
TRIANGULAR, trī-āng'-gū-lēr. a. Having three angles.
TRIBE, trī-be. f. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.
TRIBULATION, trib-ū-lā'-shūn. f. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.
TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'-nēl. f. The seat of a judge; a court of justice.
TRIBUNE, trib'-ūn. f. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.
TRIBUNESHIP, trib' ūn-shīp. f. The office or dignity of a tribune.
TRIBUNITIAL, trib-ū-nīsh'-ēl. }
TRIBUNITIOUS, trib-ū-nīsh'- } a. ūs.
 Suing a tribune, relating to a tribune.
TRIBUTARY, trib' ū-tēr-y. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.
TRIBUTARY, trib' ū-tēr-y. f. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.
TRIBUTE, trib'-ūt. f. Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.
TRICE, trī-se. f. A short time, an instant, a stroke.
TRICHOTOMY, trī-kōt'-tō-my. f. Division into three parts.
TRICK, trik'. f. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antic, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.
 To **TRICK**, trik'. v. a. To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by flight of hand, or with a light touch.
 To **TRICK**, trik'. v. n. To live by fraud.
TRICKER, trik'-ūr. f. The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.
TRICKING, trik'-īng. f. Dress, ornament.
TRICKISH, trik'-īsh. a. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.
 To **TRICKLE**, trik'l. v. n. To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.
TRICKSTER, trik'-stūr. f. One who tricks, a sharper, a bite.
TRICKSY, trik'-sī. a. Pretty. Obsolete.

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TRICORPORAL, trī-kār-pō-rēl. a. Having three bodies.
TRIDENT, trī-dēnt. f. A three forked sceptre of Neptune.
TRIDENT, trī-dēnt. a. Having three teeth.
TRIDUAN, trīd'-ū-ēn. a. Lasting three days; happening every third day.
TRIENNIAL, trī-ēn'-nyēl. a. Lasting three years; happening every third year.
TRIER, trī-ūr. f. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.
 To **TRIFALLOW**, trī-fāl-lō. v. a. To plow land the third time before sowing.
TRIFID, trī-fīd. a. Cut or divided into three parts.
TRIFISTULARY, trī-fīs'-tshū-lēr-y. a. Having three pipes.
 To **TRIFLE**, trīfl. v. n. To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.
 To **TRIFLE**, trīfl. v. a. To make of no importance.
TRIFLE, trīfl. f. A thing of no moment.
TRIFLER, trīf-lūr. f. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.
TRIFLING, trīf-līng. a. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.
TRIFLINGLY, trīf-līng-lī. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.
TRIFORM, trī-fārm. a. Having a triple shape.
TRIGGER, trīg'-gūr. f. A catch to hold the wheel on sleep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.
TRIGINTALS, trī-dzhīn'-tēlz. f. A number of masses to the tale of thirty.
TRIGLYPH, trī-glīf. f. A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.
TRIGON, trī-gōn. f. A triangle.
TRIGONAL, trī-gō-nēl. a. Triangular, having three corners.
TRIGONOMETRY, trīg-ō-nōm'-ē-trī. f. The art of measuring triangles.
TRIGONOMETRICAL, trī-gō-nō-mēr'-trī-kēl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.
TRILATERAL, trī-lāt'-ēr-ēl. a. Having three sides.

TRI

TRILL, trīl'. f. Quaver, tremulousness of musick.
 To **TRILL**, trīl'. v. a. To utter quavering.
 To **TRILL**, trīl'. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.
TRILLION, trīl'-lyūn. f. A million of millions of millions.
TRILUMINAR, trī-lū'-mīn-ēr. }
TRILUMINOUS, trī-lū'-mīn- } a. ūs.
 Having three lights.
TRIM, trīm'. a. Nice, smug, dressed up.
 To **TRIM**, trīm'. v. a. To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.
 To **TRIM**, trīm'. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.
TRIM, trīm'. f. Dress, gear, ornaments.
TRIMLY, trīm'-lī. ad. Nicely, neatly.
TRIMMER, trīm'-mūr. f. One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.
TRIMMING, trīm'-mīng. f. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.
TRINAL, trī-nēl. a. Threefold.
TRINE, trī-ne. f. An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.
 To **TRINE**, trī-ne. v. a. To put in a trine aspect.
TRINITY, trīn'-īt-y. f. The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.
TRINKET, trīnk'-īt. f. Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.
 To **TRIP**, trīp'. v. a. To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.
 To **TRIP**, trīp'. v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.
TRIP, trīp'. f. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.
TRIPARTITE, trīp'-pēr-tīte. a. Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.
TRIBE, trī-pe. f. The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI

TRIPEDAL, trî-pê'-dél. a. Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, trî-pét'-à-lùs. a. Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPTHONG, trîp'-thông. f. A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.

TRIPLE, trîp'l. a. Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

To TRIPLE, trîp'l. v. a. To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trîp'-lît. f. Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, trîp'-lî-kâte. a. Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trîp'-lî-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trî-plîs'-lî-y. f. Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trîp'-mâd-âm. f. An herb.

TRIPOD, trî-pôd. f. A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, trîp'-pô-lî. f. A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, trî-pôs. f. A tripod.

TRIPPER, trîp'-pûr. f. One who trips.

TRIPPING, trîp'-pîng. a. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trîp'-pîng. a. Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trîp'-tôte. f. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, trîp'-pîng-lî. ad. With agility, with swift motion.

TRIEME, trî-rêm. f. A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trî-sék'-shùn. f. Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trîst'-fûl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, trî-sûlk. f. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trîs-sîl-lâb'-y-kêl. a. Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trîs-sîl-lâbl. f. A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trî-te. a. Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trî-te-nîs. f. Staleness, commonness.

TRITURABLE, trî-tshû-râbl. a. Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

To TRITURATE, trî-tshû-rât. v. a. To pound, to reduce to powder.

TRO

TRITURATION, trî-tshû-râ'-shùn. f. Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trîv'-lî. f. Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trîv'-yêl. a. Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trîv'-yêl-y. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trîv'-yêl-nîs. f. Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trî-ûmf. f. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card now called Trump.

To TRIUMPH, trî-ûmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, trî-ûmf'-êl. a. Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trî-ûmf'-ênt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trî-ûmf'-ênt-lî. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trî-ûm-fûr. f. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trî-ûm'-vêr-ê. f. A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUMVIR, trî-ûm'-vêr. f. A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trî-ûn. a. At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trô-kâ'-y-kêl. a. Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trô-ký. f. A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, trôd'. The preterit of TREAD.

TROD, trôd'. } Part. pass. of TRODDEN, trôd'n. } TREAD.

TROGLODYTE, trôg'-lô-dîte. f. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trô'l. v. a. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trô'l. v. n. To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trôl'-lûp. f. A flatteringly, loose woman.

TROOP, trôp. f. A company, a

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number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trôp. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in company.

TROOPER, trôp'-ûr. f. A horse soldier.

TROPE, trôpe. f. A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trô'-fid. a. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trô'-fy. f. Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trôp'-y-kêl. a. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trôp'-lîk. f. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trôf'-sûrz. f. Breeches, hose. Not in use.

To TROT, trôt'. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trôt'. f. The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, trâ'th. f. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trâ'th-lîs. a. Faithless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trâ'th-plîte. a. Betrothed, affianced.

TROTTER, trôt'-ûr. f. One who trots, a trotting horse; a sheep's foot.

To TROUBLE, trûb'l. v. a. To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to teize, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trûb'l. f. Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trûb'-lûr. f. Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trûb'l-sûm. a. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teizing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teizing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trûb'l-sûm-lî. ad. Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLE-

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TROUBLESOMENESS, trúb'l-súm-nis. *f.* Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trúb'-lús. *a.* Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, tró'-vúr. *f.* In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, tró'f. *f.* Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL, tró'l. *v. n.* To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, tró'nse. *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUNCING, tróuns'-ing. *f.* The act of punishing by an information or indictment, the act of punishing severely.

TROUSE, tróuz. } *f.* Breeches,

TROUSERS, tróuz-úr. } hose.

TROUT, tróut. *f.* Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.

TROUTSTREAM, tróut-strém. *f.* A fine stream of water in which trouts live.

To TROW, tró'. *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, tró'. *interject.* An exclamation of enquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, trów'-il. *f.* A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, tróy'-wét. } *f.* A

TROY, tróy'. } kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, tró'-ént. *f.* An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, tró'-ént. *a.* Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, tró'-ént. *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, tró'-ént-shíp. *f.* Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRUCE, tró's. *f.* A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, tró-sý-dá'-shún. *f.* The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trúk'. *v. n.* To traffick by exchange.

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To TRUCK, trúk'. *v. a.* To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trúk'. *f.* Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trúk'l-béd. *f.* A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trúk'l. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, tró'-kú-léns. *f.* Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, tró'-kú-lént. *a.* Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trúdzh'. *v. n.* To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, tró'. *a.* Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, tró'-bárn. *a.* Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, tró'-bréd. *a.* Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, tró'-hárt-íd. *a.* Honest, faithful.

TRUISM, tró'-izm. *f.* A truth, commonly in ludicrous style.

TRUELOVE, tró'-lúv. *f.* An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, tró'-lúv-úrznót'. *f.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, tró'-nis. *f.* Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, tró'-pén-ný. *f.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, tró'fl. *f.* A kind of subterraneous mushrooms.

TRULL, trúl'. *f.* A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, tró'-lý. *ad.* According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trúmp'. *f.* A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trúmp'. *v. a.* To win with a trump card; To Trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trúmp'-ér-y. *f.* Some-

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thing fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trúmp'-ít. *f.* An instrument of martial musick founded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trúmp'-ít. *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trúmp'-ít-úr. *f.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trúmp'-ít-túngd. *a.* Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trúnk'-áte. *v. a.* To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trúnk'-á'-shún. *f.* The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trúnth'-ún. *f.* A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trúnth'-ún-ér. *f.* One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trún'dl. *v. n.* To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trún'dl-táile. *f.* Round-tail.

TRUNK, trúnk'. *f.* The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trúnk'-hóze. *f.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trún'-nyúnz. *f.* The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, tró'-zhún. *f.* The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trús'. *f.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trús'. *v. a.* To pack up close together.

TRUST, trúst'. *f.* Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trúst'. *v. a.* To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to

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to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To **TRUST**, trùst'. v. a. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trùst-té'. f. One entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trùst'-úr. f. One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trùst'-ý-nís. f. Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trùst'-lís. a. Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trùst'-ý. a. Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, tróth. f. The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, tró-ý-ná'-shún. f. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To **TRY**, trý'. v. a. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to assay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act as on a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To **TRY**, trý'. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, túb'. f. A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, thób'. f. A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, thób'-bérkl. f. A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, thób'-róze. f. A flower.

TUBEROUS, thób'-bér-ús. a. Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, thób'-bú-lér. a. Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, thób'-búl. f. A small pipe, or fistular body.

TUBULATED, thób'-bú-lá tld. } a.
TUBULOUS, thób'-bú-lús. }
 Fistular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, túk'. f. A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To **TUCK**, túk'. v. a. To crush to-

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gether, to hinder from spreading; to inclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, túk'-úr. f. A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, thób'-z-dá. f. The third day of the week.

TUFT, túft'. f. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To **TUFT**, túft'. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, túft'-td. a. Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, túft'-ty. a. Adorned with tufts.

To **TUG**, túg'. v. a. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To **TUG**, túg'. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, túg'. f. Pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, túg'-gúr. f. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, thób'-lsh'-ún. f. Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, thób'-líp. f. A flower.

TULIPTREE, thób'-líp-tré. f. A tree.

To **TUMBLE**, túm'bl. v. n. To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To **TUMBLE**, túm'bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, túm'bl. f. A fall.

TUMBLER, túm'-blúr. f. One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, túm'-bríl. f. A dung-cart.

TUMEFACATION, thób'-mê-fák'-shún. f. Swelling.

To **TUMEFY**, thób'-mê-fý. v. a. To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, thób'-míd. a. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, thób'-múr. f. A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOROUS, thób'-múr-ús. a. Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To **TUMULATE**, thób'-mú-láte. v. n. To swell.

TUMULOSE, thób'-mú-lóse. a. Full of hills.

TUN

TUMULT, thób'-múlt. f. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, thób'-múl'-thú-ér-íl-ý. ad. In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, thób'-múl'-thú-ér-ý-nís. f. Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, thób'-múl'-thú-ér-ý. a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, thób'-múl'-thú-ús. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, thób'-múl'-thú-ús-ly. ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tún'. f. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogshheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To **TUN**, tún'. v. a. To put into cask, to barrel.

TUNABLE, thób'-n-ébl. a. Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, thób'-n-ébl-nís. f. Harmony, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, thób'-n-éb-ly. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, thób'-n. f. Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; state of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To **TUNE**, thób'-n. v. a. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To **TUNE**, thób'-n. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, thób'-n-fúl. a. Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, thób'-n-lís. a. Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, thób'-n-úr. f. One who tunes.

TUNICK, thób'-n-ík. f. Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE,

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TUNICLE, tshó'-nikl. f. Cover, integument.
TUNNAGE, tún'-nldzh. f. Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.
TUNNEL, tún'-nil. f. The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.
TUNNY, tún'-ny. f. A sea-fish.
TUP, túp'. f. A ram.
TO TUP, túp'. v. a. To but like a ram.
TURBAN, } f. The cover worn by the
TURBANT, } túr'-bún. } Turks on their heads.
TURBAND, }
TURBANED, túr'-búnd. a. Wearing a turban.
TURBARY, túr'-bér-ý. f. The right of digging turf.
TURBID, túr'-bid. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.
TURBIDNESS, túr'-bid-nis. f. Mud-diness, thickness.
TURBINATED, túr'-by-ná-íd. a. Twisted, spiral.
TURBITH, túr'-bíth. f. Yellow precipitate.
TURBOT, túr'-bút. f. A delicate fish.
TURBULENCE, túr' bú-léns. } f.
TURBULENCY, túr' bú-lén-ý. } Tumult, confusion; tumultuousness, liability to confusion.
TURBULENT, túr'-bú-lént. a. Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.
TURBULENTLY, túr'-bú-lént-ly ad. Tumultuously, violently.
TURCISM, túrk'-izm. f. The religion of the Turks.
TURD, túrd'. f. Excrement.
TURF, túrf'. f. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.
TO TURF, túrf'. v. a. To cover with turfs.
TURFINESS, túrf'-ý-nis. f. The state of abounding with turfs.
TURFY, túrf'-ý. a. Full of turfs.
TURGENT, túr'-dzhént. a. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.
TURGESCE, túr'-dzhés'- } f.
TURGESCE, túr'-dzhés'- } The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.
TURGID, túr'-dzhíd. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than be-

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fore; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.
TURGIDITY, túr'-dzhíd'-ít-ý. f. State of being swollen.
TURKEY, túr'-ký. f. A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey.
TURKOIS, túr'-ká'ze. f. A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.
TURKSCAP, túrks'-káp. f. An herb.
TURM, túrm'. f. A troop.
TURMERICK, túr'-mèr-ík. f. An Indian root which makes a yellow die.
TURMOIL, túr'-moil. f. Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.
TO TURMOIL, túr'-moi'l. v. a. To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in uneasiness.
TO TURN, túrn'. v. n. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper-side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propensity; to double in; to revolve; to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To Turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To Turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect; To Turn over, to transfer; To Turn to, to have recourse to; To be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to throw off the ladder.
TO TURN, túrn'. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to

TUT

have an unexpected consequence or tendency; To Turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To Turn off, to divert one's course.
TURN, túrn'. f. The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; by Turns, one after another.
TURNCOAT, túrn'-kôte. f. One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.
TURNER, túrn'-úr. f. One whose trade is to turn.
TURNING, túrn'-Ing. f. Flexure, winding, meander.
TURNIP, túrn'-íp. f. A white esculent root.
TURNPIKE, túrn'-píke. f. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing roads.
URNSOL, túrn'-sôle. f. A plant.
TURNSPIT, túrn'-spít. f. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used.
TURNSTILE, túrn'-stíle. f. A turnpike; a cross-bar turning on a pin to let foot-passengers through, and prevent horses.
TURPENTINE, túr'-pén-tíne. f. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.
TURQUOISE, túr'-ká'ze. See **TURKOIS**.
TURPITUDE, túr'-py'-tshód. f. Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.
TURRET, túr'-ríit. f. A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.
TURRETED, túr'-rét-íd. a. Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.
TURTLE, túr'tl. f. A species of dove; the sea-tortoise.
TUSH, túsh'. interject. An expression of contempt.
TUSK, túsk'. f. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.
TUSKED, túsk'-kíd. } a. Furnished
TUSKEY, túsk'-ký. } with tusks.
TUT, tút'. interject. A particle noting contempt.
TUTA.

T W E

TUTANAG, tũ'-tã-nãg. f. The spelter, a kind of coarse pewter.
 TUTELAGE, tshõ'-têl-ldzh. f. Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.
 TUTELAR, tshõ'-têl-êr. }
 TUTELARY, tshõ'-têl-êr-ý. } a.
 Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.
 TUTOR, tshõ'-tũr. f. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.
 To TUTOR, tshõ'-tũr. v. a. To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.
 TUTORAGE, tshõ'-tũr-ldzh. f. The authority or solemnity of a tutor.
 TUTORESS, tshõ'-trís. f. Directress, instructress, governess.
 TUTTY, tũ'-tý. f. A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.
 TUZ, tũz'. f. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.
 TWAIN, twã'ne. a. Two.
 To TWANG, twãng'. v. n. To sound with a quick sharp noise.
 TWANG, twãng'. f. A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.
 TWANGLING, twãng'-gling. a. Contemptibly noisy.
 To TWANK, twãnk'. v. n. To make to sound.
 'TWAS, twõz'. Contracted from IT WAS.
 To TWATTLE, twõt'l. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.
 To TWEAK, twê'k. v. a. To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.
 TWEAK, twê'k. f. Perplexity, ludicrous distress.
 To TWEEDLE, twê'dl. v. a. To handle lightly.
 TWEEZERS, twê'-zũrz. f. Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.
 TWELFTH, twêlfth'. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.
 TWELFTHTIDE, twêlfth'-tide. f. The twelfth day after Christmas.
 TWELVE, twêlv'. a. Two and ten.
 TWELVEMONTH, twêl'-mũnth. f. A year, as consisting of twelve months.
 TWELVEPENCE, twêl'-pẽns. f. A shilling.
 TWELVEPENNY, twêl'-pẽn-ý. a. Sold for a shilling.
 TWELVEScore, twêlv'-skõ're. f. Twelve times twenty.
 TWENTIETH, twén'-týth'. a. Twice tenth.

T W I

TWENTY, twén'-tý. a. Twice ten.
 TWICE, twí'fe. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.
 To TWIDLE, twíd'l. v. a. To touch lightly.
 TWIG, twíg'. f. A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.
 TWIGGEN, twíg'-gín. a. Made of twigs.
 TWIGGY, twíg'-gý. a. Full of twigs.
 TWILIGHT, twí'-lite. f. The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.
 TWILIGHT, twí'-lite. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.
 TWIN, twín'. f. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.
 To TWIN, twín'. v. n. To be born at the same birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.
 TWINBORN, twín'-bãrn. a. Born at the same birth.
 To TWINE, twí'ne. v. a. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.
 To TWINE, twí'ne. v. n. To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.
 TWINE, twí'ne. f. A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.
 To TWINGE, twíndzh'. v. a. To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.
 TWINGE, twíndzh'. f. Short sudden sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.
 TWINK, twink'. f. The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.
 To TWINKLE, twink'l. v. n. To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.
 TWINKLE, twink'l. } f. A
 TWINKLING, twink'-ling. } sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.
 TWINLING, twín'-ling. f. A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.
 TWINNER, twín'-nũr. f. A breeder of twins.
 To TWIRL, twér'l. v. a. To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.
 TWIRL, twér'l. f. Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

T Y P

To TWIST, twíst'. v. a. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.
 To TWIST, twíst'. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.
 TWIST, twíst'. f. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string, contortion, writhe; the manner of twisting.
 TWISTER, twíst'-ũr. f. One who twists, a ropemaker.
 To TWIT, twít'. v. a. To sneer, to flout, to reproach.
 To TWITCH, twítsh'. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.
 TWITCH, twítsh'. f. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.
 TWITCHGRASS, twítsh'-grãs. f. A plant.
 To TWITTER, twít'-tũr. v. n. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.
 TWITTER, twít'-tũr. f. Any motion or disorder of passion.
 TWITTLETWATTLE, twítl'-twõt'l. f. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.
 'TWIXT, twíksh'. A contraction of BETWIXT.
 TWO, tũ'. a. One and one.
 TWOEDGED, tũ'-êd'zh. a. Having an edge on either side.
 TWOFOLD, tũ'-fõld. a. Double.
 TWOHANDED, tũ'-hãnd-ld. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.
 TWOPENCE, tũp'-pũnse. f. A small coin.
 TWOPENNY, tũp'-pẽn-ý. f. A sort of beer sold at twopence a pint.
 TWOPENNY, tũp'-pẽn-ý. a. Valued at twopence, worth twopence.
 To TYE, tý'. v. a. To bind. See TIE.
 TYE, tý'. f. A knot, a bond or obligation. See TIE.
 TYGER, tĩ'-gũr. See TIGER.
 TYKE, tĩ'ke. f. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.
 TYMBAL, tím'-bãl. f. A kind of kettledrum.
 TYMPANUM, tím'-pã-nũm. f. A drum, a part of the ear.
 TYMPANY, tím'-pã-ný. f. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.
 TYNny, tĩ'-ný. a. Small.
 TYPE, tí'pe. f. Emblem, mark of some-

TYP

something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.
TYPICK, tɪp'-ɪk. } a. Emblem-
TYPICAL, tɪp'-ɪ-kəl. } matical, figurative of something else.
TYPICALLY, tɪp'-ɪ-kəl-ɪ. ad. In a typical manner.
TYPICALNESS, tɪp'-ɪ-kəl-nɪs. f. The state of being typical.
To TYPIFY, tɪp'-ɪ-fy. v. a. To figure, to shew in emblem.
TYPOGRAPHER, tɪ-pŏg'-gráf-úr. f. A printer.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, tɪ-pŏ-gráf'-ɪ-kəl. a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tɪ-pŏ-gráf'-

TYR

ɪ-kəl-ɪ. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.
TYPOGRAPHY, tɪ-pŏg'-gráf-ɪ. f. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.
TYRANNESS, tɛr'-rā-nɛs. f. A she tyrant.
TYRANNICAL, tɪ-rān'-nɪ-kəl. } a.
TYRANNICK, tɪ-rān'-nɪk. } Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.
TYRANNICALLY, tɪ-rān'-nɪ-kəl-ɪ. ad. In manner of a tyrant.
TYRANNICIDE, tɪ-rān'-nɪ-sɪd. f. The act of killing a tyrant.
To TYRANNISE, tɛr'-rā-nɪz. v. n.

TYR

To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.
TYRANNOUS, tɛr'-rān-ús. a. Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.
TYRANNY, tɛr'-rān-ɪ. f. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.
TYRANT, tɪ-rānt. f. An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master.
TYRE, tɪ're. See **TIRE**.
TYRO, tɪ-rŏ. f. One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VAC

VACANCY, vā'-kən-sy. f. Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.
VACANT, vā'-kənt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.
To VACATE, vā'-kāt. v. a. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.
VACATION, vā'-kā'-shún. f. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recesses of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.
VACILLANCY, vā-sil'-lən-sy. f. A state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy.
VACILLATION, vā-sil'-lā'-shún. f. The act or state of reeling or flagging.

VAG

VACUIST, vāk'-ū-ɪst. f. A philosopher that holds a Vacuum.
VACUATION, vāk'-ū-ā'-shún. f. The act of emptying.
VACUITY, vā'-kū-ɪt-ɪ. f. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.
VACUOUS, vāk'-ū-ús. a. Empty, unfilled.
VACUUM, vāk'-ū-úm. f. Space unoccupied by matter.
VADE-MECUM, vā'-dý-mě'-kúm. f. A pocket-book, a book in constant use.
VAGABOND, vāg'-ā-búnd. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.
VAGABOND, vāg'-ā-búnd. f. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.
VAGARY, vā-gā'-ry. f. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.
VAGRANCY, vā'-grɛn-ɪ. f. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAI

VAGRANT, vā'-grɛnt. a. Wandering, unsettled vagabond.
VAGRANT, vā'-grɛnt. f. Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.
VAGUE, vā'g. a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.
VAIL, vā'le. f. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants. See **VALE**.
To VAIL, vā'le. v. a. To cover.
To VAIL, vā'le. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.
To VAIL, vā'le. v. n. To yield, to give place.
VAIN, vā'ne. a. Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; shewy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; In Vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.
VAINGLORIOUS, vā'n-glŏ'-ryús. a. Boasting without performances,
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VAL

anees, proud in disproportion to desert.
VAINGLORY, vâ'n-glô'-ry. f. Pride above merit, empty pride.
VAINLY, vâ'n-lý. ad. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.
VAINNESS, vâ'n-nis. f. The state of being vain.
VAIVODE, vâ'-vôd. f. A prince of the Dacian provinces.
VALANCE, vâl'-lens. f. The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.
To VALANCE, vâl'-lens. v. a. To decorate with drapery.
VALE, vâl'e. f. A low ground, a valley; money given to servants.
VALEDICTION, vâl'-ê-dik'-shun. f. A farewell.
VALEDICTORY, vâl'-ê-dik'-tûr-y. a. Bidding farewell.
VALENTINE, vâl'-ên-tine. f. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.
VALERIAN, vâ'-lê'-ryen. f. A plant.
VALET, vâ'-lêt' or vâl'-lê. f. A waiting servant.
VALETUDINARIAN, vâl'-lê-tshô-dý-nâ'-ryen. }
VALETUDINARY, vâl'-lê-tshô-dý-nêr-y. } a.
 Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.
VALIANT, vâl'-yent. a. Stout, personally puissant, brave.
VALIANTLY, vâl'-yent-lý. ad. Stoutly, with personal strength, puissance.
VALIANTNESS, vâl'-yent-nis. f. Valour, personal bravery, puissance.
VALID, vâl'-id. a. Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.
VALIDITY, vâl'-id-ít-y. f. Force to convince, certainty; value.
VALLANCY, vâl'-lân'-sý. f. A large wig that shades the face. Not in use.
VALLEY, vâl'-lý. f. A low ground between hills.
VALOROUS, vâl'-úr-ús. a. Brave, stout, valiant.
VALOUR, vâl'-úr. f. Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.
VALUABLE, vâl'-ú-ébl. a. Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.
VALUABLES, vâl'-ú-ébls. f. In the plural only. Things of value.
VALUATION, vâl'-ú-â'-shun. f. Value set upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.
VALUATOR, vâl'-ú-â-tûr. f. An

VAN

appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.
VALUE, vâl'-ú. f. Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.
To VALUE, vâl'-ú. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have in high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.
VALUELESS, vâl'-ú-lis. a. Being of no value.
VALUER, vâl'-ú-úr. f. He that values.
VALVE, vâlv'. f. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regrefs.
VALVULE, vâl'-vûl. f. A small valve.
VAMP, vâmp'. f. The upper leather of a shoe.
To VAMP, vâmp'. v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part.
VAMPER, vâmp'-úr. f. One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
VAN, vâ'n'. f. The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.
VANCOURIER, vâ'n'-kûr'-yêr. f. A harbinger, a precursor.
VANE, vâ'ne. f. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
VANGUARD, vâ'n'-gârd. f. The front, or first line of the army.
VANILLA, vâ-nîl'-lá. f. A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.
To VANISH, vâ'n'-ish. v. n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.
VANITY, vâ'n'-ít-y. f. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle shew; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.
To VANQUISH, vânk'-wîsh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.
VANQUISHER, vânk'-wîsh-úr. f. Conqueror, subduer.
VANTAGE, vâ'n'-têdzh. f. Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.
VANTBRASS, vânt'-brâs. f. Armour for the arm.

VAR

VAPID, vâp'-id. a. Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.
VAPIDNESS, vâp'-id-nis. f. The state of being spiritless or maukish.
VAPORER, vâ'-pûr-úr. f. A boaster, a braggart.
VAPORISH, vâ'-pûr-ish. a. Splenetic, humourfome.
VAPOROUS, vâ'-pûr-ús. a. Full of vapours or exhalations, fummy; windy, flatulent.
VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. f. Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves, melancholy, spleen.
To VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. v. n. To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.
To VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.
VARIABLE, vâ'-ryébl. a. Changeable, mutable, inconstant.
VARIABLENESS, vâ'-ryébl-nis. f. Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.
VARIABLELY, vâ'-ryéb-lý. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.
VARIANCE, vâ'-ryens. f. Discord, disagreement, dissension.
VARIATION, vâ'-ryâ'-shun. f. Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetic needle from parallel with the meridian.
To VARIEGATE, vâ'-ryê-gâte. v. a. To diversify; to stain with different colours.
VARIEGATION, vâ'-ryê-gâ'-shun. f. Diversity of colours.
VARIETY, vâ'-rí-ê-tý. f. Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.
VARIOUS, vâ'-ryús. a. Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.
VARIOUSLY, vâ'-ryúf-lý. ad. In a various manner.
VARLET, vâ'r-lît. f. Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.
VARLETRY, vâ'r-lêt-trý. f. Rabble, crowd, populace.

VAR-

V A U

VARNISH, vâ'r-nîsh. f. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vâ'r-nîsh. v. a. To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetoric.

VARNISHER, vâ'r-nîsh-ûr. f. One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorer.

To VARY, vâ'-rý. v. a. To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vâ'-rý. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vâ'-rý. f. Change, alteration. Not in use.

VASCULAR, vâs'-kû-lér. a. Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vâ'se. f. A vessel.

VASSAL, vâs'-sâl. f. One who holds by the will of a superiour lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vâs'-sâl-lédzh. f. The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vâst'. a. Large, great; viciously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vâst'. f. An empty waste.

VASTATION, vâs'-tâ'-shûn. f. Waste, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vâs'-tîd'-it-ý. f. Wide-ness, immensity.

VASTLY, vâst'-lý. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vâst'-nîs. f. Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâst'-ý. a. Large.

VAT, vât'. f. A vessel in which liquors are kept in immature state.

VATICIDE, vât'-ý-side. f. A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vâ-tîs'-sý-nâte. v. n. To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vât'. f. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, vât'. v. a. To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vât'. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, vât'. f. A leap, a jump.

V E G

VAULTAGE, vâ'-tîdzh. f. Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâ'-tîd. a. Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâ'-tûr. f. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâ'-tý. a. Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. a. To boast, to display with ostentation.

To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vâ'nt. f. Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vâ'nt. f. The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vâ'nt-ûr. f. Boaster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâ'nt-fûl. a. Boastful, ostentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vâ'nt-îng-lý. ad. Boastfully, ostentatiously.

VAWARD, vâ'-wârd. f. Fore part.

UBERTY, û'-bér-tý. f. Abundance, fruitfulness.

UBIETY, û'-bí'-ê-tý. f. Local relation, whereness.

UBIQUITARY, û'-bík'-wý-tér-ý. a. Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, û'-bík'-wít-ý. f. Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, úd'-dûr. f. The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vè'l. f. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vèk'-shûn.

VECTITATION, vèk'-tý-tâ'-shûn. } f.

The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vèk'-tshûr. f. Carriage.

To VEER, vè'r. v. n. To turn about.

To VEER, vè'r. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vèdzh'-ê-tâ-bíl'-it-ý. f. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vèdzh'-ê-tébl. f. Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vèdzh'-ê-tébl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vèdzh'-ê-tâte. v. n. To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, vèdzh'-ê-tâ'-shûn. f. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vèdzh'-ê-tâ-tiv. a. Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

V E N

VEGETATIVENESS, vèdzh'-ê-tâ-tiv-nîs. f. The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vè-dzhè'te. a. Vigorous, active, spritely.

VEGETIVE, vèdzh'-ê-tiv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vèdzh'-ê-tiv. f. A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vè'-hè-méns. } f.

VEHEMENCY, vè'-hè-mén-sý. } Violence, force; ardour, mental violence, terror.

VEHEMENT, vè'-hè-mént. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vè'-hè-mént-lý. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vè'-hîkl. f. That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vâ'le. v. n. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, to invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vâ'le. f. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vè'n. f. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variation.

VEINED, vè'nd. } a. Full of veins;

VEINY, vè'n-ý. } streaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vèl-lè-it-ý. f. The lowest degree of desire.

To VELLICATE, vèl'-lý-kâte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vèl'-lý-kâ'-shûn. f. Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vèl'-lûm. f. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vè-lôs'-it-ý. f. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vèl'-vît. f. Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vèl'-vît. a. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vè-lû'r. f. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vè'-nèl. a. Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VEN

VENALITY, vè-nál'-lî-ý. f. Merce-
nariness, prostitution.
VENATICK, vè-nát'-ik. a. Used in
hunting.
VENATION, vè-ná'-shùn. f. The
act or practice of hunting.
To VEND, vènd'. v. a. To sell, to
offer to sale.
VENDEE, vènd'-dè'. f. One to whom
any thing is sold.
VENDER, vènd'-úr. f. A seller.
VENDIBLE, vènd'-ibl. a. Saleable,
marketable.
VENDIBLENESS, vènd'-ibl-nîs. f.
The state of being saleable.
VENDITATION, vènd'-dý-tá'-shùn. f.
Boastful display.
VENDITION, vènd'-dîsh'-ùn. f. Sale,
the act of selling.
To VENEER, fîn-nè'r. v. a. To
make a kind of marquetry or inlaid
work.
VENEVICE, vèn'-è-fîs. f. The prac-
tice of poisoning.
VENEFICIAL, vèn'-è-fîsh'-él. a.
Acting by poison, bewitching.
VENEFICIOUSLY, vèn'-è-fîsh'-úf-
lý. ad. By poison.
VENEMOUS, vèn'-úm-ús. a. Poison-
ous.
To VENENATE, vè-nè'-nâte. v. a.
To poison, to infect with poison.
VENENATION, vè-nè'-nâ'-shùn. f.
Poison, venom.
VENENE, vè-nè'n. } a. Poi-
VENENOSE, vè-nè'-nô'se. } sonous,
venomous.
VENERABLE, vèn'-ér-ébl. a. To
be regarded with awe, to be treated
with reverence.
VENERABLY, vèn'-ér-éb-lý. ad.
In a manner that excites reverence.
To VENERATE, vèn'-ér-âte. v. a.
To reverence, to treat with veneration,
to regard with awe.
VENERATION, vèn'-ér-â'-shùn. f.
Reverend regard, awful respect.
VENERATOR, vèn'-ér-â-túr. f. Re-
verencer.
VENEREAL, vè-nè'-ryèl. a. Re-
lating to love; to a certain disorder;
consisting of copper, called Venus
by chemists.
VENEREOUS, vè-nè'-ryús. a. Libi-
dinous, lustful.
VENERY, vèn'-ér-ý. f. The sport of
hunting. Little used in this sense.
The pleasure of the bed.
VENESECTION, vè-nè'-sèk'-shùn. f.
Bloodletting, the act of opening a
vein, phlebotomy.
VENEY, vè'-ny. f. A bout, a turn.
Out of use.
To VENGE, vèndzh'. v. a. To avenge,
to punish.

VEN

VENGEANCE, vèndzh'-èns. f. Pu-
nishment, penal retribution, avenger-
ment; It is used in familiar lan-
guage, To do with a Vengeance, is
to do with vehemence; What a Ven-
geance, emphatically what?
VENGEFUL, vèndzh'-fúl. a. Vindic-
tive, revengeful.
VENIABLE, vè'-nyèbl. } a. Pardon-
VENIAL, vè'-nyèl. } able, suf-
ceptive of pardon, excusable; per-
mitted, allowed.
VENIALNESS, vè'-nyèl-nîs. f. State
of being excusable.
VENISON, vèn'-îf-sùn. f. Game,
beast of chase, the flesh of deer.
VENOM, vèn'-úm. f. Poison.
VENOMOUS, vèn'-úm-ús. a. Poison-
ous; malignant, mischievous.
VENOMOUSLY, vèn'-úm-úf-lý. ad.
Poisonously, mischievously, malig-
nantly.
VENOMOUSNESS, vèn'-úm-úf-nîs.
f. Poisonousness, malignity.
VENT, vènt'. f. A small aperture, a
hole, a spiracle; passage out from
secrecy to publick notice; the act of
opening; emission, passage; dis-
charge, means of discharge; sale.
To VENT, vènt'. v. a. To let out at
a small aperture; to let out, to give
way to; to utter, to report; to emit,
to pour out; to publish; to sell, to
carry to sale.
VENTER, vèn'-tér. f. Any cavity
of the body; the abdomen; womb,
a mother.
VENTIDUCT, vèn'-tý-dúkt. f. A
passage for the wind.
To VENTILATE, vèn'-tý-lâte. v. a.
To fan with wind; to winnow, to
fan; to examine, to discuss.
VENTILATION, vèn'-tý-lâ'-shùn. f.
The act of fanning; the state of be-
ing fanned; vent, utterance; refri-
geration.
VENTILATOR, vèn'-tý-lâ-túr. f.
An instrument contrived by Dr.
Hale to supply close places with
fresh air.
VENTRICLE, vèn'-trîkl. f. The
stomach; any small cavity in an ani-
mal body, particularly those of the
heart.
VENTRILOQUIST, vèn'-trîl'-lô-
kwîst. f. One who speaks in such a
manner as that the sound seems to
issue from his belly.
VENTRILOQUY, vèn'-trîl'-lô-
kwý. f. The act of speaking in such
a manner, as though the sound pro-
ceeded from the belly.
VENTURE, vèn'-tshúr. f. A hazard,
an undertaking of chance and dan-
ger; chance, hap; the thing put to

VER

hazard, a stake; At a Venture, at
hazard, without much consideration,
without any thing more than the
hope of a lucky chance.
To VENTURE, vèn'-tshúr. v. n.
To dare; to run hazard; To Ven-
ture at, To Venture on or upon, to
engage in, or make attempts with-
out any security of success.
To VENTURE, vèn'-tshúr. v. a. To
expose to hazard; to put or send on
a venture.
VENTURER, vèn'-tshúr-úr. f. He
who ventures.
VENTUROUS, vèn'-tshúr-ús. a. Da-
ring, bold, fearless, ready to run
hazards.
VENTUROUSLY, vèn'-tshúr-úf-lý.
ad. Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.
VENTUROUSNESS, vèn'-tshúr-úf-
nîs. f. Boldness, willingness to ha-
zard.
VERACITY, vè-râs'-lî-ý. f. Moral
truth, honesty of report; physical
truth, consistency of report with
fact.
VERACIOUS, vè-râ'-shús. a. Obser-
vant of truth.
VERB, vèrb'. f. A part of speech
signifying existence, or some modi-
fication thereof, as action, passion.
VERBAL, vèrb'-él. a. Spoken, not
written; oral, uttered by mouth;
consisting in mere words; literal,
having word answering to word; a
Verbal noun is a noun derived from
a verb.
VERBALITY, vèr-bâl'-lî-ý. f. Mere
bare words.
VERBALLY, vèr'-bèl-ý. ad. In
words, orally; word for word.
VERBATIM, vèr-bâ'-tîm. ad. Word
for word.
To VERBERATE, vèr'-bèr-âte. v. a.
To beat, to strike.
VERBERATION, vèr'-bèr-â'-shùn. f.
Blows, beating.
VERBOSE, vèr-bô'se. a. Exuberant
in words, prolix, tedious by multi-
plicity of words.
VERBOSELY, vèr-bô'se-lý. ad. With
many words, with prolixity.
VERBOSITY, vèr-bôs'-lî-ý. f. Exu-
berance of words, much empty talk.
VERDANT, vèr'-dènt. a. Green.
VERDERER, vèr'-dér-úr. f. An of-
ficer in the forest.
VERDICT, vèr'-dîkt. f. The deter-
mination of the jury declared to the
judge; declaration, decision, judg-
ment, opinion.
VERDIGRISE, vèr'-dý-grýs. f. The
rust of brass.
VERDITURE, vèr'-dý-tshúr. f. The
faintest and palest green.

VER

VERDURE, vēr'-dzhūr. f. Green, green colour.
VERDUROUS, vēr'-dzhūr-ūs. a. Green, covered with green, decked with green.
VERECUND, vēr'-ē-kūnd'. a. Modest, bashful.
VERGE, vēr'dzh'. f. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in law, Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.
To VERGE, vēr'dzh'. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.
VERGER, vēr'dzh'-ūr. f. He that carries the mace before the dean.
VERIDICAL, vē-rīd'-y-kēl. a. Telling truth.
VERIEST, vēr'-y-ēst. a. Greatest, having perfection in a bad sense.
VERIFICATION, vēr'-y-fy-kā'-shūn. f. Confirmation by argument or evidence.
To VERIFY, vēr'-y-fy. v. n. To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.
VERILY, vēr'-y-lý. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.
VERISIMILAR, vēr'-y-sím'-y-lēr. a. Probable, likely.
VERISIMILITUDE, vēr'-y-sím-mil'-y-tshūd. f.
VERISIMILITY, vēr'-y-sím-mil'-it-y. f. Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.
VERITABLE, vēr'-y-tēbl. a. True, agreeable to fact.
VERITY, vēr'-it-y. f. Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.
VERJUICE, vēr'-dzhūs. f. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.
VERMICELLI, vēr-mī-tshēl'-y. f. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.
VERMICULAR, vēr-mīk'-ū-lēr. a. Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the same body.
To VERMICULATE, vēr-mīk'-ū-lāte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.
VERMICULATION, vēr-mīk'-ū-lā'-shūn. f. Continuation of motion from one part to another.
VERMICULE, vēr'-mý-kūl. f. A little grub.
VERMICULOUS, vēr-mīk'-ū-lūs. a. Full of grubs.

VER

VERMIFORM, vēr'-mý-fārm. a. Having the shape of a worm.
VERMIFUGE, vēr'-mý-fūdz. f. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.
VERMIL, vēr'-mil. f. The vermilion, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.
To VERMILION, vēr-mil'-lyūn. v. a. To die red.
VERMINE, vēr'-mīn. f. Any noxious animal.
VERMINOUS, vēr'-mīn-ūs. a. Tending to vermine, disposed to breed vermine.
VERMIPAROUS, vēr-mīp'-pā-rūs. a. Producing worms.
VERNACULAR, vēr-nāk'-ū-lēr. a. Native, of one's own country.
VERNAL, vēr'-nēl. a. Belonging to the spring.
VERNANT, vēr'-nēnt. a. Flourishing as in the spring.
VERNILITY, vēr-nīl'-it-tý. f. Servile carriage, the submission of a slave.
VERSABILITY, vēr-fā-bīl'-it-y. f.
VERSABLENESS, vēr'-sābl-nīs. f. Aptness to be turned or wound any way.
VERSAL, vēr'-sēl. a. A cant word for Universal; total, whole.
VERSATILE, vēr'-sā-tīl. a. That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.
VERSATILENESS, vēr'-sā-tīl-nīs. f.
VERSATILITY, vēr'-sā-tīl'-it-y. f. The quality of being versatile.
VERSE, vērs'e. f. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.
To VERSE, vērs'e. v. a. To tell in verse, to relate poetically.
To be VERSED, vērst'. v. n. To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.
VERSEMAN, vērs'-mān. f. A poet, a writer in verse.
VERSIFICATION, vēr'-sy-fy-kā'-shūn. f. The art or practice of making verses.
VERSIFICATOR, vēr'-sy-fy-kā'-tūr. f.
VERSIFIER, vēr'-sy-fī-ūr. f. A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

VES

To VERSIFY, vēr'-sy-fy. v. n. To make verses.
To VERSIFY, vēr'-sy-fy. v. a. To relate in verse.
VERSION, vēr'-shūn. f. Change, transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.
VERT, vērt'. f. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.
VERTEBRAL, vēr'-tē-brāl. a. Relating to the joints of the spine.
VERTEBRE, vēr'-tē-brē. f. A joint of the back.
VERTEX, vēr'-tēks. f. Zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill.
VERTICAL, vēr'-tý-kēl. a. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
VERTICALITY, vēr-tý-kāl'-it-y. f. The state of being in the zenith.
VERTICALLY, vēr'-tý-kēl-y. ad. In the zenith.
VERTICITY, vēr-tīs'-it-y. f. The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.
VERTIGINOUS, vēr-tīdzh'-īn-ūs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.
VERTIGO, vēr-tī-gō. f. A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.
VERVAIN, vēr'-vāne. f. A plant.
VERVINE, vēr'-vāne. f. A plant.
VERY, vēr'-y. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; same.
VERY, vēr'-y. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.
To VESICATE, vēs'-sy-kāte. v. a. To blister.
VESICATION, vēs'-y-kā'-shūn. f. Blistering, separation of the cuticle.
VESICATORY, vē-sīk'-ā-tūr-y. f. A blistering medicine.
VESICLE, vēs'-īkl. f. A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
VESICULAR, vē-sīk'-ū-lēr. a. Hollow, full of small interstices.
VESPER, vēs'-pūr. f. The evening star, the evening.
VESPERE, vēs'-pūr. f. The evening service.
VESPERTINE, vēs'-pēr-tīne. a. Happening or coming in the evening.
VESSEL, vēs'-sīl. f. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity; any thing containing.

VEST,

VIA

VEST, vēst'. f. An outer garment.
 To VEST, vēst'. v. a. To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.
 VESTAL, vēs'-těl. f. A pure virgin.
 VESTAL, vēs'-těl. a. Denoting pure virginity.
 VESTIBULE, vēs'-tý-búl. f. The porch or first entrance of a house.
 VESTIGE, vēs'-tídzh. f. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.
 VESTMENT, vēst'-ment. f. Garment, part of dress.
 VESTRY, vēs'-trý. f. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositied; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
 VESTURE, vēs'-tshúr. f. Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.
 VETCH, vētsh'. f. A plant.
 VETCHY, vētsh'-ý. a. Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.
 VETERAN, vēt'-ér-én. f. An old soldier, a man long practised.
 VETERAN, vēt'-ér-én. a. Long practised in war, long experienced.
 To VEX, vēks'. v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.
 VEXATION, vēk-sá'-shún. f. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.
 VEXATIOUS, vēk-sá'-shús. a. Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; teasing, slightly troublesome.
 VEXATIONOUSLY, vēk-sá'-shús-lý. ad. Troublesomely, uneasily.
 VEXATIONOUSNESS, vēk-sá'-shús-nís. f. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.
 VEXER, vēks'-úr. f. He who vexes.
 UGLILY, úg'-lly. ad. Filthily, with deformity.
 UGLINESS, úg'-lly-nís. f. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.
 UGLY, úg'-lly. a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.
 VIAL, ví'-él. f. A small bottle.
 VIAND, ví'-ánd. f. Food, meat dressed.
 VIATICUM, ví-át'-ý-kúm. f. Provision for a journey; the last rites

VIC

used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
 To VIBRATE, ví'-brét. v. a. To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.
 To VIBRATE, ví'-brét. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.
 VIBRATION, ví-brá'-shún. f. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.
 VICAR, vík'-ér. f. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
 VICARAGE, vík'-ér-idzh. f. The benefice of a vicar.
 VICARIAL, ví-ká'-ryál. a. Belonging to a vicar.
 VICARIOUS, ví-ká'-ryús. a. Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.
 VICARSHIP, vík'-ér-shíp. f. The office of a vicar.
 VICE, ví'se. f. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp; it is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a Viceroy, Vicechancellor.
 To VICE, ví'se. v. a. To draw. Obsolete.
 VICEADMIRAL, víse-ád'-mér-él. f. The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.
 VICEADMIRALTY, víse-ád'-mér-él-tý. f. The office of a vice-admiral.
 VICEAGENT, víse-á'-dzhént. f. One who acts in the place of another.
 VICED, ví'st. a. Vicious, corrupt.
 VICEGERENT, ví'se-dzhé'-rént. f. A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour.
 VICEGERENCY, ví'se-dzhé'-rén-sý. f. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.
 VICECHANCELLOR, víse-tshán'-fél-lúr. f. The second magistrate of the universities.
 VICENARY, ví-lén'-ér-ý. a. Belonging to twenty.
 VICEROY, ví'se-roy. f. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
 VICEROYALTY, ví'se-roy'-él-tý. f. Dignity of a viceroy.

VIG

VICINAGE, vís'-In-Idzh. f. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.
 VICINAL, výt'-síl-nél. } a. Near,
 VICINE, výt'-síl'ne. } neighbour-
 ing.
 VICINITY, výt'-sín'-It-ý. f. Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.
 VICIOUS, vísh'-ús. a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.
 VICISSITUDE, výt'-sís'-sý-tshúd. f. Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.
 VICTIM, vík'-tím. f. A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.
 VICTOR, vík'-túr. f. Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage in any contest.
 VICTORIOUS, vík-tó'-ryús. a. Conquering, having obtained conquest, superiour in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.
 VICTORIOUSLY, vík-tó'-ryús-lý. ad. With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.
 VICTORIOUSNESS, vík-tó'-ryús-nís. f. The state or quality of being victorious.
 VICTORY, vík'-túr-ý. f. Conquest, success in contest, triumph.
 VICTRESS, vík'-trís. f. A female that conquers.
 VICTUAL, ví'tl. } f. Provision of
 VICTUALS, ví'tlz. } food, stores for
 the support of life, meat.
 To VICTUAL, ví'tl. v. a. To store with provision for food.
 VICTUALLER, ví't-lúr. f. One who provides victuals.
 VIDELICET, ví-dél'-ý-sét. ad. To wit; that is. Generally written Viz.
 To VIE, výt'. v. a. To show or practise in competition.
 To VIE, výt'. v. n. To contest, to contend.
 To VIEW, vú'. v. a. To survey, to look on by way of examination; to see, to perceive by the eye.
 VIEW, vú'. f. Prospect; sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to the sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.
 VIEWLESS, vú'-lís. a. Unseen, not discernible by the sight.
 VIGESIMAL, ví-gés'-ý-mél. a. Twentieth, next to the nineteenth.
 VIGESIMATION, ví-gés'-sý-má-shún.

VIL

shún. f. The act of putting every twentieth man to death.

VIGIL, vîdzh'-il. f. Watch, devotions performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vîdzdh'-il-éns. } f.

VIGILANCY, vîdzh'-il-én-fý. } f.

Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vîdzh'-il-ént. a. Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vîdzh'-il-ént-lý. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vîn-yét'. f. A picture of leaves and flowers, a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers.

VIGOROUS, vîg'-úr-ús. a. Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vîg'-úr-ús-lý. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vîg'-úr-ús-nîs. f. Force, strength.

VIGOUR, vîg'-úr. f. Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vî'le. a. Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vî'le-lý. ad. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vî'le-nîs. f. Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To VILIFY, vî'ý-fý. v. a. To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILL, vil'. f. A village, a small collection of houses.

VILLA, vil'-lá. f. A country seat.

VILLAGE, vil'-lîdzh. f. A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vil'-lîdzh-úr. f. An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vil'-lîdzh-rý. f. District of villages.

VILLAIN, vil'-lén. f. One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vil'-lén-lîdzh. f. The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vil'-lén-îze. v. a. To debase, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vil'-lén-ús. a. Base, vile, wicked; forry.

VILLANOUSLY, vil'-lén-ús-lý. ad. Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil'-lén-ús-nîs. f. Baseness, wickedness.

VIO

VILLANY, vil'-lén-ý. f. Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vil'-lât'-îk. a. Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vil'-lî. f. In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vil'-lús. a. Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vî-mýn'-yús. a. Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vîn'-sîbl. a. Conquerable, superable.

VINCIBLENESS, vîn'-sîbl-nîs. f. Liableness to be overcome.

VINCTURE, vînk'-tshûr. f. A band, a binding.

VINCULUM, vîn'-kû-lúm. f. A band, a chain; a mark or line to denote a connection in algebraical quantities.

VINDEMIAL, vîn-dé'-myél. a. Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vîn'-dý-kâte. v. a. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

VINDICATION, vîn-dý-kâ'-shún. f. Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vîn-dîk'-â-tîv. a. Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vîn'-dý-kâ-túr. f. One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vîn'-dý-kâ-túr-ý. a. Punitive, performing the office of vengeance; defensor, justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vîn-dîk'-tîv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vî'ne. f. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vîn'-ny-gúr. f. Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vîn'-yêrd. f. A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vî'-nús. a. Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, vîn'-tîdzh. f. The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vîn'-tîdzh-úr. f. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vînt'-nûr. f. One who sells wine.

VIOL, vî'-úl. f. A stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLABLE, vî'-ô-lébl. a. Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, vî'-ô-lâte. v. a. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to in-

VIR

jure by irreverence; to ravish, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vî'-ô-lâ'-shún. f. Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vî'-ô-lâ-túr. f. One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vî'-ô-léns. f. Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT, vî'-ô-lént. a. Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailing, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vî'-ô-lént-lý. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vî'-ô-lét. f. A flower.

VIOLIN, vî'-ô-lîn'. f. A fiddle, a stringed instrument.

VIOLIST, vî'-ô-lîst. f. A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vî'-ô-lôn-tshél'-ô. f. A stringed instrument of musick.

VIPER, vî'-pûr. f. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischievous.

VIPERINE, vîp'-ér-îne. a. Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vî'-pér-ús. a. Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vî-râ'-gô. f. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.

VIRELAY, vîr'-ê-lâ. f. A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, vî'-rênt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vîrdzh'. f. A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vér'-dzhîn. f. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, vér'-dzhîn. a. Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vér'-dzhîn-él. a. Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vér'-dzhîn-él. f. more usually VIRGINALS. A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vér'-dzhîn'-îl-ý. f. Maiden-

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Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.
VIRILE, ví'-rile. a. Belonging to man.
VIRILITY, vír-íl'-ít-ý. f. Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.
VIRTUAL, vér'-tshû-él. a. Having the efficacy without the sensible part.
VIRTUALITY, vér'-tshû-ál'-ít-ý. f. Efficacy.
VIRTUALLY, vér'-tshû-él-ý. ad. In effect, though not formally.
VIRTUE, vér'-tshû. f. Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.
VIRTUELESS, vér'-tshû-lis. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.
VIRTUOSO, vér'-tshû-ô'-sô. f. A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. In the plural **VIRTUOSI**, vér'-tshû ô'-sê.
VIRTUOUS, vér'-tshû-ús. a. Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.
VIRTUOUSLY, vér'-tshû-ús-lý. ad. In a virtuous manner.
VIRTUOUSNESS, vér'-tshû-ús-nis. f. The state or character of being virtuous.
VIRULENCE, vér'-û-léns. } f.
VIRULENCY, vér'-û-lén-ý. } Mental poison, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.
VIRULENT, vér'-û-lént. a. Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.
VIRULENTLY, vér'-û-lént-lý. ad. Malignantly, with bitterness.
VISAGE, víz'-ídzh. f. Face, countenance, look.
To VISCERATE, vis'-sê-râte. v. a. To embowel, to exentrate.
VISCID, vis'-síd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.
VISCIDITY, vis-síd'-ít-ý. f. Glutinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.
VISCOSITY, vis-kôs'-ít-ý. f. Glutinousness, tenacity; a glutinous substance.
VISCOUNT, ví'-kount. f. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VIT

VISCOUNTESS, ví'-kount-ís. f. The lady of a viscount.
VISCOUS, vis'-kús. a. Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.
VISIBILITY, víz-ý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.
VISIBLE, víz'-ibl. a. Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.
VISIBLNESS, víz'-ibl-nis. f. State or quality of being visible.
VISIBLY, víz'-ib-lý. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.
VISION, vízh'-ún. f. Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.
VISIONARY, vízh'-ún-ér-ý. a. Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.
VISIONARY, vízh'-ún-ér-ý. f. One whose imagination is disturbed.
To VISIT, víz'-ít. v. a. To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority.
To VISIT, víz'-ít. v. n. To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.
VISIT, víz'-ít. f. The act of going to see another.
VISITABLE, víz'-ít-ébl. a. Liable to be visited.
VISITANT, víz'-ý-tént. f. One who goes to see another.
VISITATION, víz-ý-tá'-shún. f. The act of visiting; object of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.
VISITATORIAL, víz-ý-tá-tô'-ryél. a. Belonging to a judicial visiter.
VISITER, víz'-ít-úr. f. One who comes to see another; an occasional judge.
VISIVE, ví'-sív. a. Formed in the act of seeing.
VISOR, víz'-úr. f. A mask used to disfigure and disguise.
VISORED, víz'-úrd. a. Masked.
VISTA, vis'-tà. f. View, prospect through an avenue.
VISUAL, vízh'-û-él. a. Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.
VITAL, ví'-tél. a. Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

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VITALITY, ví-tál'-ít-ý. f. Power of subsisting in life.
VITALLY, ví'-tél-ý. ad. In such a manner as to give life.
VITALS, ví'-télz. f. Parts essential to life.
To VITIATE, vísh'-âte. v. a. To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.
VITIATION, vísh-yá'-shún. f. Depravation, corruption.
VITIOUS, vísh'-yús. a. Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities.
VITIOUSLY, vísh-yús-lý. ad. Not virtuously, corruptly.
VITIOUSNESS, vísh-yús-nis. f. Corruptness, state of being vitious.
VITREOUS, vít'-tryús. a. Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.
VITREOUSNESS, vít'-tryús-nis. f. Resemblance of glass.
VITRIFICABLE, vít-tríf'-fý-kébl. a. Convertible into glass.
To VITRIFICATE, vít-tríf'-fý-kâte. v. a. To change into glass.
VITRIFICATION, vít-trý-fý-ká'-shún. f. Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.
To VITRIFY, vít-trý-fý. v. a. To change into glass.
To VITRIFY, vít-trý-fý. v. n. To become glass.
VITRIOL, vít'-tryúl. f. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt.
VITRIOLATE, vít'-tryô-lâte. } a.
VITRIOLATED, vít'-tryô-lâ. } tid.
 Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.
VITRIOLICK, vít-trý-ôl'-ík. } a.
VITRIOLOUS, vít-trí-ô-lús. } Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.
VITULINE, vít'-tshû-line. a. Belonging to a calf.
VITUPERABLE, ví-tshô'-pér-ébl. a. Blameworthy.
To VITUPERATE, ví-tshô'-pér-âte. v. a. To blame, to censure.
VITUPERATION, ví-tshô'-pér-â'-shún. f. Blame, censure.
VIVACIOUS, ví-vâ'-shús. a. Long-lived; spritely, gay, active, lively.
VIVACIOUSNESS, ví-vâ'-shús-nis. } f.
VIVACITY, ví-vâ'-ít-ý. } Liveliness, spriteliness; longevity, length of life.
VIVID, vív'-íd. a. Lively, quick, striking; spritely, active.
VIVIDLY, vív'-íd-lý. ad. With life, with quickness, with strength.
VIVID-

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VIVIDNESS, vív'-íd-nís. f. Life, vigour, quickness.
To VIVIFICATE, ví-víf'-fý-káte. v. n. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.
VIVIFICATION, vív'-ý-fý-ká'-shún. f. The act of giving life.
VIVIFICK, ví-víf'-ík. a. Giving life, making alive.
To VIVIFY, vív'-ý-fý. v. a. To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.
VIVIPAROUS, ví-víp'-pá-rús. a. Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.
VIXEN, víks'n. f. Vixen is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox.
VIZARD, víz'-érd. f. A mask used for disguise.
VIZIER, víz'-yáre. f. The prime minister of the Turkish empire.
ULCER, úl'-súr. f. A sore of continuance, not a new wound.
To ULCERATE, úl'-fér-áte. v. a. To disease with sores.
ULCERATION, úl'-fér-á'-shún. f. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.
ULCEROUS, úl'-fér-ús. a. Afflicted with sores.
ULCEROUSNESS, úl'-fér-ús-nís. f. The state of being ulcerous.
ULCERED, úl'-férd. a. Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.
ULIGINOUS, ú-lídzh'-ín-ús. a. Slimy, muddy.
ULLAGE, úl'-lídzh. f. The quantity which a cask wants of being full.
ULTIMATE, úl'-tý-mét. a. Intended in the last resort.
ULTIMATELY, úl'-tý-mét-lý. ad. In the last consequence.
ULTIMITY, úl-tím'-ít-ý. f. The last stage, the last consequence.
ULTRAMARINE, úl-trá-má-rí'n. f. One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.
ULTRAMARINE, úl-trá-má-rí'n. a. Being beyond the sea, foreign.
ULTRAMONTANE, úl-trá-món'-táne. a. Being beyond the mountains.
ULTRAMUNDANE, úl-trá-mún'-dán. a. Being beyond the world.
UMBEL, úm'-bél. f. In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pediments or rays, beginning from the same point, and

opening so as to form an inverted cone.
UMBELLATED, úm'-bél-lá-tíd. a. In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.
UMBELLIFEROUS, úm-bél-líf'-fér-ús. a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.
UMBER, úm'-bér. f. A colour; a fish. The UMBER and grayling differ in nothing but their names.
UMBERED, úm'-bérd. a. Shaded, clouded.
UMBILICAL, úm-bíl'-ý-kél. a. Belonging to the navel.
UMBLES, úm'plz. f. A deer's entrails.
UMBO, úm'-bò. f. The point or prominent part of a buckler.
UMBAGE, úm'-brídzh. f. Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.
UMBAGEOUS, úm-brá'-dzhús. a. Shady, yielding shade.
UMBAGEOUSNESS, úm-brá'-dzhús-nís. f. Shadiness.
UMBRATILE, úm-brát'-íl. a. Being in the shade.
UMBREL, úm-brél'. } f. A
UMBRELLA, úm-brél'-lá. } screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.
UMBROSITY, úm-bròs'-ít-ý. f. Shadiness, exclusion of light.
UMPIRAGE, úm'-pýr-ídzh. f. Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.
UMPIRE, úm'-pýr. f. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.
UN, ún'. A negative particle, much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
UNABASHED, ún-á-básh't. a. Not shamed, not confined by modesty.
UNABLE, ún-á-bl. a. Not having ability; weak, impotent.
UNABOLISHED, ún-á-ból'-ísh't. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.
UNACCEPTABLE, ún-ák'-fép-tébl. a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.
UNACCEPTABLENESS, ún-ák'-fép-tébl-nís. f. State of not pleasing.
UNACCESSIBLENESS, ún-ák'-fés-síbl-nís. f. State of not being to be attained or approached.
UNACCOMMODATED, ún-ák-

kóm'-mò-dá-tíd. a. Unfurnished with external convenience.
UNACCOMPANIED, ún-ák-kúm'-pá-nýd. a. Not attended.
UNACCOMPLISHED, ún-ák-kóm'-plísh't. a. Unfinished, incomplete.
UNACCOUNTABLE, ún-ák-kou'n-tébl. a. Not explicable, not to be solved by reason, not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.
UNACCOUNTABLY, ún-ák-kou'n-téb-lý. ad. Strangely.
UNACCURATE, ún-ák'-kú-rét. a. Not exact.
UNACCUSTOMED, ún-ák-kús'-túmd. a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.
UNACKNOWLEDGED, ún-ák-nól'-lídzhd. a. Not owned.
UNACQUAINTANCE, ún-ák-kwá'n-téns. f. Want of familiarity.
UNACQUAINTED, ún-ák-kwá'n-tíd. a. Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.
UNACTIVE, ún-ák'-tív. a. Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy.
UNADMIRER, ún-ád-mí'rd. a. Not regarded with honour.
UNADORED, ún-á-dó'rd. a. Not worshipped.
UNADVISED, ún-ád-ví'zd. a. Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.
UNADULTERATED, ún-á-dúl'-tér-rát-id. a. Genuine, not counterfeit, having no base mixture.
UNAFFECTED, ún-áf-fék'-tíd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.
UNAFFECTING, ún-áf-fék'-tíng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the passions.
UNAIDED, ún-á'd-id. a. Not assisted, not helped.
UNALLIED, ún-ál-lí'd. a. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.
UNANIMOUS, ún-nán'-ý-mús. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.
UNANOINTED, ún-á-noi'n-tíd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.
UNANSWERABLE, ún-án'-súr-ébl. a. Not to be refuted.
UNANSWERED, ún-án'-súrd. a. Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNA

UNAPPALLED, ún-áp-pá'ld. a. Not daunted, not impressed by fear.
 UNAPPEASABLE, ún-áp-pé'z-ébl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.
 UNAPPREHENSIVE, ún-áp-pré-hén'-siv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting.
 UNAPPROACHED, ún-áp-pró'tsh-id. a. Inaccessible.
 UNAPPROVED, ún-áp-pró'vd. a. Not approved.
 UNAPT, ún-áp't. a. Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.
 UNAPTNESS, ún-áp't-nis. f. Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.
 UNARGUED, ún-á'r-gú'd. a. Not disputed; not censured.
 UNARMED, ún-á'rm'd. a. Having no armour, having no weapons.
 UNARTFUL, ún-á'rt-fúl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.
 UNASKED, ún-ákt'. a. Not sought by solicitation.
 UNASPIRING, ún-áf-pí'-ríg. a. Not ambitious.
 UNASSAILED, ún-áf-fá'ld. a. Not attacked, not assaulted.
 UNASSISTED, ún-ás-sis'-tíd. a. Not helped.
 UNASSISTING, ún-áf-sis'-tíg. a. Giving no help.
 UNASSURED, ún-áf-shó'rd. a. Not confident; not to be trusted.
 UNATTAINABLE, ún-át-tá'n-ébl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.
 UNATTAINABLENESS, ún-át-tá'n-ébl-nis. f. State of being out of reach.
 UNATTEMPTED, ún-át-témp'-tíd. a. Untried, not assayed.
 UNATTENDED, ún-át-tén'-díd. a. Having no retinue, or attendants.
 UNAVAILABLE, ún-á-vá'l-ébl. a. Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.
 UNAVAILING, ún-á-vá'-líg. a. Useless, vain.
 UNAVOIDABLE, ún-á-voí'd-ébl. a. Inevitable, not to be shunned.
 UNAVOIDED, ún-á-voí'd-éd. a. Inevitable.
 UNAUTHORISED, ún-á'-thúr-ízd. a. Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.
 UNAWARE, ún-á-wá're. }
 UNAWARES, ún-á-wá'rz. } ad. Without previous meditation; un-

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expectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.
 UNAWED, ún-á'd. a. Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
 UNBACKED, ún-bákt'. a. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.
 To UNBAR, ún-bá'r. v. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.
 UNBARBED, ún-bá'rb'd. a. Not shaven.
 UNBATTERED, ún-bát'-túrd. a. Not injured by blows.
 UNBEATEN, ún-bé'tn. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden.
 UNBECOMING, ún-bý-kúm'-ing. a. Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.
 To UNBED, ún-béd'. v. a. To raise from a bed.
 UNBEFITTING, ún-bý-flt'-tíg. a. Not becoming, not suitable.
 UNBEGOT, ún-bý-gót'. }
 UNBEGOTTEN, ún-bý-gót'n. } a. Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.
 UNBELIEF, ún-bý-lé'f. f. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.
 To UNBELIEVE, ún-bý-lé'v. v. a. To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.
 UNBELIEVER, ún-bý-lé'v-úr. f. An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.
 UNBENDING, ún-bén'-díg. a. Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.
 UNBENEVOLENT, ún-bé-név'-vó-lént. a. Not kind.
 UNBENEFICED, ún-bén'-né-flít. a. Not preferred to a benefice.
 UNBENIGHTED, ún-bý-nít'-tíd. a. Never visited by darkness.
 UNBENIGN, ún-bé-ní'ne. a. Malignant, malevolent.
 UNBENT, ún-bént'. a. Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.
 UNBESEEMING, ún-bý-fém'-ing. a. Unbecoming.
 UNBESOUGHT, ún-bý-fá't. a. Not intreated.
 UNBEWAILED, ún-bý-wá'ld. a. Not lamented.
 To UNBIAS, ún-bí'-és. v. a. To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.
 UNBID, ún-bíd'. }
 UNBIDDEN, ún-bíd'n. } a. Uninvited, uncommanded, spontaneous.
 UNBIGOTTED, ún-bíg'-út-tíd. a. Free from bigotry.
 To UNBIND, ún-bí'nd. v. a. To loose, to untie.

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To UNBISHOP, ún-bísh'-úp. v. a. To deprive of episcopal orders.
 UNBITTED, ún-bít'-tíd. a. Unbridled, unrestrained.
 UNBLAMABLE, ún-blám'-ébl. a. Not culpable.
 UNBLEMISHED, ún-biém'-lsh. a. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.
 UNBLENCHED, ún-bléntsh't. a. Not disgraced, not injured by any foil.
 UNBLEST, ún-blésh't. a. Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
 UNBLOODIED, ún-blúd'-ýd. a. Not stained with blood.
 UNBLOWN, ún-bló'n. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.
 UNBLUNTED, ún-blúnt'-tíd. a. Not becoming obtuse.
 UNBODIED, ún-bód'-ýd. a. Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
 To UNBOLT, ún-bó'lt. v. a. To set open, to unbar.
 UNBOLTED, ún-bó'lt-tíd. a. Coarse, gross, not refined.
 UNBONNETED, ún-bón'-nít-tíd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.
 UNBOOKISH, ún-bó'k-ísh. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.
 UNBORN, ún-bá'rn. a. Not yet brought into life, future.
 UNBORROWED, ún-bór'-ró'd. a. Genuine, native, one's own.
 UNBOTTOMED, ún-bót'-túmd. a. Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.
 To UNBOSOM, ún-bó'-zúm. v. a. To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.
 UNBOUGHT, ún-bá't. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.
 UNBOUND, ún-bou'nd. a. Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of UNBIND.
 UNBOUNDED, ún-bou'nd-tíd. a. Unlimited, unrestrained.
 UNBOUNDEDLY, ún-bou'nd-tíd-ly. ad. Without bounds, without limits.
 UNBOUNDEDNESS, ún-bou'nd-éd-nis. f. Exemption from limits.
 UNBOWED, ún-bó'd. a. Not bent.
 To UNBOWEL, ún-bow'-íl. v. n. To exenterate, to eviscerate.
 To UNBRACE, ún-brá's. v. a. To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.
 UNBREATHED, ún-bré'thd. v. a. Not exercised.
 UNBRED, ún-bréd'. a. Not instructed

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ed in civility, ill educated, not taught.
UNBREECHED, ún-brítsh't. a. Having no breeches.
UNBRIBED, ún-brí'bd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.
UNBRIDLED, ún-brí'dld. a. Licitious, not restrained.
UNBROKE, ún-brô'ke. } a. Not
UNBROKEN, ún-brô'kn. } violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
UNBROTHERLIKE, ún-brúth'-úr-like. }
UNBROTHERLY, ún-brúth'-úr-lý. } a. Ill suiting with the character of a brother.
To UNBUCKLE, ún-búk'l. v. a. To loose from buckles.
To UNBUILD, ún-bíld'. v. a. To raze, to destroy.
UNBUILT, ún-bílt'. a. Not yet erected.
UNBURIED, ún-bér'-ryd. a. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
UNBURNED, } ún-búrn't. a. Not
UNBURN'T, } consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.
UNBURNING, ún-búrn'-íng. a. Not consuming by heat.
To UNBURTHEN, ún-búr'-dín. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off; to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
To UNBUTTON, ún-bút'n. v. a. To loose any thing buttoned.
UNCALCINED, ún-kál-sí'nd. a. Free from calcination.
UNCALLED, ún-ká'ld. a. Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
UNCANCELLED, ún-kán'-sld. a. Not erased, not abrogated.
UNCANONICAL, ún-ká-nón'-ý-kél. a. Not agreeable to the canons.
UNCAPABLE, ún-ká'-pébl. a. Not capable, not susceptible.
UNCARNATE, ún-ká'r-nét. a. Not fleshly.
To UNCASE, ún-ká'se. v. a. To disengage from any covering; to flay.
UNCAUGHT, ún-ká't. a. Not yet caught.
UNCAUSED, ún-ká'zd. a. Having no precedent cause.
UNCAUTIOUS, ún-ká'-shús. a. Not wary, heedless.
UNCERTAIN, ún-sér'-tín. a. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not

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sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.
UNCERTAINTY, ún-sér'-tén-ty. f. Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.
To UNCHAIN, ún-tshá'n. v. a. To free from chains.
UNCHANGEABLE, ún-tshá'ndzh-ébl. a. Immutable.
UNCHANGED, ún-tshá'ndzhd. a. Not altered; not alterable.
UNCHANGEABLENESS, ún-tshá'ndzh-ébl-nís. f. Immutability.
UNCHANGEABLY, ún-tshá'ndzh-éb-lý. ad. Immutably, without change.
UNCHANGING, ún-tshá'ndzh-íng. a. Suffering no alteration.
To UNCHARGE, ún-tshá'rdzh. v. a. To retract an accusation.
UNCHARITABLE, ún-tshár'-ít-ébl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.
UNCHARITABLENESS, ún-tshár'-ít-ébl-nís. f. Want of charity.
UNCHARITABLY, ún-tshár'-ít-éb-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.
UNCHARY, ún-tshá'-ry. a. Not wary, not cautious.
UNCHASTE, ún-tshá'st. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.
UNCHASTITY, ún-tshás'-tít-ý. f. Lewdness, incontinence.
UNCHEERFULNESS, ún-tshér'-fúl-nís. f. Melancholy, gloominess of temper.
UNCHECKED, ún-tshékt'. a. Unrestrained.
UNCHEWED, ún-tshô'd. a. Not masticated.
To UNCHILD, ún-tshí'ld. v. a. To deprive of children.
UNCHRISTIAN, ún-kris'-tshén. a. Contrary to the laws of christianity; unconverted, infidel.
UNCHRISTIANNES, ún-kris'-tshén-nís. f. Contrariety to christianity.
UNCIRCUMCISED, ún-sér-kúm-sí'zd. a. Not circumcised, not a Jew.
UNCIRCUMCISION, ún-sér-kúm-sí'z-zhún. f. Omission of circumcision.
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ún-sér-kúm-skí'bd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.
UNCIRCUMSPECT, ún-sér'-kúm-spékt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ún-sér-

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kúm-shán'-shél. a. Unimportant.
UNCIVIL, ún-sív'-íl. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.
UNCIVILLY, ún-sív'-íl-ý. ad. Unpolitely, not complaisantly.
UNCIVILIZED, ún-sív'-íl-ízd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.
UNCLARIFIED, ún-klár'-ý-fíd. a. Not purged, not purified.
To UNCLASP, ún-klásp'. v. a. To open what is shut with clasps.
UNCLASSICK, ún-klás'-sík. a. Not classick.
UNCLE, únk'l. f. The father or mother's brother.
UNCLEAN, ún-klén. a. Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.
UNCLEANLINESS, ún-klén'-lý-nís. f. Want of cleanliness.
UNCLEANLY, ún-klén'-lý. a. Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.
UNCLEANNES, ún-klén'-nís. f. Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.
UNCLEANSED, ún-klénzd'. a. Not cleansed.
To UNCLEW, ún-klú'. v. a. To undo.
To UNCLENCH, ún-kléntsh'. v. a. To open the closed hand.
UNCLIPPED, ún-klípt'. a. Whole, not cut.
To UNCLOATH, ún-kló'th. v. a. To strip, to make naked.
To UNCLOG, ún-klóg'. v. a. To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.
To UNCLOISTER, ún-kloi's-túr. v. n. To set at large.
To UNCLOSE, ún-kló'ze. v. a. To open.
UNCLOSED, ún-kló'zd. a. Not separated by inclosures.
UNCLOUDED, ún-klou'-did. a. Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.
UNCLOUDEDNESS, ún-klou'-díd-nís. f. Openness, freedom from gloom.
UNCLOUDY, ún-klou'-dy. a. Free from a cloud.
To UNCLUTCH, ún-klútsh'. v. a. To open.
To UNCOIF, ún-kwoi'f. v. a. To pull the cap off.
To UNCOIL, ún-koil'. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

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UNCOINED, ʊn-koi'nd. a. Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ʊn-kɔl-lɛk'-tɪd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ʊn-kʊl'-lʊrd. a. Not stained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ʊn-kɔ'md. a. Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ʊn-kʊm-ət'-ɛbl. a. Inaccessible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ʊn-kʊm'-lɪ-nɪs. f. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ʊn-kʊm'-lɪ. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ʊn-kʊm'-fʊr-tɛbl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ʊn-kʊm'-fʊr-tɛbl-nɪs. f. Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ʊn-kʊm'-fʊr-tɛb-lɪ. ad. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ʊn-kʊm-mā'n-dɪd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ʊn-kɔm'-mʊn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ʊn-kɔm'-mʊn-ɪs. f. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ʊn-kɔm-pakt'. a. Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ʊn-kɔm-mʊ'-ny-kā-tɪd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ʊn-kʊm-pā-nyd. a. Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ʊn-kʊm-pɛld'. a. Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLETE, ʊn-kɔm-plɛ't. a. Not perfect, not finished.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ʊn-kɔm-pou'nd-ɪd. a. Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

UNCOMPRESSED, ʊn-kɔm-prɛst'. a. Free from compression.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ʊn-kɔm-prɛ-hɛn'-sɪv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakespeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ʊn-kɔn-sɛ'v-ɛbl. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ʊn-kɔn-sɛ'v-ɛbl-nɪs. f. Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ʊn-kɔn-sɛ'vd. a. Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ʊn-kɔn-sɛrn'. f. Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ʊn-kɔn-sɛrnd'. a. Having no interest in; not

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anxious, not disturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ʊn-kɔn-sɛrnd'-lɪ. ad. Without interest or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ʊn-kɔn-sɛrnd'-nɪs. f. Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

UNCONCERNING, ʊn-kɔn-sɛr'-nɪŋ. a. Not interesting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ʊn-kɔn-sɛrn'-mɛnt. f. The state of having no share.

UNCONCLUDENT, ʊn-kɔn-klʊ'-dɛnt. } a.

UNCONCLUDING, ʊn-kɔn-klʊ'-dɪŋ. } a.

Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ʊn-kɔn-klʊ'-dɪŋ-nɪs. f. Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ʊn-kou'n-sɛl-lɛbl. a. Not to be advised.

UNCOUNTABLE, ʊn-kou'n-tɛbl. a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ʊn-kou'n-tɛr-fɪt. a. Genuine, not spurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ʊn-kʊp'l. v. a. To loose dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ʊn-kʊr'-tɪhʊs. a. Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ʊn-kʊrt-lɪ-nɪs. f. Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ʊn-kʊrt-lɪ. a. In-elegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ʊn-kʊ'th. a. Odd, strange, unusual.

To UNCREATE, ʊn-kre-ā'te. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.

UNCREATED, ʊn-kre-ā'-tɪd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ʊn-kred'-ɪ-tɛbl-nɪs. f. Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ʊn-kropt'. a. Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ʊn-kroʃt'. a. Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ʊn-krou'-dɪd. a. Not straitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ʊn-krow'n. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCTION, ʊnk'-ʃhʊn. f. The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening, or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

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UNCTUOSITY, ʊnk-tʃhʊ-ɔs'-ɪt-ɪ. f. Fatness, oiliness.

UNCTUOUS, ʊnk'-tʃhʊ-ʊs. a. Fat, clammy, oily.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ʊnk'-tʃhʊ-ʊs-nɪs. f. Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.

UNCULLED, ʊn-kʊld'. a. Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ʊn-kʊl'-pɛbl. a. Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ʊn-kʊl'-tɪ-vā-tɪd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ʊn-kʊm'-bʊrd. a. Not burthened, not embarrassed.

UNCURBABLE, ʊn-kʊr'-bɛbl. a. That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, ʊn-kʊrbd'. a. Licitious, not restrained.

To UNCURL, ʊn-kʊrl'. v. a. To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ʊn-kʊrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ʊn-kʊr'-rɛnt. a. Not current, not passing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ʊn-kʊrs'. v. a. To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ʊn-kʊt'. a. Not cut.

To UNDAM, ʊn-dām'. v. a. To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ʊn-dām'-ɪdʒhd. a. Not made worse, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ʊn-dā'n-tɪd. a. Undaunted by fear, not depressed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ʊn-dā'n-tɪd-lɪ. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ʊn-dāz'ld. a. Not dimmed, or confused by splendor.

To UNDEAF, ʊn-dɛf'. v. a. To free from deafness.

UNDEBAUCHED, ʊn-dɛ-bā'tʃht. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ʊn-dɛk'-ā gɔn. f. A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYING, ʊn-dɛ-kā'-ɪŋ. a. Not suffering diminution or declension.

UNDECAYED, ʊn-dɛ-kā'd. a. Not liable to be diminished.

To UNDECEIVE, ʊn-dɛ-ɛ'v. v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ʊn-dɛ-ɛ'v-ɛbl. a. Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ʊn-dɛ-ɛ'vd. a. Not cheated, not imposed on.

UNDECIDED, ʊn-dɛ-sɪ'-dɪd. a. Not determined, not settled.

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To UNDECK, ún-dék'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.
 UNDECKED, ún-dékt'. a. Not adorned, not embellished.
 UNDECISIVE, ún-dé-sí'-siv. a. Not decisive, not conclusive.
 UNCECLINED, ún-dé-klí'nd. a. Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.
 UNDEDICATED, ún-déd'-ý-ká-tíd. a. Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.
 UNDEEDED, ún-dé'd-íd. a. Not signalized by action.
 UNDEFACED, ún-dé-fá'ft. a. Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.
 UNDEFEASIBLE, ún-dé-fé'z-íbl. a. Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.
 UNDEFILED, ún-dé-fí'ld. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.
 UNDEFINED, ún-dé-fí'nd. a. Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
 UNDEFINABLE, ún-dé-fín-íbl. a. Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.
 UNDEFIED, ún-dé-fí'de. a. Not set at defiance, not challenged.
 UNDEFORMED, ún-dé-fá'rm'd. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.
 UNDELIBERATED, ún-dé-líb'-ér-á-tíd. a. Not carefully considered.
 UNDELIGHTED, ún-dé-lít-íd. a. Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.
 UNDELIGHTFUL, ún-dé-lít-fál. a. Not giving pleasure.
 UNDEMOLISHED, ún-dé-mól'-íft. a. Not razed, not thrown down.
 UNDEMONSTRABLE, ún-dé-món'-strébl. a. Not capable of fuller evidence.
 UNDENIABLE, ún-dé-ní'-ébl. a. Such as cannot be gainsaid.
 UNDENIABLY, ún-dé-ní'-éb-ly. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.
 UNDEPLORED, ún-dé-pló'rd. a. Not lamented.
 UNDEPRAVED, ún-dé-prá'vd. a. Not corrupted.
 UNDEPRIVED, ún-dé-prí'vd. a. Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.
 UNDER, ún-dúr. prep. In a state of subjection to; in the state of pillage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than; less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than; in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being

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loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.
 UNDER, ún-dúr. ad. In a state of subjection; less, opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, inferior, subject, subordinate.
 UNDERACTION, ún-dúr-ák'-shún. f. Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.
 To UNDERBEAR, ún-dúr-bé'r. v. a. To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.
 UNDERBEARER, ún-dúr-bé'r-úr. f. In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.
 To UNDERBID, ún-dúr-bíd'. v. a. To offer for any thing less than its worth.
 UNDERCLERK, ún-dúr-klá'rk. f. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
 To UNDERDO, ún-dúr-dó'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.
 UNDERFACTION, ún-dúr-fák'-shún. f. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.
 UNDERFELLOW, ún-dúr-fél'-lô. f. A mean man, a sorry wretch.
 UNDERFILLING, ún-dúr-fíl'-líng. f. Lower part of an edifice.
 To UNDERFURNISH, ún-dúr-fúr'-nsh. v. a. To supply with less than enough.
 To UNDERGIRD, ún-dúr-gérd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.
 To UNDERGO, ún-dúr-gó'. v. a. To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use.
 To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.
 UNDERGROUND, ún-dúr-ground. f. Subterraneous space.
 UNDERGROWTH, ún-dúr-gróth. f. That which grows under the tall wood.
 UNDERHAND, ún-dúr-hánd. ad. By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.
 UNDERLABOURER, ún-dúr-lá'-búr-ér. f. A subordinate workman.

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UNDERIVED, ún-dé-rí'vd. a. Not borrowed.
 To UNDERLAY, ún-dúr-lá'. v. a. To strengthen by something laid under.
 To UNDERLINE, ún-dúr-lí'ne. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.
 UNDERLING, ún-dúr-líng. f. An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.
 To UNDERMINE, ún-dúr-mí'ne. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.
 UNDERMINER, ún-dúr-mí'n-úr. f. He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.
 UNDERMOST, ún-dúr-múst. a. Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.
 UNDERNEATH, ún-dúr-né'th. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.
 UNDERNEATH, ún-dúr-né'th. prep. Under.
 UNDEROFFICER, ún-dúr-áf'-íft-úr. f. An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.
 To UNDERPIN, ún-dúr-pín'. v. a. To prop, to support.
 UNDEROGATORY, ún-dé-róg'-gá-túr-ý. a. Not derogatory.
 UNDERPART, ún-dúr-párt. f. Subordinate, or unessential part.
 UNDERPETTICOAT, ún-dúr-pét'-tý-kót. f. The petticoat worn next the body.
 UNDERPLOT, ún-dúr-plót. f. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.
 To UNDERPRAISE, ún-dúr-prá'ze. v. a. To praise below desert.
 To UNDERPRIZE, ún-dúr-prí'ze. v. a. To value at less than the worth.
 To UNDERPROP, ún-dúr-prép'. v. a. To support, to sustain.
 UNDERPROPORTIONED, ún-dúr-prô-pô'r-shúnd. a. Having too little proportion.
 To UNDERRATE, ún-dúr-rá'te. v. a. To rate too low.
 UNDERRATE, ún-dúr-rá'te. f. A price less than is usual.
 UNDERSECRETARY, ún-dúr-sék'-kré-tér-ý. f. An inferior or subordinate secretary.
 To UNDERSELL, ún-dúr-sél'. v. a. To defeat, by selling for less, to sell cheaper than another.
 UNDERSERVANT, ún-dúr-sér'-vént.

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vént. f. A servant of the lower class.
 To UNDERSET, ún-dúr-sét'. v. a. To prop, to support.
 UNDERSETTER, ún-dúr-sét'-túr. f. Prop, pedestal, support.
 UNDERSETTING, ún-dúr-sét'-tíng. f. Lower part, pedestal.
 UNDERSHERIFF, ún'-dúr-shér'-íf. f. The deputy of the sheriff.
 UNDERSHERIFFRY, ún-dúr-shér'-íf-ry. f. The business or office of an undersheriff.
 UNDERSHOT, ún'-dúr-shót. part. a. Moved by water passing under it.
 UNDERSONG, ún'-dúr-sóng. f. Chorus, burthen of a song.
 To UNDERSTAND, ún-dúr-flánd'. v. a. pret. UNDERSTOOD. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.
 To UNDERSTAND, ún-dúr-flánd'. v. a. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.
 UNDERSTANDING, ún-dúr-flánd'-ding. f. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.
 UNDERSTANDING, ún-dúr-flánd'-ding. a. Knowing, skilful.
 UNDERSTANDINGLY, ún-dúr-flánd'-ding-lý. ad. With knowledge.
 UNDERSTOOD, ún-dúr-flúd'. pret. and part. passive of UNDERSTAND.
 UNDERSTRAPPER, ún'-dúr-stráp'-phér. f. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.
 To UNDERTAKE, ún-dúr-tá'ke. v. a. pret. UNDERTOOK; part. pass. UNDERTAKEN. To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.
 To UNDERTAKE, ún-dúr-tá'ke. v. n. To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.
 UNDERTAKEN, ún-dúr-tá'kn. part. pass. of UNDERTAKE.
 UNDERTAKER, ún-dúr-tá'k-úr. f. One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.
 UNDERTAKING, ún-dúr-tá'k-ing. f. Attempt, enterprise, engagement.
 UNDERTENANT, ún'-dúr-tén'-ént. f. A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

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UNDERTOOK, ún-dúr-túk'. part. pass. of UNDERTAKE.
 UNDERVALUATION, ún'-dúr-vál'-ú-á'-shún. f. Rate not equal to the worth.
 To UNDERVALUE, ún'-dúr-vál'-ú. v. a. To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.
 UNDERVALUE, ún'-dúr-vál'-ú. f. Low rate, vile price.
 UNDERVALUER, ún'-dúr-vál'-ú-úr. f. One who esteems lightly.
 UNDERWENT, ún-dúr-wént'. pret. of UNDERGO.
 UNDERWOOD, ún'-dúr-wúd. f. The low trees that grow among the timber.
 UNDERWORK, ún'-dúr-wúrk. f. Subordinate business, petty affairs.
 To UNDERWORK, ún-dúr-wúrk'. v. a. pret. UNDERWORKED, or UNDERWROUGHT; part. pass. UNDERWORKED, or UNDERWROUGHT. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.
 UNDERWORKMAN, ún'-dúr-wúrk'-mán. f. An inferior or subordinate labourer.
 To UNDERWRITE, ún-dúr-rí'te. v. a. To write under something else.
 UNDERWRITER, ún-dúr-rí't-úr. f. An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.
 UNDESCRIBED, ún-dís-krí'bd. a. Not described.
 UNDESCRIED, ún-dís-krí'de. a. Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.
 UNDESERVED, ún-dě-zěrv'd. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.
 UNDESERVEDLY, ún-dě-zěrvd'-lý. ad. Without desert, whether of good or ill.
 UNDESERVER, ún-dě-zěrv'-vúr. f. One of no merit.
 UNDESERVING, ún-dě-zěrv'-ving. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.
 UNDESIGNED, ún-dě-sí'nd. a. Not intended, not purposed.
 UNDESIGNING, ún-dě-sí'-ning. a. Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.
 UNDESIREABLE, ún-dě-zí'r-ébl. a. Not to be wished, not pleasing.
 UNDESIRE, ún-dě-zí'rd. a. Not wished, not solicited.
 UNDESIRING, ún-dě-zí'r-ing. a. Negligent, not wishing.
 UNDESTROYABLE, ún-dís-troy'-

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ébl. a. Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.
 UNDESTROYED, ún-dís-troy'd. a. Not destroyed.
 UNDETERMINABLE, ún-dě-tér'-mín-ébl. a. Impossible to be decided.
 UNDETERMINATE, ún-dě-tér'-mín-ét. a. Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.
 UNDETERMINATENESS, ún-dě-tér'-mín-ét-nís. f.
 UNDETERMINATION, ún-dě-tér'-mín-á'-shún. f. Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.
 UNDETERMINED, ún-dě-tér'-mín-d. a. Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.
 UNDEVOTED, ún-dě-vó'-tíd. a. Not devoted.
 UNDIAPHANOUS, ún-dí-áf'-fá-nús. a. Not pellucid, not transparent.
 UNIDID, ún-díd'. the preterit of UNDO.
 UNDIGESTED, ún-dý-dzhěs'-tíd. a. Not concocted.
 UNDINTED, ún-dínt'-íd. a. Not impressed by a blow.
 UNDIMINISHED, ún-dý-mín'-ísh-t. a. Not impaired, not lessened.
 UNDIPPED, ún-dípt'. a. Not dipped, not plunged.
 UNDIRECTED, ún-dý-rék'-tíd. a. Not directed.
 UNDISCERNED, ún-díz-zěrnd'. a. Not observed, not discovered, not descried.
 UNDISCERNEDLY, ún-díz-zěrnd'-lý. ad. So as to be undiscovered.
 UNDISCERNIBLE, ún-díz-zěrn'-íbl. a. Not to be discerned, invisible.
 UNDISCERNIBLY, ún-díz-zěrn'-íbl-lý. a. Invisibly, imperceptibly.
 UNDISCERNING, ún-díz-zěrn'-ing. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.
 UNDISCIPLINED, ún-dís-síp-plínd. a. Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, un instructed.
 UNDISCOVERABLE, ún-dís-kúv'-ér-ébl. a. Not to be found out.
 UNDISCOVERED, ún-dís-kúv'-úrd. a. Not seen, not descried.
 UNDISCREET, ún-dís-kre't. a. Not wise, imprudent.
 UNDISGUISED, ún-dís-gyí'zd. a. Open, artless, plain.
 UNDISHONoured, ún-díz-ón'-núrd. a. Not dishonoured.
 UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ún-dís-tín'-gwísh-ébl. a. Not to be distinctly

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tingly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.
UNDISTINGUISHED, ún-dif-tín-gwíshd. a. Not marked out so as to be known from each other; not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described; not plainly discerned; admitting nothing between, having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.
To UNDULATE, ún'-dú-láte. v. a. To drive backward and forward, to make to play as waves.
To UNDULATE, ún'-dú-láte. v. n. To play as waves in curls.
UNDULATION, ún'-dú-lá-shún. f. Waving motion.
UNDULATORY, ún'-dú-lá-túr-ý. a. Moving in the manner of waves.
UNEASINESS, ún-é'-zý-nís. f. Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.
UNEASY, ún-é'-zý. a. Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.
UNEATEN, ún-é'tn. a. Not devoured.
UNEATH, ún-é'th. ad. Not easily. Not in use.
UNEDIFYING, ún-éd'-ý-fí-ing. a. Not improving in good life.
UNELECTED, ún-é-lék'-tíd. a. Not chosen.
UNELIGIBLE, ún-él'-ý-dzhíbl. a. Not worthy to be chosen.
UNEMPLOYED, ún-ím-ploy'd. a. Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.
UNEMPTYABLE, ún-émp'-tý-ébl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.
UNENDOWED, ún-ín-dow'd. a. Not invested, not graced.
UNENGAGED, ún-ín-gá'dzhd. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.
UNENJOYED, ún-ín-dzhoy'd. a. Not obtained, not possessed.
UNENJOYING, ún-ín-dzhoy'-ing. a. Not using, having no fruition.
UNENLIGHTENED, ún-ín-lí'tnd. a. Not illuminated.
UNENLARGED, ún-ín-lá'rdzhd. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.
UNENSLAVED, ún-ín-slá'vd. a. Free, not enthralled.
UNENTERTAINING, ún-én-tér-tá'n-ing. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.
UNENVIED, ún-én-výd. a. Exempt from envy.
UNEQUABLE, ún-é'-kwébl. a. Different from itself, diverse.

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UNEQUAL, ún-é'-kwél. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.
UNEQUALABLE, ún-é'-kwél-ébl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.
UNEQUALLED, ún-é'-kwéld. a. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.
UNEQUALLY, ún-é'-kwél-ý. ad. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.
UNEQUALNESS, ún-é'-kwél-nís. f. Inequality, state of being unequal.
UNEQUITABLE, ún-ék'-kwý-tébl. a. Not impartial, not just.
UNEQUIVOCAL, ún-é-kwív'-ó-kél. a. Not equivocal.
UNERRABLENESS, ún-ér-rébl-nís. f. Incapacity of error.
UNERRING, ún-ér-ríng. a. Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.
UNERRINGLY, ún-ér-ríng-lý. ad. Without mistake.
UNESPIED, ún-éf-pí'de. a. Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.
UNESSENTIAL, ún-éf-sén'-shél. a. Not being of the last importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.
UNESTABLISHED, ún-éf-tab'-líht. a. Not established.
UNEVEN, ún-é'vn. a. Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.
UNEVENNESS, ún-é'vn-nís. f. Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.
UNEVITABLE, ún-év'-ý-tébl. a. Inevitable, not to be escaped.
UNEXACTED, ún-ég-zák'-tíd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.
UNEXAMINED, ún-ég-zám'-índ. a. Not enquired, not tried, not discussed.
UNEXAMPLED, ún-ég-zámp'ld. a. Not known by any precedent or example.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ún-ék-sép'-shún-ébl. a. Not liable to any objection.
UNEXCOGITABLE, ún-ékf-kódzh'-ít-ébl. a. Not to be found out.
UNEXECUTED, ún-ék'-sè-kú-tíd. a. Not performed, not done.
UNEXCISED, ún-ék-sí'zd. a. Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, ún-ég-zém'-

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plý-fíd. a. Not made known by instance or example.
UNEXERCISED, ún-ék'-sér-sízd. a. Not practised, not experienced.
UNEXEMPT, ún-ég-zémp't. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.
UNEXHAUSTED, ún-ékf-há'f-tíd. a. Not spent, not drained to the bottom.
UNEXPANDED, ún-ékf-pán'-díd. a. Not spread out.
UNEXPECTED, ún-ék-spék'-tíd. a. Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.
UNEXPECTEDLY, ún-ék-spék'-tíd-lý. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, ún-ék-spék'-tíd-nís. f. Suddenness, unthought of time or manner.
UNEXPERIENCED, ún-éks'-pé-ryénst. a. Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.
UNEXPEDIENT, ún-ékf-pé-dyént. a. Inconvenient, not fit.
UNEXPERT, ún-ékf-pért'. a. Wanting skill or knowledge.
UNEXPLORED, ún-ékf-pló'rd. a. Not searched out; not tried, not known.
UNEXPOSED, ún-ékf-pó'zd. a. Not laid open to censure.
UNEXPRESSIBLE, ún-ékf-prés'-sibl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.
UNEXPRESSIVE, ún-ékf-prés'-sív. a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing; inexpressive, unutterable, ineffable.
UNEXTENDED, ún-ékf-tén'-díd. a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ún-ékf-tíng'-gwlsh-ébl. a. Unquenchable, not to be put out.
UNEXTINGUISHED, ún-ékf-tíng'-gwlsh. a. Not quenched, not put out; not extinguishable.
UNFADED, ún-fá'-díd. a. Not withered.
UNFADING, ún-fá'-díng. a. Not liable to wither.
UNFAILING, ún-fá'l-ing. a. Certain, not missing.
UNFAIR, ún-fá're. a. Disingenuous, subdulous, not honest.
UNFAITHFUL, ún-fá'th-fúl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.
UNFAITHFULLY, ún-fá'th-fúl-ý. ad. Treacherously, perfidiously.
UNFAITHFULNESS, ún-fá'th-fúl-nís. f. Treachery, perfidiousness.
UNFALLOWED, ún-fál'-lód. a. Not fallowed.
UNFA-

UNFAMILIAR, ùn-fà-mil'-yér. a. Unaccustomed, such as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ùn-fàsh'-ùn-èbl. a. Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ùn-fàsh'-ùn-èbl-nis. f. Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ùn-fàsh'-ùnd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ùn-fàsh'-ùn-èb-ly. ad. Not according to the fashion; unartfully.

To UNFASTEN, ùn-fàs'n. v. a. To loose, to unfix.

UNFATHERED, ùn-fà'-thùrd. a. Fatherless, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ùn-fàth'-ùm-èbl. a. Not to be founded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFATHOMABLY, ùn-fàth'-ùm-èb-ly. ad. So as not to be founded.

UNFATHOMED, ùn-fàth'-ùmd. a. Not to be founded.

UNFATIGUED, ùn-fà-tì'gd. a. Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLY, ùn-fà'-vùr-èb-ly. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.

UNFEARED, ùn-fè'rd. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ùn-fè'z-ibl. a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ùn-fèth'-ùrd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ùn-fè'-tshùrd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ùn-féd. a. Not supplied with food.

UNFEED, ùn-fè'd. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ùn-fè'l-ing. a. Insensible, void of mental sensibility.

UNFEIGNED, ùn-fè'nd. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, sincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ùn-fè'n-ld-ly. ad. Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.

UNFELT, ùn-fèlt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ùn-fènst'. a. Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED, ùn-fèr-mènt'-ld. a. Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ùn-fèr'-tìl. a. Not fruitful, not prolific.

To UNFETTER, ùn-fèt'-tùr. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.

UNFIGURED, ùn-fìg'-yùrd. a. Representing no animal form.

UNFILLED, ùn-fild'. a. Not filled, not supplied.

UNFIRM, ùn-fèrm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.

UNFILIAL, ùn-fýl'-yél. a. Unsuitable to a son.

UNFINISHED, ùn-fín'-ish. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.

UNFIT, ùn-fít'. a. Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ùn-fít'. v. a. To disqualify.

UNFITTING, ùn-fít'-ting. a. Not proper.

UNFITLY, ùn-fít'-ly. ad. Not properly, not suitably.

UNFITNESS, ùn-fít'-nis. f. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

To UNFIX, ùn-fiks'. v. a. To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ùn-fikst'. a. Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ùn-flédzh'd. a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ùn-flèsh't. a. Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ùn-foi'ld. a. Unsubdued, not put to the worst.

To UNFOLD, ùn-fò'ld. v. a. To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal; to display, to set to view.

UNFOLDING, ùn-fò'ld-ing. a. Directing to unfold.

To UNFOOL, ùn-fò'l. v. a. To restore from folly.

UNFORBID, ùn-fòr-bid'. } a.

UNFORBIDDEN, ùn-fòr-bid'n. } a. Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ùn-fòr-bid'n-nis. f. The state of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ùn-fò'rft. a. Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.

UNFORCIBLE, ùn-fò'r-sibl. a. Wanting strength.

UNFORBODING, ùn-fòre-bò'-ding. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ùn-fòre-nò'n. a. Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORESEEN, ùn-fòre-fè'n. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ùn-fà'r-fít-ld. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ùn-fòr-gòt'n. a. Not lost to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ùn-fòr-giv'-ing. a. Relentless, implacable.

UNFORMED, ùn-fà'rm'd. a. Not modified into regular shape.

UNFORSAKEN, ùn-fòr-sà'kn. a. Not deserted.

UNFORTIFIED, ùn-fà'r-tý-fide. a. Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nét. a. Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nét-ly. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nét-nis. f. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ùn-fà't. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ùn-fou'ld. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.

UNFOUND, ùn-fou'nd. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ùn-frà'm-èbl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ùn-frà'm'd. a. Not formed, not fashioned.

UNFREQUENT, ùn-frè'-kwént. a. Uncommon, not happening often.

To UNFREQUENT, ùn-frè'-kwént'. v. a. To leave, to cease to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ùn-frè'-kwént'-ld. a. Rarely visited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ùn-frè'-kwént-ly. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ùn-frènd'-ld. a. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ùn-frènd'-ly-nis. f. Want of kindness, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ùn-frènd'-ly. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ùn-frò'zn. a. Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ùn-frò't-fùl. a. Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ùn-fùl-fild. a. Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ùn-fùrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH, ùn-fùr'-nìsh. v. a. To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ùn-fùr'-nìsh. a. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.

UNGAIN, ùn-gà'n. } a. Awk-

UNGAINLY, ùn-gà'n-ly. } ward,

uncouth.

UNGALLED,

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UNGALLED, ún-gá'ld. a. Unhurt, unwounded.
 UNGARTERED, ún-gá'r-túrd. a. Being without garters.
 UNGATHERED, ún-gárh'úrd. a. Not cropped; not picked.
 UNGENERATED, ún-dzhén'-ér-á-ld. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.
 UNGENERATIVE, ún-dzhén'-ér-á-tív. a. Begetting nothing.
 UNGENEROUS, ún-dzhén'-ér-ús. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.
 UNGENIAL, ún-dzhé'-nyél. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.
 UNGENTLE, ún-dzhén'tl. a. Harsh, rude, rugged.
 UNGENTLEMANLY, ún-dzhén'tl-mán-ly. a. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.
 UNGENTLENESS, ún-dzhén'tl-nís. f. Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.
 UNGENTLY, ún-dzhén'tl-ly. ad. Harshly, rudely.
 UNGEOMETRICAL, ún-dzhé-ò-mét'-trý-kél. a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
 UNGILDED, ún-gil'-dld. a. Not overlaid with gold.
 To UNGIRD, ún-gérd'. v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
 UNGIRT, ún-gért'. a. Loosely dressed.
 UNGLORIFIED, ún-gló'-ry-fide. a. Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.
 UNGLOVED, ún-glúvd'. a. Having the hand naked.
 UNGIVING, ún-gív'-ing. a. Not bringing gifts.
 To UNGLUE, ún-glú'. v. a. To loose any thing cemented.
 To UNGOD, ún-gód'. v. a. To divest of divinity.
 UNGODLILY, ún-gód'-lí-ly. ad. Impiously, wickedly.
 UNGODLINESS, ún-gód'-ly-nís. f. Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.
 UNGODLY, ún-gód'-ly. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.
 UNGORED, ún-gó'rd. a. Unwounded, unhurt.
 UNGORGED, ún-gá'rdzhd. a. Not filled, not fated.
 UNGOVERNABLE, ún-gúv'-úr-nébl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.
 UNGOVERNED, ún-gúv'-úrnd. a. Being without government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

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UNGOT, ún-gót'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.
 UNGRACEFUL, ún-grá'fe-fúl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.
 UNGRACEFULNESS, ún-grá'fe-fúl-nís. f. Inelegance, awkwardness.
 UNGRACIOUS, ún-grá'-shús. a. Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.
 UNGRANTED, ún-grá'nt-ld. a. Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.
 UNGRATEFUL, ún-grá'te-fúl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.
 UNGRATEFULLY, ún-grá'te-fúl-ý. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.
 UNGRATEFULNESS, ún-grá'te-fúl-nís. f. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.
 UNGRAVELY, ún-grá've-ly. ad. Without seriousness.
 UNGROUNDED, ún-grou'n-dld. a. Having no foundation.
 UNGRUDGINGLY, ún-grúdzh'-ing-ly. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.
 UNGUARDED, ún-gá'r-dld. a. Careless, negligent.
 UNHANDSOME, ún-hán'-súm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.
 UNHANDY, ún-hánd'-ý. a. Awkward, not dexterous.
 UNHAPPY, ún-háp'-py. a. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.
 UNHARMED, ún-há'rm-d. a. Unhurt, not injured.
 UNHARMFUL, ún-há'rm-fúl. a. Innocuous, innocent.
 UNHARMONIOUS, ún-hár-mó'-nyús. a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.
 To UNHARNESS, ún-há'r-nís. v. a. To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.
 UNHAZARDED, ún-ház'-ér-dld. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.
 UNHATCHED, ún-hátsh't'. a. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.
 UNHEALTHFUL, ún-héltsh'-fúl. a. Morbid, unwholesome.
 UNHEALTHY, ún-héltsh'-ý. a. Sickly, wanting health.
 To UNHEART, ún-há'rt. v. a. To discourage, to depress.
 UNHEARD, ún-hérd'. a. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebra-

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tion; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.
 UNHEATED, ún-hé't-ld. a. Not made hot.
 UNHEEDED, ún-hé'd-ld. a. Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.
 UNHEEDING, ún-hé'd-ing. a. Negligent, careless.
 UNHEEDY, ún-hé'd-ý. a. Precipitate, sudden.
 UNHELPED, ún-hélp't'. a. Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.
 UNHELPFUL, ún-hélp'-fúl. a. Giving no assistance.
 UNHEWN, ún-hú'n. part. a. Not hewn.
 UNHIDEBOUND, ún-hí'de-bound. a. Lax of maw, capacious.
 To UNHINGE, ún-híndzh'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to discover, to confuse.
 UNHOLINESS, ún-hó'-ly-nís. f. Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.
 UNHOLY, ún-hó'-ly. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.
 UNHONOURED, ún-ón'-núrd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.
 To UNHOOP, ún-hó'p. v. a. To divest of hoops.
 UNHOPED, ún-hó'pt. a. Not expected, greater than hope had promised.
 UNHOPEFUL, ún-hó'pe-fúl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.
 To UNHORSE, ún-hórs'. v. a. To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.
 UNHOSPITABLE, ún-hós'-py-tébl. a. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
 UNHOSTILE, ún-hós'-tíl. a. Not belonging to an enemy.
 To UNHOUSE, ún-hou'z. v. a. To drive from the habitation.
 UNHOUSED, ún-hou'zd. a. Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.
 UNHOUSELED, ún-hó'zld. a. Having not the sacrament.
 UNHUMBLED, ún-úm'bld. a. Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.
 UNHURT, ún-húrt'. a. Free from harm.
 UNHURTFUL, ún-húrt'-fúl. a. Innocuous, harmless, doing no harm.
 UNHURTFULLY, ún-húrt'-fúl-ý. ad. Without harm, innocuously.
 UNICORN, ún-ný-kárn. f. A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNI

UNIFORM, ū'-nŷ-fārm. a. Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.
UNIFORMITY, ū'-nŷ-fā'r-mī-tŷ. f. Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.
UNIFORMLY, ū'-nŷ-fārm-lŷ. ad. Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.
UNIMAGINABLE, ūn-īm-mādzh'-īn-ēbl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.
UNIMAGINABLY, ūn-īm-mādzh'-īn-ēb-lŷ. ad. To a degree not to be imagined.
UNIMITABLE, ūn-īm'-īt-ēbl. a. Not to be imitated.
UNIMMORTAL, ūn-īm-mā'r-tēl. a. Not immortal, mortal.
UNIMPAIRABLE, ūn-īm-pā'r-ēbl. a. Not liable to waste or diminution.
UNIMPORTANT, ūn-īm-pā'r-tēnt. a. Assuming no airs of dignity.
UNIMPORTUNED, ūn-īm-pōr-tihō'nd. a. Not solicited, not teased to compliance.
UNIMPROVABLE, ūn-īm-prō'v-ēbl. a. Incapable of melioration.
UNIMPROVABLENESS, ūn-īm-prō'v-ēbl-nŷs. f. Quality of not being improvable.
UNIMPROVED, ūn-īm-prō'vd. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.
UNINCREASABLE, ūn-īm-kre'f-ēbl. a. Admitting no increase.
UNINDIFFERENT, ūn-īm-dif'-fēr-ēnt. a. Partial, leaning to a side.
UNINDUSTRIOUS, ūn-īm-dūs'-tryūs. a. Not diligent, not laborious.
UNINFLAMMABLE, ūn-īm-flām'-mābl. a. Not capable of being set on fire.
UNINFLAMED, ūn-īm-flā'md. a. Not set on fire.
UNINFORMED, ūn-īm-fā'rm. a. Untaught, uninstructed; unanimated, not enlivened.
UNINGENUOUS, ūn-īm-dzhēn'-ūs. a. Illiberal, disingenuous.
UNINHABITABLE, ūn-īm-hāb'-īt-ēbl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.
UNINHABITABLENESS, ūn-īm-hāb'-īt-ēbl-nŷs. f. Incapacity of being inhabited.
UNINHABITED, ūn-īm-hāb'-īt-īd. a. Having no dwellers.
UNINJURED, ūn-īm-dzhūrd. a. Unhurt, suffering no harm.

UNI

UNINSCRIBED, ūn-īm-ſkrī'bd. a. Having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, ūn-īm-spī'rd. a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
UNINSTRUCTED, ūn-īm-ſtrūk'-tīd. a. Not taught, not helped by instruction.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, ūn-īm-ſtrūk'-tīv. a. Not conferring any improvement.
UNINTELLIGENT, ūn-īm-tēl'-lŷ-dzhēnt. a. Not knowing, not skillful.
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ūn-īm-tēl'-lŷ-dzhŷ-bīl'-īt-ŷ. f. Quality of not being intelligible.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, ūn-īm-tēl'-lŷ-dzhībl. a. Not such as can be understood.
UNINTELLIGIBLY, ūn-īm-tēl'-lŷ-dzhīb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be understood.
UNINTENTIONAL, ūn-īm-tēn'-ſhūn-ēl. a. Not designed, happening without design.
UNINTERESTED, ūn-īm-tēr-ēf-tīd. a. Not having interest.
UNINTERMITTED, ūn-īm-tēr-mīt'-tīd. a. Continued, not interrupted.
UNINTERMIXED, ūn-īm-tēr-mīkſt'. a. Not mingled.
UNINTERRUPTED, ūn-īm-tēr-rūp'-tīd. a. Not broken, not interrupted.
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ūn-īm-tēr-rūp'-tīd-lŷ. ad. Without interruption.
UNINTRENCHED, ūn-īm-trēnſht'. a. Not intrenched.
UNINVESTIGABLE, ūn-īm-vēs'-tŷ-gēbl. a. Not to be searched out.
UNINVITED, ūn-īm-vī'-tīd. a. Not asked.
UNJOINTED, ūn-dzhoi'n-tīd. a. Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.
UNION, ū'-nyūn. f. The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.
UNIPAROUS, ū-nīp'-pā-rūs. a. Bringing one at a birth.
UNISON, ū'-nŷ-sūn. a. Sounding alone.
UNISON, ū'-nŷ-sūn. f. A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.
UNIT, ū'-nīt. f. One; the least number, or the root of numbers.
To UNITE, ū-nī'te. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.
To UNITE, ū-nī'te. v. n. To join in

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an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.
UNITEDLY, ū-nī't-īd-lŷ. ad. With union, so as to join.
UNITER, ū-nī't-ūr. f. The person or thing that unites.
UNITION, ū-nīsh'-ūn. f. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.
UNITIVE, ū-nīt-īv. a. Having the power of uniting.
UNITY, ū-nīt-ŷ. f. The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.
UNJUDGED, ūn-jūdzhd'. a. Not judicially determined.
UNIVALVE, ū'-nŷ-vālv. a. Having one shell.
UNIVERSAL, ū-nŷ-vēr'-fēl. a. General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.
UNIVERSAL, ū-nŷ-vēr'-fēl. f. The whole, the general system.
UNIVERSALITY, ū-nŷ-vēr'-fāl'-īt-ŷ. f. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.
UNIVERSALLY, ū-nŷ-vēr'-fēl-ŷ. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.
UNIVERSE, ū'-nŷ-vērs. f. The general system of things.
UNIVERSITY, ū-nŷ-vēr'-sīt-ŷ. f. A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
UNIVOCAL, ū-nīv'-ō-kēl. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.
UNIVOCALLY, ū-nīv'-vō-kēl-ŷ. ad. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.
UNJOYOUS, ūn-dzhoy'-ūs. a. Not gay, not cheerful.
UNJUST, ūn-dzhūſt'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, ūn-dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-ēbl. a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ūn-dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-ēbl-nŷs. f. The quality of not being justifiable.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, ūn-dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-ēb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be defended.
UNJUSTLY, ūn-dzhūſt'-lŷ. ad. In a manner contrary to right.
To UNKENNEL, ūn-kēn'-nīl. v. a. To drive from his hole; to rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.
UNKEPT, ūn-kēpt'. a. Not kept, not

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not retained; unobserved, unbey-
ed.
UNKIND, ún-kyí'nd. a. Not favour-
able, not benevolent.
UNKINDLY, ún-kyí'nd-lý. a. Un-
natural, contrary to nature; malig-
nant, unfavourable.
UNKINDLY, ún-kyí'nd-lý. ad.
Without kindness, without affec-
tion.
UNKINDNESS, ún-kyí'nd-nls. f.
Malignity, ill-will, want of affec-
tion.
To UNKING, ún-king'. v. a. To
deprive of royalty.
UNKISSED, ún-kít'. a. Not kissed.
UNKNIGHTLY, ún-ní'te-lý. a. Un-
becoming a knight.
To UNKNIT, ún-nít'. v. a. To un-
weave, to separate; to open.
UNKLE, únkl'. f. The brother of a
father or mother.
To UNKNOWN, ún-nó'. v. a. To
cease to know.
UNKNOWNABLE, ún-nó'-ébl. a.
Not to be known.
UNKNOWNING, ún-nó'-ing. a. Ig-
norant, not knowing; not practised,
not qualified.
UNKNOWNINGLY, ún-nó'-ing-lý.
ad. Ignorantly, without know-
ledge.
UNKNOWN, ún nó'n. a. Not
known, greater than is imagined;
not having cohabitation; without
communication.
UNLABOURED, ún-lá'-búrd. a.
Not produced by labour; not cul-
tivated by labour; spontaneous, vo-
luntary.
To UNLACE, ún-lá'fe. v. a. To
loose any thing fastened with
strings.
To UNLADE, ún-lá'de. v. a. To
remove from the vessel which car-
ries; to exonerate that which car-
ries; to put out.
UNLAID, ún-lá'de. a. Not placed,
not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.
UNLAMENTED, ún-lá-mént'-ld. a.
Not deplored.
To UNLATCH, ún-látsh'. v. a. To
open by lifting up the latch.
UNLAWFUL, ún-lá'-fúl. a. Con-
trary to law, not permitted by the
law.
UNLAWFULLY, ún-lá'-fúl-ý. ad.
In a manner contrary to law or
right; illegitimately, not by mar-
riage.
UNLAWFULNESS, ún-lá'-fúl-nls. f.
Contrariety to law.
To UNLEARN, ún-lérn'. v. a. To
forget, to disuse what has been
learned.

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UNLEARNED, ún-lér'-nld. a. Ig-
norant, not informed, not instru-
cted; not gained by study; not known;
not suitable to a learned man.
UNLEARNEDLY, ún-lér'-nld-lý.
ad. Ignorantly, grossly.
UNLEAVENED, ún-lév'nd. a. Not
fermented, not mixed with ferment-
ing matter.
UNLESS, ún-lés'. conjunct. Except,
if not, supposing that not.
UNLESSONED, ún-lés'nd. a. Not
taught.
UNLETTERED, ún-lét'-túrd. a.
Unlearned, untaught.
UNLEVELLED, ún-lév'-lld. a. Not
cut even.
UNLIBIDINOUS, ún-lý-bld'-ln-ús.
a. Not lustful.
UNLICENSED, ún-lí'-lénst. a.
Having no regular permission.
UNLICKED, ún-líkt'. a. Shapeless,
not formed.
UNLIGHTED, ún-lí'-tld. a. Not
kindled, not set on fire.
UNLIKE, ún-lí'ke. a. Dissimilar,
having no resemblance; improbable,
unlikely, not likely.
UNLIKELYHOOD, ún-lí'ke-lý-
húd. } f.
UNLIKELINESS, ún-lí'ke-lý-
nls. }
Improbability.
UNLIKELY, ún-lí'ke-lý. a. Impro-
bable, not such as can be reason-
ably expected; not promising any
particular event.
UNLIKENESS, ún-lí'ke-nls. f. Dis-
similitude, want of resemblance.
UNLIMITABLE, ún-lím'-lt-ébl. a.
Admitting no bounds.
UNLIMITED, ún-lím'-lt-ld. a.
Having no bounds, having no li-
mits; undefined, not bounded by
proper exceptions; unconfined, not
restrained.
UNLIMITEDLY, ún-lím'-lt-ld-lý.
ad. Boundlessly, without bounds.
UNLINEAL, ún-lýn'-yél. a. Not
coming in the order of succession.
To UNLINK, ún-línk'. v. a. To un-
twist, to open.
UNLIQUIFIED, ún-lík'-wý-fld. a.
Unmelted, undissolved.
To UNLOAD, ún-ló'd. v. a. To dis-
burden, to exonerate; to put off any
thing burdensome.
To UNLOCK, ún-lók'. v. a. To
open what is shut with a lock; to
open in general.
UNLOOKED-FOR, ún-lúk't-fór. a.
Unexpected, not foreseen.
To UNLOOSE, ún-ló's. v. a. To
loose.
UNLOVED, ún-lúv'd. a. Not loved.

UNM

UNLOVELINESS, ún-lúv'-lý-nls. f.
Unamiableness, inability to create
love.
UNLOVELY, ún-lúv'-lý. a. That
cannot excite love.
UNLUCKILY, ún-lúk'-ý-lý. ad.
Unfortunately, by ill luck.
UNLUCKY, ún-lúk'-ý. a. Unfortu-
nate, producing unhappiness; un-
happy, miserable, subject to frequent
misfortunes; slightly mischievous,
mischievously waggish; ill-omened,
inauspicious.
UNLUSTROUS, ún-lús'-trús. a.
Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.
To UNLUTE, ún-lút'. v. a. To se-
parate vessels closed with chymical
cement.
UNMADE, ún-má'de. a. Not yet
formed, not created; deprived of
form or qualities; omitted to be
made.
UNMAIMED, ún-má'md. a. Not
deprived of any essential part.
UNMAKABLE, ún-má'k-ébl. a. Not
possible to be made.
To UNMAKE, ún-má'ke. v. a. To
deprive of former qualities before
possessed.
To UNMAN, ún-mán'. v. a. To de-
prive of the constituent qualities of
a human being, as reason; to emas-
culate; to break into irresolution,
to deject.
UNMANAGEABLE, ún-mán'-á-
dzhbl. a. Not manageable, not
easily governed; not easily wielded.
UNMANAGED, ún-mán'-nldzhd. a.
Not broken by horsemanship; not
tutored, not educated.
UNMANLIKE, ún-mán'-líke. } a.
UNMANLY, ún-mán'-lý. }
Unbecoming a human being; un-
suitable to a man, effeminate.
UNMANNERED, ún-mán'-núrd. a.
Rude, brutal, uncivil.
UNMANNERLINESS, ún-mán'-
nér-lý-nls. f. Breach of civility, ill
behaviour.
UNMANNERLY, ún-mán'-nér-lý. a.
Ill-bred, not civil.
UNMANURED, ún-má-núrd. a.
Not cultivated.
UNMARKED, ún-má'rkt. a. Not
observed, not regarded.
UNMARRIED, ún-már'-ryd. a. Hav-
ing no husband, or no wife.
To UNMASK, ún-másk'. v. a. To
strip off a mask; to strip off any dis-
guise.
UNMASKED, ún-máskt'. a. Naked,
open to the view.
UNMASTERABLE, ún-más'-tér-
ébl. a. Unconquerable; not to be
subdued.

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UNMASTERED, ún-más'-tèrd. a. Not subdued; not conquerable.
 UNMATCHABLE, ún-mátsh'-èbl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.
 UNMATCHED, ún-mátsh't. a. Matchless, having no match or equal.
 UNMEANING, ún-mě'n-ing. a. Expressing no meaning.
 UNMEANT, ún-měnt'. a. Not intended.
 UNMEASURABLE, ún-mězh'-úr-èbl. a. Boundless, unbounded.
 UNMEASURED, ún-mězh'-úrd. a. Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.
 UNMEDITATED, ún-méd'-ý-tá-tíd. a. Not formed by previous thought.
 UNMEDDLED, ún-méd'ld. a. Not touched, not altered.
 UNMEET, ún-mě't. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.
 UNMELLOWED, ún-měl'-lòd. a. Not fully ripened.
 UNMELTED, ún-mělt'-ld. a. Undissolved by heat.
 UNMENTIONED, ún-mén'-shúnd. a. Not told, not named.
 UNMERCHANTABLE, ún-mà'r-tshén-tèbl. a. Unsaleable, not vendible.
 UNMERCIFUL, ún-měr'-fý-fúl. a. Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.
 UNMERCIFULLY, ún-měr'-fý-fúl-ý. ad. Without mercy, without tendernefs.
 UNMERCIFULNESS, ún-měr'-fý-fúl-nis. f. Inclemency, cruelty.
 UNMERITED, ún-měr'-ít-ld. a. Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.
 UNMERITABLE, ún-měr'-ít-èbl. a. Having no desert.
 UNMERITEDNESS, ún-měr'-ít-éd-nis. f. State of being undeserved.
 UNMILKED, ún-milkt'. a. Not milked.
 UNMINDED, ún-mí'n-dld. a. Not heeded, not regarded.
 UNMINDFUL, ún-mí'nd-fúl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.
 To UNMINGLE, ún-míng'-gl. v. a. To separate things mixed.
 UNMINGLED, ún-míng'-gld. a. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.
 UNMIRY, ún-mí'-rý. a. Not fouled with dirt.
 UNMITIGATED, ún-mít'-ý-gá-tíd. a. Not softened.

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UNMIXED, } ún-míkt'. a. Not
 UNMIXT, } mingled with any thing, pure.
 UNMOANED, ún-mò'nd. a. Not lamented.
 UNMOIST, ún-moi't. a. Not wet.
 UNMOISTENED, ún-moi'nd. a. Not made wet.
 UNMOLESTED, ún-mò-léft'-ld. a. Free from disturbance.
 To UNMOOR, ún-mò'r. v. a. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
 UNMORALIZED, ún-mòr'-á-lízd. a. Untutored by morality.
 UNMORTGAGED, ún-mà'r-gldzhd. a. Not mortgaged.
 UNMORTIFIED, ún-mà'r-tý-fíd. a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities.
 UNMOVEABLE, ún-mò'v-èbl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.
 UNMOVED, ún-mò'vd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.
 UNMOVING, ún-mò'v-íng. a. Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.
 To UNMOULD, ún-mò'ld. v. a. To change as to the form.
 UNMOURNED, ún-mò'rnd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.
 To UNMUFFLE, ún-múf'l. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.
 UNMUSICAL, ún-mú'-zý-kél. a. Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.
 To UNMUZZLE, ún-múz'l. v. a. To loose from a muzzle.
 UNNAMED, ún-ná'md. a. Not mentioned.
 UNNATURAL, ún-nát'-tshúr-él. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.
 UNNATURALNESS, ún-nát'-tshúr-él-nis. f. Contrariety to nature.
 UNNATURALLY, ún-nát'-tshúr-él-ý. ad. In opposition to nature.
 UNNAVIGABLE, ún-náv'-ý-gèbl. a. Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.
 UNNECESSARILY, ún-nès'-fèf-fér-íl-ý. ad. Without necessity, without need.
 UNNECESSARINESS, ún-nès'-fèf-fér-ý-nis. f. Needlessness.
 UNNECESSARY, ún-nès'-fèf-fér-ý. a. Needless, not wanted, useless.

U N O

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ún-ná'-búr-ly. a. Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.
 UNNERVATE, ún-něr'-vét. a. Weak, feeble.
 To UNNERVE, ún-něrv'. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.
 UNNERVED, ún-něrv'd. a. Weak, feeble.
 UNNOBLE, ún-nò'bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.
 UNNOTED, ún-nò'-tíd. a. Not observed, not regarded.
 UNNUMBERED, ún-núm'-búrd. a. Innumerable.
 UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ún-òb-fé-kwý-úf-nis. f. Incompliance, disobedience.
 UNOBEYED, ún-ò-bé'd. a. Not obeyed.
 UNOBJECTED, ún-òb-dzhék'-tíd. a. Not charged as a fault.
 UNOBNOXIOUS, ún-òb-nòk'-shús. a. Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.
 UNOBSERVABLE, ún-òb-zér'-vébl. a. Not to be observed.
 UNOBSERVANT, ún-òb-zér'-vént. a. Not obsequious; not attentive.
 UNOBSERVED, ún-òb-zérv'd. a. Not regarded, not attended to.
 UNOBSERVING, ún-òb-zér'-v-íng. a. Inattentive, not heedful.
 UNOBSSTRUCTED, ún-òb-strúk'-tíd. a. Not hindered, not stopped.
 UNOBSSTRUCTIVE, ún-òb-strúk'-tív. a. Not raising any obstacle.
 UNOBTAINED, ún-òb-tá'nd. a. Not gained, not acquired.
 UNOBVIOUS, ún-òb'-vyús. a. Not readily occurring.
 UNOCCUPIED, ún-òk'-kú-píd. a. Unpossessed.
 UNOFFERED, ún-òf'-fúrd. a. Not proposed to acceptance.
 UNOFFENDING, ún-òf-fénd'-íng. a. Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.
 To UNOIL, ún-oi'l. v. a. To free from oil.
 UNOPENING, ún-òp-níng. a. Not opening.
 UNOPERATIVE, ún-òp'-ér-á-tív. a. Producing no effects.
 UNOPPOSED, ún-òp-pò'zd. a. Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.
 UNORDERLY, ún-à'r-dér-ly. a. Disordered, irregular.
 UNORDINARY, ún-à'r-dín-ér-ý. a. Uncommon, unusual.
 UNORGANIZED, ún-à'r-gán-ízd. a. Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.
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UNORIGINAL, ún-ô-rîdzh'-în-él.
 UNORIGINATED, ún-ô-rîdzh'-în-â-tîd. } a.
 Having no birth, ungenerated.
 UNORTHODOX, ún-â'r-thô-dôks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.
 UNOWED, ún-ô'd. a. Having no owner. Out of use.
 UNOWNED, ún-ô'nd. a. Having no owner; not acknowledged.
 To UNPACK, ún-pák'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.
 UNPACKED, ún-pák't. a. Not collected by unlawful artifices.
 UNPAID, ún-pâ'd. a. Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.
 UNPAINED, ún-pâ'nd. a. Suffering no pain.
 UNPAINFUL, ún-pâ'n-fûl. a. Giving no pain.
 UNPALATABLE, ún-pâl'-â-tébl. a. Nauseous, disgusting.
 UNPARAGONED, ún-pâr'-â-gûnd. a. Unequaled, unmatched.
 UNPARALLELED, ún-pâr'-âl-léld. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.
 UNPARDONABLE, ún-pâ'rdn-ébl. a. Irremissible.
 UNPARDONABLY, ún-pâ'rdn-éb-ly. ad. Beyond forgiveness.
 UNPARDONED, ún-pâ'rdnd. a. Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
 UNPARDONING, ún-pâ'rd-nîng. a. Not forgiving.
 UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ún-pâr-lâ-mént'-tér-y-nîs. f. Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
 UNPARLIAMENTARY, ún-pâr-lâ-mént'-ér-y. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 UNPARTED, ún-pâ'r-tîd. a. Undivided, not separated.
 UNPARTIAL, ún-pâ'r-shâl. a. Equal, honest.
 UNPARTIALLY, ún-pâ'r-shâl-y. ad. Equally, indifferently.
 UNPASSABLE, ún-pâs'-sâbl. a. Admitting no passage.
 UNPASSIONATE, ún-pâsh'-ûn-ét. a. Free from passion, calm, impartial.
 UNPASSIONATELY, ún-pâsh'-ûn-ét-ly. ad. Without passion.
 UNPATHED, ún-pâ'thd. a. Untracked, unmarked by passage.
 UNPAWNED, ún-pâ'nd. a. Not given to pledge.
 UNPEACEABLE, ún-pé'f-ébl. a.

Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
 To UNPEG, ún-pég'. v. a. To open any thing closed with a peg.
 UNPENSIONED, ún-pén'-shûnd. a. Without a pension.
 To UNPEOPLE, ún-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
 UNPERCEIVED, ún-pér-sé'vd. a. Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.
 UNPERCEIVEDLY, ún-pér-sé'vd-ly. ad. So as not to be perceived.
 UNPERFECT, ún-pér'-fîkt. a. Incomplete.
 UNPERFECTNESS, ún-pér'-fêkt-nîs. f. Imperfection, incompleteness.
 UNPERFORMED, ún-pér-fâ'rm'd. a. Undone, not done.
 UNPERISHABLE, ún-pér'-îsh-ébl. a. Lasting to perpetuity.
 UNPERJURED, ún-pér'-dzhûrd. a. Free from perjury.
 UNPERPLEXED, ún-pér-plékst'. a. Disentangled, not embarrassed.
 UNPERSPIRABLE, ún-pér-spý'-rébl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
 UNPERSUADABLE, ún-pér-swâ-débl. a. Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
 UNPETRIFIED, ún-pét'-trý-fîd. a. Not turned to stone.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ún-fîl-lô-zôf'-y-kél. a. Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ún-fîl-lô-zôf'-y-kél-y. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ún-fîl-lô-zôf'-y-kél-nîs. f. Incongruity with philosophy.
 To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ún-fîl-lôs'-sô-fîze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
 UNPIERCED, ún-pérst'. a. Not penetrated, not pierced.
 UNPILLARED, ún-plî'-lêrd. a. Divested of pillars.
 UNPILLOWED, ún-plî'-lôd. a. Wanting a pillow.
 To UNPIN, ún-pîn'. v. a. To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
 UNPINKED, ún-pînk't. a. Not marked with eyelet holes.
 UNPITIED, ún-pît'-y'd. a. Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
 UNPITIFULLY, ún-plî'-y-fûl-y. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.
 UNPITYING, ún-pît'-ty-îng. a. Having no compassion.

UNPLACED, ún-plâ'ft. a. Having no place of dependance.
 UNPLAGUED, ún-plâ'gd. a. Not tormented.
 UNPLANTED, ún-plân'-tîd. a. Not planted, spontaneous.
 UNPLAUSIBLE, ún-plâ'-zîbl. a. Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
 UNPLAUSIVE, ún-plâ'-sîv. a. Not approving.
 UNPLEASANT, ún-pléz'-ént. a. Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.
 UNPLEASANTLY, ún-pléz'-ént-ly. ad. Not delightfully, uneasily.
 UNPLEASANTNESS, ún-pléz'-ént-nîs. f. Want of qualities to give delight.
 UNPLEASED, ún-plé'zd. a. Not pleased, not delighted.
 UNPLEASING, ún-plé'-zîng. a. Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
 UNPLIANT, ún-plî'-ént. a. Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
 UNPLOWED, ún-plow'd. a. Not plowed.
 To UNPLUME, ún-plû'm. v. a. To strip of plumes, to degrade.
 UNPOETICAL, ún-pô-ét'-ty-kél. } a.
 UNPOETICK, ún-pô-ét'-îk. }
 Not such as becomes a poet.
 UNPOLISHED, ún-pôl'-îst. a. Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.
 UNPOLITE, ún-pô-lî'te. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
 UNPOLLUTED, ún-pôl-lû'-tîd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.
 UNPOPULAR, ún-pôp'-û-lêr. a. Not fitted to please the people.
 UNPORTABLE, ún-pôrt-ébl. a. Not to be carried.
 UNPOSSESSED, ún-pûz-ést'. a. Not had, not obtained.
 UNPOSSESSING, ún-pûz-és'-sîng. a. Having no possession.
 UNPRACTICABLE, ún-prâk'-ty-kébl. a. Not feasible.
 UNPRACTISED, ún-prâk'-tîst. a. Not skilful by use and experience.
 UNPRAISED, ún-prâ'zd. a. Not celebrated, not praised.
 UNPRECARIOUS, ún-prê-kâ'-ryûs. a. Not dependant on another.
 UNPRECEDENTED, ún-prés'-sé-dén-tîd. a. Not justifiable by any example.
 To UNPREDICT, ún-prê-dîkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.
 UNPREFERRED, ún-prê-fêrd'. a. Not advanced.

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UNPREGNANT, ún-prég'-nént. a. Not prolific.
 UNPREJUDICATE, ún-pré-dzhó'-dý-két. a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.
 UNPREJUDICED, ún-prédzh'-ú-díft. a. Free from prejudice.
 UNPRELITICAL, ún-pré-lát'-ý-kél. a. Unsuitable to a prelate.
 UNPREMEDITATED, ún-pré-méd'-ý-tá-tíd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
 UNPREPARED, ún-pré-pá'rd. a. Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
 UNPREPAREDNESS, ún-pré-pá'rd-nís. f. State of being unprepared.
 UNPREPOSSESSED, ún-pré'-póz-ét'. a. Not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions.
 UNPRESSED, ún-prést'. a. Not pressed, not enforced.
 UNPRETENDING, ún-pré-tén'-díng. a. Not claiming any distinctions.
 UNPREVAILING, ún-pré-vá'-líng. a. Being of no force.
 UNPREVENTED, ún-pré-vént'-íd. a. Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.
 UNPRINCELY, ún-príns'-lý. a. Unsuitable to a prince.
 UNPRINCIPLED, ún-prín'-sípld. a. Not settled in tenets or opinions.
 UNPRINTED, ún-prínt'-íd. a. Not printed.
 UNPRISABLE, ún-prí'z-ébl. a. Not valued, not of estimation.
 UNPRISONED, ún-príz'nd. a. Set free from confinement.
 UNPRIZED, ún-prí'zd. a. Not valued.
 UNPROCLAIMED, ún-pró klá'md. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.
 UNPROFANED, ún-pró-fá'nd. a. Not violated.
 UNPROFITABLE, ún-próf'-ý-tébl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.
 UNPROFITABLENESS, ún-próf'-ý-tébl-nís. f. Uselessness.
 UNPROFITABLY, ún-próf'-ý-tébl-ly. ad. Uselessly, without advantage.
 UNPROFITED, ún-próf'-ý-tíd. a. Having no gain.
 UNPROLIFICK, ún-pró-líf'-fík. a. Barren, not productive.
 UNPRONOUNCED, ún-pró-nou'nst. a. Not uttered, not spoken.
 UNPROPER, ún-próp'-ér. a. Not peculiar.
 UNPROPERLY, ún-próp'-ér-ly. ad.

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Contrarily to propriety, improperly.
 UNPROPITIOUS, ún-pró plh'-ús. a. Not favourable, inauspicious.
 UNPROPORTIONED, ún-pró-pó'r-shúnd. a. Not suited to something else.
 UNPROPOSED, ún-pró-pó'zd. a. Not proposed.
 UNPROPPED, ún-própt'. a. Not supported, not upheld.
 UNPROSPEROUS, ún-prós'-pér-ús. a. Unfortunate, not prosperous.
 UNPROSPEROUSLY, ún-prós'-pér-ús-ly. ad. Unsuccessfully.
 UNPROTECTED, ún-pró-ték'-tíd. a. Not protected, not supported.
 UNPROVED, ún-pró'vd. a. Not evinced by arguments.
 To UNPROVIDE, ún-pró-ví'de. v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications.
 UNPROVIDED, ún-pró-ví'-díd. a. Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.
 UNPROVOKED, ún-pró-vó'kt. a. Not provoked.
 UNPRUNED, ún-pró'nd. a. Not cut, not lopped.
 UNPUBLICK, ún-púb'-lík. a. Private, not generally known.
 UNPUBLISHED, ún-púb'-líht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.
 UNPUNISHED, ún-pún'-líht. a. Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.
 UNPURCHASED, ún-púr'-tshést. a. Unbought.
 UNPURGED, ún-púrdzh'd. a. Not purged.
 UNPURIFIED, ún-pú'-rý-fíd. a. Not freed from recement; not cleansed from sin.
 UNPURSUED, ún-púr'-fú'd. a. Not pursued.
 UNPUTRIFIED, ún-pú'-trý-fíd. a. Not corrupted by rottenness.
 UNQUALIFIED, ún-kwál'-ý-fíd. a. Not fit.
 To UNQUALIFY, ún-kwál'-ý-fý. v. a. To disqualify, to divest of qualification.
 UNQUARRELABLE, ún-kwór'-ríl-ébl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.
 To UNQUEEN, ún-kwé'n. v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen.
 UNQUENCHABLE, ún-kwé'ntsh-ébl. a. Unextinguishable.
 UNQUENCHED, ún kwé'ntsh't. a. Not extinguished; not extinguishable.
 UNQUENCHABLENESS, ún-

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kwé'ntsh'-ébl-nís. f. Unextinguishableness.
 UNQUESTIONABLE, ún-kwés'-tshún-ébl. a. Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.
 UNQUESTIONABLY, ún-kwés'-tshún-éb-ly. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.
 UNQUESTIONED, ún-kwés'-tshúnd. a. Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.
 UNQUICK, ún-kwík'. a. Motionless.
 UNQUIET, ún-kwí'-ét. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.
 UNQUIETLY, ún-kwí'-ét-ly. ad. Without rest.
 UNQUIETNESS, ún-kwí'-ét-nís. f. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.
 UNRACKED, ún-rákt'. a. Not poured from the lees.
 UNRAKED, ún-rákt. a. Not thrown together and covered.
 UNRANSACKED, ún-rán'-sákt. a. Not pillaged.
 To UNRAVEL, ún-ráv'l. v. a. To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present constitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.
 UNRAZORED, ún-rá'-zúrd. a. Unshaven.
 UNREACHED, ún-ré'tsh't. a. Not attained.
 UNREAD, ún-réd'. a. Not read, not publicly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.
 UNREADINESS, ún-réd'-ý-nís. f. Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.
 UNREADY, ún-réd'-ý. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.
 UNREAL, ún-ré'-él. a. Unsubstantial.
 UNREASONABLE, ún-ré'zn-ébl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.
 UNREASONABLENESS, ún-ré'zn-ébl-nís. f. Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.
 UNREASONABLY, ún-ré'zn-éb-ly. ad. In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.
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UNREBATED, ún-rě-bá'-tíd. a. Not blunted.
 UNREBUKEABLE, ún-rě-bú'-kébl. a. Obnoxious to no censure.
 UNRECEIVED, ún-rě-sě'vd. a. Not received.
 UNRECLAIMED, ún-rě-klá'md. a. Not turned; not reformed.
 UNRECONCILEABLE, ún-rě-k-ún-sí'l-ébl. a. Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with.
 UNRECONCILED, ún-rě-k'-ún-sild. a. Not reconciled.
 UNRECORDED, ún-rě-ká'r-díd. a. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
 UNRECOUNTED, ún-rě-kount'-íd. a. Not told, not related.
 UNRECRUITABLE, ún-rě-kró't-ébl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.
 UNRECURING, ún-rě-kú'-ríng. a. Irremediable.
 UNREDUCED, ún-rě-dú'ft. a. Not reduced.
 UNREFORMABLE, ún-rě-fá'r-mébl. a. Not to be put into a new form.
 UNREFORMED, ún-rě-fá'rmd. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.
 UNREFRACTED, ún-rě-frák'-tíd. a. Not refracted.
 UNREFRESHED, ún-rě-frěsh't'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.
 UNREGARDED, ún-rě-gá'r-díd. a. Not heeded, not respected.
 UNREGENERATE, ún-rě-dzhén'-ér-ét. a. Not brought to a new life.
 UNREINED, ún-rě'nd. a. Not restrained by the bridle.
 UNRELENTING, ún-rě-lént'-Ing. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.
 UNRELIEVABLE, ún-rě-lě'v-ébl. a. Admitting no succour.
 UNRELIEVED, ún-rě-lě'vd. a. Not succoured; not eased.
 UNREMARKABLE, ún-rě-má'rk-ébl. a. Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.
 UNREMEDIALBLE, ún-rě-mě'-dzhébl. a. Admitting no remedy.
 UNREMEMBERING, ún-rě-mém'-bríng. a. Having no memory.
 UNREMEMBRANCE, ún-rě-mém'-bréns. f. Forgetfulness, want of remembrance.
 UNREMOVABLE, ún-rě-mó'v-ébl. a. Not to be taken away.
 UNREMOVABLY, ún-rě-mó'v-ébl. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.
 UNREMOVED, ún-rě-mó'vd. a.

Not taken away; not capable of being removed.
 UNREPAID, ún-rě-pá'd. a. Not recompensed, not compensated.
 UNREPEALED, ún-rě-pě'ld. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.
 UNREPENTED, ún-rě-pěnt'-Id. a. Not regarded with penitential sorrow.
 UNREPENTING, ún-rě-pěnt'-Ing. }
 UNREPENTANT, ún-rě-pěnt'-ént. } a.
 Not repenting, not penitent.
 UNREPINING, ún-rě-pí'n-Ing. a. Not peevishly complaining.
 UNREPLENISHED, ún-rě-plén'-ísh't. a. Not filled.
 UNREPRIEVABLE, ún-rě-prě'v-ébl. a. Not to be respited from penal death.
 UNREPROACHED, ún-rě-pró'tsh't. a. Not upbraided, not censured.
 UNREPROVABLE, ún-rě-pró'v-ébl. a. Not liable to blame.
 UNREPROVED, ún-rě-pró'vd. a. Not censured; not liable to censure.
 UNREPUGNANT, ún-rě-púg'-nént. a. Not opposite.
 UNREPUTABLE, ún-rěp'-ú-tébl. a. Not creditable.
 UNREQUESTED, ún-rě-kwěst'-Id. a. Not asked.
 UNREQUITABLE, ún-rě-kwí'-tébl. a. Not to be retaliated.
 UNRESENTED, ún-rě-zěnt'-Id. a. Not regarded with anger.
 UNRESERVED, ún-rě-zěrvd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.
 UNRESERVEDLY, ún-rě-zěrvd'-l'y. ad. Without limitations; without concealment, openly.
 UNRESERVEDNESS, ún-rě-zěrvd'-n's. f. Openness, frankness.
 UNRESISTED, ún-rě-zís'-tíd. a. Not opposed; resists, such as cannot be opposed.
 UNRESISTING, ún-rě-zís'-tíng. a. Not opposing, not making resistance.
 UNRESOLVABLE, ún-rě-sá'l-vébl. a. Not to be solved, insoluble.
 UNRESOLVED, ún-rě-zá'lvd. a. Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared.
 UNRESOLVING, ún-rě-zá'l-víng. a. Not resolving.
 UNRESPECTIVE, ún-rě-pěk'-tív. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.
 UNREST, ún-rěst'. f. Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ún-rěf-tó'rd. a. Not restored; not cleared from an attainder.
 UNRESTRAINED, ún-rěf-trá'nd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, loose; not limited.
 UNRETRACTED, ún-rě-trák'-tíd. a. Not revoked, not recalled.
 UNREVEALED, ún-rě-vě'ld. a. Not told, not discovered.
 UNREVENGED, ún-rě-věndzhd'. a. Not revenged.
 UNREVEREND, ún-rěv'-ér-ěnd. a. Irreverent, disrespectful.
 UNREVERENDLY, ún-rěv'-ér-ěnd-l'y. ad. Disrespectfully.
 UNREVERSED, ún-rě-věrst'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.
 UNREVOKED, ún-rě-vó'kt. a. Not recalled.
 UNREWARDED, ún-rě-wá'rd-Id. a. Not rewarded, not recompensed.
 To UNRIDDLE, ún-ríd'l. v. a. To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.
 UNRIDICULOUS, ún-ríd-dík'-ú-lús. a. Not ridiculous.
 To UNRIG, ún-ríg'. v. a. To strip off the tackle.
 UNRIGHTEOUS, ún-rí'-tshús. a. Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.
 UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ún-rí'-tshús-l'y. ad. Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.
 UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ún-rí'-tshús-n's. f. Wickedness, injustice.
 UNRIGHTFUL, ún-rí't-fúl. a. Not rightful, not just.
 To UNRING, ún-ríng'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.
 To UNRIP, ún-ríp'. v. a. To cut open.
 UNRIPE, ún-rí'pe. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.
 UNRIPENED, ún-rípnd. a. Not matured.
 UNRIPENESS, ún-ríp-n's. f. Immaturity, want of ripeness.
 UNRIVALLED, ún-rí'-vúld. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.
 To UNROL, ún-ró'l. v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved.
 UNROMANTICK, ún-ró-mán'-tík. a. Contrary to romance.
 To UNROOF, ún-ró'f. v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses.
 UNROOSTED, ún-ró'f-tíd. a. Driven from the roost.
 UNROUGH, ún-rúf'. a. Smooth.
 To UNROOT, ún-ró't. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.
 UNROUNDED, ún-róu'n-díd. a. Not shaped, not cut to a round.
 UNROYAL, ún-roy'-yél. a. Unprincely, not royal.

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To UNRUFFLE, ún-rúf'l. v. a. To cease from commotion, or agitation.
 UNRUFFLED, ún-rúf'ld. a. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.
 UNRULED, ún-ró'ld. a. Not directed by any superior power.
 UNRULINESS, ún-ró'-ly-nís. f. Turbulence, tumultuousness.
 UNRULY, ún-ró'-ly. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.
 UNSAFE, ún-sá'fe. a. Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.
 UNSAFELY, ún-sá'fe-ly. ad. Not securely, dangerously.
 UNSAID, ún-séd'. a. Not uttered, not mentioned.
 UNSALTED, ún-sá'l-tld. a. Not pickled, or seasoned with salt.
 UNSANCTIFIED, ún-sánk'-ty-fid. a. Unholy, not consecrated.
 UNSATIABLE, ún-sá'-shébl. a. Not to be satisfied.
 UNSATISFACTORINESS, ún-sát-tíf-fák'-túr-y-nís. f. Failure of giving satisfaction.
 UNSATISFACTORY, ún-sát-tíf-fák'-túr-y. a. Not giving satisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.
 UNSATISFIEDNESS, ún-sát-tíf-fid-nís. f. The state of being not satisfied, want of fulness.
 UNSATISFIED, ún-sát-tíf-fid. a. Not contented, not pleased; not filled, not gratified to the full.
 UNSATISFYING, ún-sát-tíf-fi-íng. a. Unable to gratify to the full.
 UNSAVOURINESS, ún-sá-vúr-y-nís. f. Bad taste; bad smell.
 UNSAVOURY, ún-sá'-vúr-y. a. Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.
 To UNSAY, ún-sá'. v. a. To retract, to recant.
 UNSCALY, ún-ská'-ly. a. Having no scales.
 UNSCARRED, ún-ská'rd. a. Not marked with wounds.
 UNSCHOLASTICK, ún-skó-lás'-tik. a. Not bred to literature.
 UNSCHOOLED, ún-skó'ld. a. Uneducated, not learned.
 UNSCORCHED, ún-ská'rtsh. a. Not touched by fire.
 UNSCREENED, ún-skre'nd. a. Not covered, not protected.
 UNSCRIPTURAL, ún-skrip'-tshúr-él. a. Not defensible by scripture.
 To UNSEAL, ún-sé'l. v. a. To open any thing sealed.
 UNSEALED, ún-sé'ld. a. Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.
 To UNSEAM, ún-sé'm. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

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UNSEARCHABLE, ún-sér'-shébl. a. Inscrutable, not to be explored.
 UNSEARCHABLENESS, ún-sér'-shébl-nís. f. Impossibility to be explored.
 UNSEASONABLE, ún-sé'zn-ébl. a. Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unseasonable time of night.
 UNSEASONABLENESS, ún-sé'zn-ébl-nís. f. Disagreement with time or place.
 UNSEASONABLY, ún-sé'zn-éb-ly. ad. Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.
 UNSEASONED, ún-sé'znd. a. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular, inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as Unseasoned meat.
 UNSECONDED, ún-sék'-ún-díd. a. Not supported; not exemplified a second time.
 UNSECRET, ún-sé'-krít. a. Not close, not trusty.
 UNSECURE, ún-sé-kúr. a. Not safe.
 UNSEDUCED, ún-sé-dú'ft. a. Not drawn to ill.
 UNSEEING, ún-sé'-íng. a. Wanting the power of vision.
 To UNSEEM, ún-sé'm. v. a. Not to seem.
 UNSEEMLINESS, ún-sé'm-ly-nís. f. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.
 UNSEEMLY, ún-sé'm-ly. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.
 UNSEEN, ún-sé'n. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.
 UNSELFISH, ún-sélf'-ish. a. Not addicted to private interest.
 UNSENT, ún-sént'. a. Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.
 UNSEPARABLE, ún-sép'-ér-ébl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.
 UNSEPARATED, ún-sép'-ér-á-tld. a. Not parted.
 UNSERVICEABLE, ún-sér'-vís-ébl. a. Useless, bringing no advantage.
 UNSERVICEABLY, ún-sér'-vís-éb-ly. ad. Without use, without advantage.
 UNSET, ún-sét'. a. Not set, not placed.
 To UNSETTLE, ún-sét'l. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.
 UNSETTLED, ún-sét'ld. a. Not

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fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.
 UNSETTLEDNESS, ún-sét'ld-nís. f. Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.
 UNSEVERED, ún-sév'-érd. a. Not parted, not divided.
 To UNSEX, ún-séks'. v. a. To make otherways than the sex commonly is.
 To UNSHACKLE, ún-shák'l. v. a. To loose from bonds.
 UNSHADOWED, ún-shád'-ód. a. Not clouded, not darkened.
 UNSHAKEABLE, ún-shá'k-ébl. a. Not subject to concussion.
 UNSHAKED, ún-shá'kt. a. Not shaken.
 UNSHAKEN, ún-shá'kn. a. Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.
 UNSHAMED, ún-shá'md'. a. Not shamed.
 UNSHAPEN, ún-shá'pn. a. Mismatchen, deformed.
 UNSHARED, ún-shá'rd. a. Not partaken, not had in common.
 To UNSHEATH, ún-shé'th. v. a. To draw from the scabbard.
 UNSHED, ún-shéd'. a. Not spilt.
 UNSHELTERED, ún-shélt'-túrd. a. Wanting protection.
 To UNSHIP, ún-shíp'. v. a. To take out of a ship.
 UNSHOCKED, ún-shókt'. a. Not disgusted, not offended.
 UNSHOD, ún-shód'. a. Having no shoes.
 UNSHOOK, ún-shúk'. part. a. Not shaken.
 UNSHORN, ún-shá'rn. a. Not clipped.
 UNSHOT, ún-shót'. part. a. Not hit by shot.
 To UNSHOUT, ún-shou't. v. a. To annihilate, or retract a shout.
 UNSHOWERED, ún-show'rd. a. Not watered by showers.
 UNSHRINKING, ún-shrínk'-íng. a. Not recoiling.
 UNSHUNNABLE, ún-shún'-nébl. a. Inevitable.
 UNSIFTED, ún-síf'-tld. a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.
 UNSIGHT, ún-síte. a. Not seeing.
 UNSIGHTED, ún-sít'-ld. a. Invisible, not seen.
 UNSIGHTLINESS, ún-sít'-ly-nís. f. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.
 UNSIGHTLY, ún-sít'-ly. a. Disagreeable to the sight.
 UNSIN-

UNS

UNSINCERE, ún-sín-sér. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.
UNSINCERITY, ún-sín-sér'-ít-ý. f. Adulteration, cheat.
To UNSINEW, ún-sín'-ú. v. a. To deprive of strength.
UNSINGED, ún-síndzhd'. a. Not scorched, not touched by fire.
UNSINKING, ún-sínk'-íng. a. Not sinking.
UNSINEWED, ún-sín'-úd. a. Nerveless, weak.
UNSINNING, ún-sín'-níng. a. Impeccable.
UNSCANNED, ún-skánd'. a. Not measured, not computed.
UNSKILLED, ún-skíld'. a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.
UNSKILFUL, ún-skíl'-fúl. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.
UNSKILFULLY, ún-skíl'-fúl-ý. ad. Without knowledge, without art.
UNSKILFULNESS, ún-skíl'-fúl-nís. f. Want of art, want of knowledge.
UNSLAIN, ún-slá'n. a. Not killed.
UNSLAKED, ún-slá'kt. a. Not quenched.
UNSLEEPING, ún-slép'-íng. a. Ever wakeful.
UNSLIPPING, ún-slip'-íng. a. Not liable to slip, fast.
UNSMIRCHED, ún-smértsh'. a. Unpolluted, not stained.
UNSMOKED, ún-smó'kt. a. Not smoked.
UNSOCIABLE, ún-só'-shébl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.
UNSOCIABLY, ún-só'-shéb-ly. ad. Not kindly.
UNSOILED, ún-soi'ld. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.
UNSOLD, ún-só'ld. a. Not exchanged for money.
UNSOLDIERLIKE, ún-só'l-dzhér-like. a. Unbecoming a soldier.
UNSOLID, ún-sól'-ld. a. Fluid, not coherent.
UNSOLVED, ún-sá'lvd. a. Not solved.
UNSOPHISTICATED, ún-só-fls'-ty-ká-tíd. a. Not adulterated.
UNSORTED, ún-sá'r-tíd. a. Not distributed by proper separation.
UNSOUGHT, ún-sá't. a. Had without seeking; not searched.
UNSOUND, ún-sou'nd. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.
UNSOUNDED, ún-sou'n-díd. a. Not tried by the plummet.

UNS

UNSOUNDNESS, ún-sou'nd-nís. f. Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.
UNSOURED, ún-sou'rd. a. Not made sour; not made morose.
UNSOWN, ún-só'a. a. Not propagated by scattering seed.
UNSPARED, ún-spá'rd. a. Not spared.
UNSPARING, ún-spá'-ríng. a. Not sparing, not parsimonious.
To UNSPEAK, ún-spé'k. v. a. To retract, to recant.
UNSPEAKABLE, ún-spé'k-ébl. a. Not to be expressed.
UNSPEAKABLY, ún-spé'k-éb-ly. ad. Inexpressibly, ineffably.
UNSPECIFIED, ún-spés'-sý-fíd. a. Not particularly mentioned.
UNSPECULATIVE, ún-spék'-ú-lá-tív. a. Not theoretical.
UNSPED, ún-spéd'. a. Not dispatched, not performed.
UNSPENT, ún-spént'. a. Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.
To UNSPHERE, ún-sfér. v. a. To remove from its orb.
UNSPIED, ún-spí'd. a. Not discovered, not seen.
UNSPILT, ún-spílt'. a. Not sped; not spoiled.
To UNSPIRIT, ún-spér'-ít. v. a. To dispirit, to depress, to deject.
UNSPOILED, ún-spoi'ld. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
UNSPOTTED, ún-spót'-tíd. a. Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
UNSQUARED, ún-skwá'rd. a. Not formed, irregular.
UNSTABLE, ún-stá'bl. a. Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.
UNSTAD, ún-stá'd. a. Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.
UNSTADINESS, ún-stá'd-nís. f. Indiscretion, volatile mind.
UNSTAINED, ún-stá'nd. a. Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.
To UNSTATE, ún-stá'te. v. a. To put out of state.
UNSTATUTABLE, ún-stát'-tshú-tébl. a. Contrary to statute.
UNSTAUNCHED, ún-stántsh'. a. Not stopped, not stayed.
UNSTEADILY, ún-stéd'-dý-ly. ad. Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.
UNSTEADINESS, ún-stéd'-dý-nís. f. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.
UNSTEADY, ún-stéd'-dý. a. Inconstant, irresolute; mutable, va-

UNS

riable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.
UNSTEADFAST, ún-stéd'-fást. a. Not fixed, not fast.
UNSTEEPED, ún-sté'pt. a. Not soaked.
To UNSTING, ún-síng'. v. a. To disarm of a sting.
UNSTINTED, ún-stín'-tíd. a. Not limited.
UNSTIRRED, ún-stúrd'. a. Not stirred, not agitated.
To UNSTITCH, ún-stítsh'. v. a. To open by picking the stitches.
UNSTOOPING, ún-stó'-píng. a. Not bending, not yielding.
To UNSTOP, ún-stóp'. v. a. To free from stop or obstruction.
UNSTOPPED, ún-stópt'. a. Meeting no resistance.
UNSTRAINED, ún-strá'nd. a. Easy, not forced.
UNSTRAITENED, ún-strét'nd. a. Not contracted.
UNSTRENGTHENED, ún-strénkth'-índ. a. Not supported, not assisted.
To UNSTRING, ún-stríng'. v. a. To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.
UNSTRUCK, ún-strúk'. a. Not moved, not affected.
UNSTUDIED, ún-stúd'-ýd. a. Not premeditated, not laboured.
UNSTUFFED, ún-stúft'. a. Unfilled, unfurnished.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, ún-súb-flán'-shél. a. Not solid, not palpable; not real.
UNSUCCEDED, ún-súk-sé'-díd. a. Not succeeded.
UNSUCCESSFUL, ún-súk-sés'-fúl. a. Not having the wished event.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, ún-súk-sés'-fúl-ý. ad. Unfortunately, without success.
UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ún-súk-sés'-fúl-nís. f. Want of success, event contrary to wish.
UNSUCCESSIVE, ún-súk-sés'-sív. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.
UNSUCKED, ún-súkt'. a. Not having the breasts drawn.
UNSUFFERABLE, ún-súf-sér-ébl. a. Not supportable, intolerable.
UNSUFFICIENCY, ún-súf-sísh'-éns. f. Inability to answer the end proposed.
UNSUFFICIENT, ún-súf-sísh'-ént. a. Unable, inadequate.
UNSUGARED, ún-shúg'-úrd. a. Not sweetened with sugar.
UNSUITABLE, ún-sú-tébl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNT

UNSUITABLENESS, ʊn-sū'-tēbl-nis. *f.* Incongruity, unfitness.
UNSUITING, ʊn-sū'-tīng. *a.* Not fitting, not becoming.
UNSULLIED, ʊn-sūl'-līd. *a.* Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.
UNSUNG, ʊn-sung'. *a.* Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.
UNSUNNED, ʊn-sund'. *a.* Not exposed to the sun.
UNSUPERFLUOUS, ʊn-shū-pēr'-fū-ūs. *a.* Not more than enough.
UNSUPPLANTED, ʊn-sūp-plānt'-id. *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.
UNSUPPORTABLE, ʊn-sūp-pōrt-ēbl. *a.* Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.
UNSUPPORTED, ʊn-sūp-pōrt-id. *a.* Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.
UNSURE, ʊn-shō'r. *a.* Not fixed, not certain.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, ʊn-sūr-mou'nt-ēbl. *a.* Insuperable, not to be overcome.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ʊn-sūs-sēp'-tībl. *a.* Incapable, not liable to admit.
UNSUSPECT, ʊn-sūs-pēkt'.
UNSUSPECTED, ʊn-sūs-pēk'-tid. } *a.*
 Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.
UNSUSPECTING, ʊn-sūs-pēk'-tīng. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, ʊn-sūs-pīsh'-ūs. *a.* Having no suspicion.
UNSUSTAINED, ʊn-sūs-tā'nd. *a.* Not supported, not held up.
UNSWAYABLE, ʊn-swā'-ēbl. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.
UNSWAYED, ʊn-swā'd. *a.* Not wielded.
To UNSWEAR, ʊn-swēr. *v. n.* Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.
To UNSWEAT, ʊn-swēt'. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue.
UNSWORN, ʊn-swō'rn. *a.* Not bound by an oath.
UNTAINTED, ʊn-tā'nt-id. *a.* Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.
UNTAKEN, ʊn-tā'kn. *a.* Not taken.
UNTALKED OF, ʊn-tākt-ōv. *a.* Not mentioned in the world.
UNTAMEABLE, ʊn-tā'me-ēbl. *a.* Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.
UNTAMED, ʊn-tā'md. *a.* Not subdued, not suppressed.

UNT

To UNTANGLE, ʊn-tāng'-gl. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.
UNTASTED, ʊn-tāst'id. *a.* Not tasted, not tried by the palate.
UNTASTING, ʊn-tāst-īng. *a.* Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT, ʊn-tā't. *a.* Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.
To UNTEACH, ʊn-tētsh. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
UNTEMPERED, ʊn-tēm'-pūrd. *a.* Not tempered.
UNTEMPTED, ʊn-tēm'-tīd. *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.
UNTENABLE, ʊn-tē'-nēbl. *a.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.
UNTENANTED, ʊn-tēn'-nēn-tīd. *a.* Having no tenant.
UNTENDED, ʊn-tēnd'-id. *a.* Not having any attendance.
UNTENDER, ʊn-tēnd'-ūr. *a.* Wanting softness, wanting affection.
UNTENDERED, ʊn-tēnd'-ūrd. *a.* Not offered.
To UNTENT, ʊn-tēt'. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.
UNTENTED, ʊn-tēt'-id. *a.* Having no medicaments applied.
UNTERRIFIED, ʊn-tēr'-rīf-id. *a.* Not affrighted, not struck with fear.
UNTHANKED, ʊn-thānk'. *a.* Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.
UNTHANKFUL, ʊn-thānk'-fūl. *a.* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.
UNTHANKFULLY, ʊn-thānk'-fūl-ī. *ad.* Without thanks.
UNTHANKFULNESS, ʊn-thānk'-fūl-nis. *f.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received.
UNTHAWED, ʊn-thā'd. *a.* Not dissolved after frost.
To UNTHINK, ʊn-thīnk'. *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought.
UNTHINKING, ʊn-thīnk'-īng. *a.* Thoughtless, not given to reflection.
UNTHORNY, ʊn-thā'r-nī. *a.* Not obstructed by prickles.
UNTHOUGHT OF, ʊn-thāt-ōv. *a.* Not regarded, not heeded.
To UNTHREAD, ʊn-thréd'. *v. a.* To loose.
UNTHREATENED, ʊn-thrēt'nd. *a.* Not menaced.

UNT

UNTHRIFT, ʊn-thrīft'. *f.* An extravagant, a prodigal.
UNTHRIFTILY, ʊn-thrīft'-tīl-ī. *ad.* Without frugality.
UNTHRIFTY, ʊn-thrīft'-tī. *a.* Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.
UNTHRIVING, ʊn-thrī'-vīng. *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.
To UNTHRONE, ʊn-thrō'ne. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
To UNTIE, ʊn-tī'. *v. a.* To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any obstruction; to resolve, to clear.
UNTIED, ʊn-tī'd. *a.* Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.
UNTIL, ʊn-tīl'. *ad.* To the time that; to the place that.
UNTILLED, ʊn-tīld'. *a.* Not cultivated.
UNTIMBERED, ʊn-tīm'-būrd. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak.
UNTIMELY, ʊn-tī'me-lī. *a.* Happening before the natural time.
UNTIMELY, ʊn-tī'me-lī. *ad.* Before the natural time.
UNTINGED, ʊn-tīndzh'. *a.* Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.
UNTIRABLE, ʊn-tīr'-ēbl. *a.* Indefatigable, unwearied.
UNTIRE, ʊn-tīrd. *a.* Not made weary.
UNTITLED, ʊn-tītld. *a.* Having no title.
UNTO, ʊn'-tō. *prep.* To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.
UNTOLD, ʊn-tōld. *a.* Not related; not revealed.
UNTOUCHED, ʊn-tūtsh'. *a.* Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.
UNTOWARD, ʊn-tō'-wērd. *a.* Forward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.
UNTOWARDLY, ʊn-tō'-wērd-lī. *a.* Aukward, perverse, froward.
UNTRACEABLE, ʊn-trāf'-ēbl. *a.* Not to be traced.
UNTRACED, ʊn-trāft. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps.
UNTRACTABLE, ʊn-trāk'-tēbl. *a.* Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.
UNTRACTABLENESS, ʊn-trāk'-tēbl-nis. *f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed.
UNTRADING, ʊn-trā'-dīng. *a.* Not engaged in commerce.
UNTRAINED, ʊn-trā'nd. *a.* Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNV

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ún-tráns-fér'-rěbl. a. Incapable of being given from one to another.
 UNTRANSPARENT, ún-tráns-pá-rěnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.
 UNTRAVELLED, ún-tráv'-líd. a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.
 To UNTREAD, ún-tréd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps.
 UNTREASURED, ún-trězh'-úrd. a. Not laid up, not repositied.
 UNTREATABLE, ún-trět'-ěbl. a. Not treatable, not practicable.
 UNTRIED, ún-tríd'. a. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.
 UNTRIUMPHABLE, ún-trí'-úm-fěbl. a. Which allows no triumph.
 UNTROD, ún-tród'. } a. Not
 UNTRODDEN, ún-tród'n. } passed, not marked by the foot.
 UNTROLLED, ún-tróld'. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.
 UNTROUBLED, ún-trúbld'. a. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.
 UNTRUE, ún-tró'. a. False, contrary to reality; false, not faithful.
 UNTRULY, ún-tró'-lý. ad. Falsely, not according to truth.
 UNTRUSTINESS, ún-trús'-tý-nís. f. Unfaithfulness.
 UNTRUTH, ún-tró'th. f. Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.
 UNTUNABLE, ún-tú'-něbl. a. Unharmonious, not musical.
 To UNTUNE, ún-tún'. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
 UNTURNED, ún-túrnd'. a. Not turned.
 UNTUTORED, ún-tú'-túrd. a. Uninstructed, untaught.
 To UNTWINE, ún-twí'ne. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.
 To UNTWIST, ún-twíst'. v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.
 To UNTY, ún-tý'. v. a. To loose. See UNTIE.
 To UNVAIL, ún-vá'le. v. a. To uncover, to strip of a veil.
 UNVALUABLE, ún-vál'-ú-ěbl. a. Inestimable, being above price.
 UNVALUED, ún-vál'-úd. a. Not

UNW

prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.
 UNVANQUISHED, ún-vánk'-wísh. a. Not conquered, not overcome.
 UNVARIABLE, ún-vá'-ryěbl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.
 UNVARIED, ún-vá'-ryd. a. Not changed, not diversified.
 UNVARNISHED, ún-vá'r-nísh. a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.
 UNVARYING, ún-vá'-ry-ing. a. Not liable to change.
 To UNVEIL, ún-vě'l. v. a. To disclose, to show.
 UNVEILEDLY, ún-vě'l-íd-lý. ad. Plainly, without disguise.
 UNVENTILATED, ún-věn'-tý-lá-tíd. a. Not fanned by the wind.
 UNVERITABLE, ún-věr'-ý-těbl. a. Not true.
 UNVERSED, ún-věrs'. a. Unacquainted, unskilled.
 UNVEXED, ún-věks'. a. Untroubled, undisturbed.
 UNVIOLATED, ún-ví'-ó-lá-tíd. a. Not injured, not broken.
 UNVIRTUOUS, ún-věr'-tshú-ús. a. Wanting virtue.
 UNVISITED, ún-víz'-ít-íd. a. Not resorted to.
 UNUNIFORM, ún-ú'-ný-fárm. a. Wanting uniformity.
 UNVOYAGEABLE, ún-voy'-ě-dzhěbl. a. Not to be passed over or voyaged.
 UNURGED, ún-úrdzhd'. a. Not incited, not pressed.
 UNUSED, ún-úzd. a. Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.
 UNUSEFUL, ún-ú'se-fúl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.
 UNUSUAL, ún-ú'-zhú-él. a. Not common, not frequent, rare.
 UNUSUALNESS, ún-ú'-zhú-él-nís. f. Uncommonness, infrequency.
 UNUTTERABLE, ún-út'-těr-ěbl. a. Ineffable, inexpressible.
 UNVULNERABLE, ún-vúl'-něr-ěbl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.
 UNWAKENED, ún-wá'knd. a. Not roused from sleep.
 UNWALLED, ún-wáld'. a. Having no walls.
 UNWARES, ún-wá'rz. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.
 UNWARILY, ún-wá'-ríl-ý. ad. Without caution, carelessly.
 UNWARINESS, ún-wá'-rý-nís. f. Want of caution, carelessness.
 UNWARLIKE, ún-wá'r-like. a. Not fit for war, not used to war.
 UNWARNED, ún-wá'rnd. a. Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNW

UNWARRANTABLE, ún-wór'-rěnt-ěbl. a. Not defensible, not to be justified, not allowed.
 UNWARRANTABLY, ún-wór'-rěnt-ěb-lý. ad. Not justifiably, not defensibly.
 UNWARRANTED, ún-wór'-rěnt-íd. a. Not ascertained, uncertain.
 UNWARY, ún-wá'-rý. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.
 UNWASHED, ún-wósh'. a. Not washed, not cleansed by washing.
 UNWASTED, ún-wá'st-íd. a. Not consumed, not diminished.
 UNWASTING, ún-wá'st-ing. a. Not growing less.
 UNWAYED, ún-wá'd. a. Not used to travel.
 UNWEAKENED, ún-wě'knd. a. Not weakened.
 UNWEAPONED, ún-wěp'nd. a. Not furnished with offensive arms.
 UWEARIABLE, ún-wě'-rý-ěbl. a. Not to be tired.
 UNWEARIED, ún-wě'-rýd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.
 To UNWEARY, ún-wě'-rý. v. a. To refresh after weariness.
 UNWED, ún-wěd'. a. Unmarried.
 UNWEDGEABLE, ún-wědzh'-ěbl. a. Not to be cloven.
 UNWEEDED, ún-wě'd-íd. a. Not cleared from weeds.
 UNWEEPED, ún-wěpt'. a. Not lamented. Now UNWEPT.
 UNWEETING, ún-wě'-tíng. a. Ignorant, unknowing.
 UNWEIGHED, ún-wá'd. a. Not examined by the balance; not considered, negligent.
 UNWEIGHING, ún-wá'-íng. a. Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
 UNWELCOME, ún-wěl'-kúm. a. Not pleasing, not grateful.
 UNWEPT, ún-wěpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.
 UNWET, ún-wět'. a. Not moist.
 UNWHIPT, ún-hwípt'. a. Not punished, not corrected.
 UNWHOLESOME, ún-hó'le-súm. a. Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
 UNWIELDILY, ún-wě'l-dý-lý. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.
 UNWIELDINESS, ún-wě'l-dý-nís. f. Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.
 UNWIELDY, ún-wě'l-dý. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
 UNWILLING, ún-wíl'-líng. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNY

UNWILLINGLY, ùn-wíl'-lìng-lý. ad. Not with goodwill, not without loathness.

UNWILLINGNESS, ùn-wíl'-lìng-nls. f. Loathness, disinclination.

To UNWIND, ùn-wí'nd. v. a. pret. and part. pass. UNWOUND. To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.

To UNWIND, ùn-wí'nd. v. n. To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, ùn-wí'pt. a. Not cleared.

UNWISE, ùn-wí'ze. a. Weak, defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, ùn-wí'ze-lý. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.

To UNWISH, ùn-wísh'. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, ùn-wísh't. a. Not fought, not desired.

To UNWIT, ùn-wít'. v. a. To deprive of understanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, ùn-wíth-drá'-lìng. a. Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, ùn-wíth-stú'd'. a. Not opposed.

UNWITNESSED, ùn-wít'-níst. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, ùn-wít'-tìng-lý. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness.

UNWONTED, ùn-wún'-tìd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.

UNWORKING, ùn-wúrk'-lìng. a. Living without labour.

UNWORSHIPPED, ùn-wúr'-shípt. a. Not adored.

UNWORTHILY, ùn-wúr'-thý-lý. ad. Not according to desert.

UNWORTHINESS, ùn-wúr'-thý-nls. f. Want of worth, want of merit.

UNWORTHY, ùn-wúr'-thý. a. Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

UNWOUND, ùn-wou'nd. part. pass. and pret. of UNWIND. Untwisted.

UNWOUNDED, ùn-wó'n-díd. a. Not wounded; not hurt.

To UNWREATH, ùn-ré'th. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ùn-rí'-tìng. a. Not assuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ùn-rít'n. a. Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ùn-rá't. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ùn-rúng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ùn-yé'ld-íd. a. Not given up.

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To UNYOKE, ùn-yó'ke. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ùn-yó'kt. a. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.

UNZONED, ùn-zó'nd. a. Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vó'-kébl. f. A word.

VOCABULARY, vó'-káb'-ú-lér-ý. f. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vó'-kél. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vó'-ká-líze. v. a. To form into voice.

VOCALITY, vó'-kál'-ít-ý. f. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vó'-kél-ý. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vó'-ká'-shún. f. Calling by the will of God; summons, trade; employment.

VOCATIVE, vó'-ká-tív. f. The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vó'-síf-ér-á'-shún. f. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vó'-síf-ér-ús. a. Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, vó'g. f. Fashion, mode.

VOICE, voi's. f. Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.

VOICED, voi'st. a. Furnished with a voice.

VOID, voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty, unsubstantial, unreal.

VOID, voi'd. f. An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, voi'd. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, voi'd-ébl. a. Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, voi'd-úr. f. A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, voi'd-nls. f. Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.

VOITURE, voi'-tshúr. f. Carriage.

VOLANT, vó'-lánt. a. Flying, passing through the air; nimble, active.

VOLATICK, vó'-lát'-ík. a. Flying, fleeting, inconstant.

VOLATILE, vól'-á-tíl. a. Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evapora-

VOL

tion; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILENESS, vól'-á-tíl-nls. f. }
VOLATILITY, vól'-á-tíl-ít-ý. }
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vól'-á-tíl-í-zá'-shún. f. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vól'-á-tíl-íze. v. a. To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.

VOLE, vó'le. f. A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCANO, vól'-ká'-nó. f. A burning mountain.

VOLERY, vól'-ér-ý. f. A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vól'-ý-tá'-shún. f. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vó'-lìsh'-ún. f. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vól'-ít-ív. a. Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vól'-lý. f. A flight of shot; a burst, an emission of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vól'-lý. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vól'-lýd. a. Disploded, discharged with a volley.

VOLT, vól't. f. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vól'-ú-blí'-ít-ý. f. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; lability to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vól'-úbl. a. Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUBLY, vól'-ú-blý. ad. In a rolling easy manner, with volubility.

VOLUME, vól'-yúm. f. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vó'-lú'-mín-ús. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vó'-lú'-mín-ús-lý. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vól'-ún-tér-íl-ý. ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.

VOLUNTARY, vól'-ún-tér-ý. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness;

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ingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.
VOLUNTARY, vól'-ún-tér-ý. f. A piece of musick played at will.
VOLUNTEER, vól-ún-tér. f. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.
To VOLUNTEER, vól-ún-tér. v. n. To go for a soldier.
VOLUPTUARY, vól-lúp'-tshú-ér-ý. f. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.
VOLUPTUOUS, vól-lúp'-tshú-ús. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
VOLUPTUOUSLY, vól-lúp'-tshú-ús-ly. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vól-lúp'-tshú-ús-nís. f. Luxuriousness, addictiveness to excess of pleasure.
VOLUTE, vól-lút. f. A member of a column.
VOMICA, vóm'-ý-ká. f. An encysted humour in the lungs.
VOMICK-NUT, vóm'-ík-nút. f. A kind of poison that kills by excessive vomiting.
To VOMIT, vóm'-ít. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.
To VOMIT, vóm'-ít. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.
VOMIT, vóm'-ít. f. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that causes vomit.
VOMITION, vól-mísh'-ún. f. The act or power of vomiting.
VOMITIVE, vóm'-ít-ív. a. Emetick, causing vomits.
VOMITORY, vóm'-ý-túr-ý. a. Procuring vomits, emetick.
VORACIOUS, vól-rá'-shús. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.
VORACIOUSLY, vól-rá'-shús-ly. ad. Greedily, ravenously.
VORACIOUSNESS, vól-rá'-shús-nís. f. }
VORACITY, vól-rás'-ít-ý. } f. Greediness, ravenousness.
VORTEX, vâ'-téks. f. in the plural **VORTICES**. Any thing whirled round.
VORTICAL, vâ'-tý-kél. a. Having a whirling motion.
VOTARIST, vól-tér-íst. f. One devoted to any person or thing.
VOTARY, vól-tér-ý. f. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.
VOTARESS, vól-tér-ís. f. A woman devoted to any worship or state.

VOTE, vól-te. f. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.
To VOTE, vól-te. v. a. To chuse by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.
VOTER, vól-túr. f. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.
VOTIVE, vól-tív. a. Given by vow.
To VOUCH, vou'tsh. v. a. To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.
To VOUCH, vou'tsh. v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.
VOUCH, vou'tsh. f. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.
VOUCHER, vou'tsh-úr. f. One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is avouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.
To VOUCHSAFE, vout-sá'fe. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend to grant.
VOW, vow'. f. Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.
To VOW, vow'. v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power.
To VOW, vow'. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.
VOWEL, vow'-íl. f. A letter which can be uttered by itself.
VOWFELLOW, vow'-fél-ó. f. One bound by the same vow.
VOYAGE, voy'-édzh. f. A travel by sea.
To VOYAGE, voy'-édzh. v. n. To travel by sea.
To VOYAGE, voy'-édzh. v. a. To travel, to pass over.
VOYAGER, voy'-édzh-úr. f. One who travels by sea.
UP, úp'. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, dispersedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

UP, úp'. interj. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.
UP, úp'. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.
To UPBEAR, úp-bé'r. v. a. preter. **UPBORE**; part. pass. **UPBORN**. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.
To UPBRAID, úp-brá'd. v. a. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.
UPBRAIDINGLY, úp-brá'd-íng-ly. ad. By way of reproach.
UPBROUGHT, úp-brá't. part. pass. of **UPBRING**. Educated, nurtured.
UPCAST, úp-kásh'. part. a. Thrown upwards.
UPCAST, úp'-kásh. f. A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.
UPHELD, úp-héld'. pret. and part. pass. of **UPHOLD**. Maintained, sustained.
UPHILL, úp'-híl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.
To UPHOARD, úp-hó'rd. v. a. To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.
To UPHOLD, úp-hó'ld. v. a. pret. **UPHELD**; and part. pass. **UPHELD**, and **UPHOLDEN**. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.
UPHOLDER, úp-hó'l-dúr. f. A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.
UPHOLSTERER, úp-hó'ls-tér-úr. f. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.
UPLAND, úp'-lánd. f. Higher ground.
UPLAND, úp'-lánd. a. Higher in situation.
UPLANDISH, úp-lánd'-ísh. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.
To UPLAY, úp-lá'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.
To UPLIFT, úp-líft'. v. a. To raise aloft.
UPMOST, úp'-músh. a. Highest, topmost.
UPON, úp-pón'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it

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it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; in, noting a particular day; noting reliance or trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, úp'-púr. a. Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERMOST, úp'-púr-múst. a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

UPPERHAND, úp'-pér-há'nd. f. The advantage.

UPPISH, úp'-písh. a. Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, úp'-rá'ze. v. a. To raise up, exalt.

To UPREAR, úp'-rér. v. a. To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, úp'-ríte. a. Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honest, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, úp'-ríte-lý. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, úp'-ríte-nís. f. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To UPRISE, úp'-rí'ze. v. n. To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, úp'-ríze. f. Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, úp'-ró'r. f. Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To UPROAR, úp'-ró'r. v. a. To throw into confusion.

To UPROOT, úp'-ró't. v. a. To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, úp'-rou'z. v. a. To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, úp'-shót. f. Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, úp'-síd-dow'n. An adverbial form of speech. With total reversal, in complete disorder.

To UPSTAND, úp'-stánd'. v. n. To be erect.

To UPSTAY, úp'-stá'. v. a. To sustain, to support.

To UPSTART, úp'-stá'rt. v. n. To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, úp'-stá'rt. f. One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour.

To UPSWARM, úp'-swá'rm. v. a. To raise in a swarm.

USE

To UPTURN, úp-túr'n'. v. a. To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, úp'-wér'd. a. Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, úp'-wér'dz. ad. Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, úr-bán'-ít-y. f. Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

URCHIN, úr'-tshín. f. A hedge-hog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URE, ú'r. f. Practice, use.

URETER, ú'-rê-túr. f. Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, ú'-rê-thrá. f. The passage of the urine.

To URGE, úrdzh'. v. a. To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

URGENCY, úr'-dzhén-sý. f. Pressure of difficulty.

URGENT, úr'-dzhént. a. Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, úr'-dzhént-lý. ad. Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, úrdzh'-úr. f. One who presses.

URINAL, ú'-rý-nél. f. A bottle in which water is kept for inspection.

URINARY, ú'-rý-nér-y. a. Relating to the urine.

URINATIVE, ú'-rý-ná-tív. a. Working by urine, provoking urine.

URINE, ú'-rín. f. Animal water.

URINOUS, ú'-rín-ús. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, úrn'. f. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

US, ús'. The oblique case of WE.

USAGE, ú'-zldzh. f. Treatment; custom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, ú'-séns. f. Use, proper employment; usury, interest paid for money.

USE, ú'se. f. The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving

USU

advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To USE, ú'ze. v. a. To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To USE, ú'se. v. n. To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, ú's-fúl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, ú's-fúl-y. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, ú's-fúl-nís. f. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, ú's-lís-lý. ad. Without the quality of answering any purpose.

USELESSNESS, ú's-lís-nís. f. Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, ú's-lís. a. Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, ú'-zúr. f. One who uses.

USHER, úsh'-úr. f. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, úsh'-úr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ús-kwê-bá'. f. A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

USTION, ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning, the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS, ús-tó'-ryús. a. Having the quality of burning.

USUAL, ú'-zhú-él. a. Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, ú'-zhú-él-y. ad. Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, ú'-zhú-él-nís. f. Commonness, frequency.

USUFRUCT, ú shó-frú'kt. f. The temporary use of any thing, the enjoyment of property without power to alienate.

USUFRUCTUARY, ú shó-frúkt'-tshó-ér-ry. f. One who has the use or temporary enjoyment of any thing without the power of alienation.

To USURE, ú'-zhúr. v. n. To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, ú'-zhúr-úr. f. One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, ú-zhó'-ryús. a. Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

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To USURP, ū-zŭrp'. v. a. To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.
USURPATION, ū-zŭr-pā'-shŭn. f. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
USURPER, ū-zŭrp'-ŭr. f. One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
USURPINGLY, ū-zŭrp'-ing-lŷ. ad. Without just claim.
USURY, ū-zhŭr-ŷ. f. Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.
UTENSIL, ū-tĕn-sil. f. An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.
UTERINE, ū-tĕr-ĭne. a. Belonging to the womb.
UTERUS, ū-tĕr-ŭs. f. The womb.
UTILITY, ū-tĭl'-it-ŷ. f. Usefulness, profit, convenience, advantageousness.
UTMOST, ūt'-mŭst. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.
UTMOST, ūt'-mŭst. f. The most that can be, the greatest power.
UTTER, ūt'-tŭr. a. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.
To UTTER, ūt'-tŭr. v. a. To speak, to pronounce, to express; to dis-

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close, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.
UTTERABLE, ūt'-tŭr-ĕbl. a. Expressible, such as may be uttered.
UTTERANCE, ūt'-tŭr-ĕns. f. Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.
UTTERER, ūt'-tĕr-ŭr. f. One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.
UTTERLY, ūt'-tĕr-lŷ. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.
UTTERMOST, ūt'-tĕr-mŭst. a. Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.
UTTERMOST, ūt'-tĕr-mŭst. f. The greatest degree.
UVIFEROUS, ū-vĭf'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing grapes.
VULCANO, vŭl-kā'-nŏ. f. A burning mountain, volcano.
VULGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. a. Plebeian, suiting to the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.
VULGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. f. The common people.
VULGARITY, vŭl-gār'-it-ŷ. f. Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

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VULGARLY, vŭl'-gĕr-lŷ. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.
VULGATE, vŭl'-gĕt. f. A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; this is the only version which the Roman church acknowledges as authentic.
VULNERABLE, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.
VULNERARY, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕr-ŷ. a. Useful in the cure of wounds.
To VULNERATE, vŭl'-nĕr-āte. v. a. To wound, to hurt.
VULPINE, vŭl'-pĭne. a. Belonging to a fox.
VULTURE, vŭl'-tshŭr. f. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.
VULTURINE, vŭl'-tshŭr'-ĭne. a. Belonging to a vulture.
UVULA, ū'-vŭ-lā. f. In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.
UXORIOUS, ūgz-ŏ'-ryŭs. a. Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.
UXORIOUSLY, ūgz-ŏ'-ryŭf-lŷ. ad. With fond submission to a wife.
UXORIOUSNESS, ūgz-ŏ'-ryŭf-nĭs. f. Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W.

WAD

To WABBLE, wŏb'l. v. n. To shake, to move from side to side. A low, barbarous word.
WAD, wŏd'. f. A bundle of straw thrust close together; Wadd, or black lead is a mineral of great use and value.
WADDING, wŏd'-dĭng. f. A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
To WADDLE, wŏd'l. v. n. To shake in walking from side to side,

WAF

to deviate in motion from a right line.
To WADE, wā'de. v. n. To walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.
WAFER, wā'-fŭr. f. A thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists; paste made to close letters.
To WAFT, wāft'. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

WAG

To WAFT, wāft'. v. n. To float.
WAFT, wāft'. f. A floating body; motion of a streamer.
WAFAGE, wāf'-tĕdzh. f. Carriage by water or air.
WAFURE, wāf'-tshŭr. f. The act of waving.
To WAG, wāg'. v. a. To move lightly, to shake lightly.
To WAG, wāg'. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.
WAG,

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WAG, wág'. f. Any one ludicrously mischievous, a merry droll.
 To WAGE, wá'dzh. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.
 WAGER, wá'-dzhúr. f. A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.
 To WAGER, wá'-dzhúr. v. a. To lay to pledge as a bett.
 WAGES, wá'-dzhíz. f. Pay given for service.
 WAGGERY, wág'-gér-ý. f. Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, farcaistical gaiety.
 WAGGISH, wág'-gísh. a. Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.
 WAGGISHLY, wág'-gísh-lý. ad. With farcaistical merriment, with waggery.
 WAGGISHNESS, wág'-gísh-nís. f. Merry mischief.
 To WAGGLE, wág'l. v. n. To waddle, to move from side to side.
 WAGON, wág'-ún. f. A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.
 WAGONNER, wág'-ún-úr. f. One who drives a wagon.
 WAGTAIL, wág'-tále. f. A bird.
 WAID, wá'd. a. Crushed. Not in use.
 To WAIL, wá'l. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.
 To WAIL, wá'l. v. n. To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.
 WAIL, wá'l. f. Audible sorrow.
 WAILING, wá'l-ing. f. Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.
 WAILFUL, wá'l-fúl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.
 WAIN, wá'n. f. A carriage.
 WAINROPE, wá'n-rópe. f. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.
 WAINSCOT, wén'-skút. f. The inner wooden covering of a wall.
 To WAINSCOT, wén'-skút. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.
 WAIST, wá'ste. f. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ship.
 WAISTCOAT, wél'-kút. f. A garment worn about the waist, the garment worn by men under the coat.
 To WAIT, wá'te. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.
 To WAIT, wá'te. v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile

W A L

or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.
 WAIT, wá'te. f. Ambush, insidious and secret attempts.
 WAITER, wá'-túr. f. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.
 WAITES, wá'ts. f. A kind of musick, a set of musicians who attend at the door or go about the streets on particular occasions.
 WAITING-MAID, wá't-ing-máid. f.
 WAITING-WOMAN, wá't-ing-wúm-ún. f.
 An upper servant who attends upon a lady in her chamber.
 To WAKE, wá'ke. v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.
 To WAKE, wá'ke. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as if from the sleep of death.
 WAKE, wá'ke. f. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep.
 WAKEFUL, wá'ke-fúl. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.
 WAKEFULNESS, wá'ke-fúl-nís. f. Want of sleep, forbearance of sleep.
 To WAKEN, wá'kn. v. n. To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.
 To WAKEN, wá'kn. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.
 WALE, wá'le. f. A rising part in cloth.
 To WALK, wá'k. v. n. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.
 To WALK, wá'k. v. a. To pass through.
 WALK, wá'k. f. Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish; Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.
 WALKER, wá'k-úr. f. One that walks.
 WALKINGSTAFF, wá'k-ing-fláf. f.

W A N

A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.
 WALL, wá'l. f. A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; To take the Wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.
 To WALL, wá'l. v. a. To inclose with walls; to defend by walls.
 WALLCREEPER, wá'l-krep-úr. f. A bird.
 WALLET, wól'-lít. f. A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.
 WALLEYED, wá'l-ide. a. Having white eyes.
 WALLFLOWER, wá'l-flow-úr. f. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.
 WALLFRUIT, wá'l-frót. f. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted again a wall.
 To WALLOP, wól'-lúp. v. n. To boil.
 WALLOUSE, wá'l-lous. f. An insect.
 To WALLOW, wól'-lò. v. n. To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.
 WALLOW, wól'-lò. f. A kind of rolling walk.
 WALLRUE, wá'l-rò. f. An herb.
 WALLWORT, wá'l-wúrt. f. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.
 WALNUT, wá'l-nút. f. The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.
 WALLPEPPER, wá'l-pép-púr. f. Houseleek.
 WALTRON, wá'l-trún. f. The sea-horse.
 To WAMBLE, wómb'l. v. n. To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.
 WAN, wán'. a. Pale as with sickness, languid of look.
 WAND, wónd'. f. A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.
 To WANDER, wón'-dúr. v. n. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.
 To WANDER, wón'-dúr. v. a. To travel over without a certain course.
 WANDERER, wón'-dér-úr. f. Rover, Rambler.
 WANDERING, wón'-dér-ing. f. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.

WAR

To WANE, wá'ne. v. n. To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wá'ne. f. Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wánd'. a. Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wán'-nís. f. Paleness, languor.

To WANT, wónt'. v. a. To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wónt'. v. n. To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wónt'. f. Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wón'-tún. a. Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned, fortuitously.

WANTON, wón'-tún. f. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wón'-tún. v. n. To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wón'-tún-lý. ad. Lasciviously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wón'-tún-nís. f. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wónt'-wít. f. A fool, an idiot.

WAPED, wá'-péd. a. Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAPENTAKE, wáp'-én-ták. f. A division of a county, a hundred.

WAR, wá'r. f. The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wá'r. v. n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, wá'rbl. v. a. To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, wá'rbl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WAR

WARBLER, wá'r-blúr. f. A singer, a songster.

To WARD, wá'rd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

To WARD, wá'rd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wá'rd. f. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wá'rdn. f. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wá'r-dúr. f. A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wá'rd-móte. f. A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wá'rd-róbe. f. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wá'rd-shíp. f. Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wá're. The pret. of WEAR, more frequently WORE.

WARE, wá're. a. For this we commonly say AWARE; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

To WARE, wá're. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wá're. f. Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wá're-hous. f. A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wá're-lís. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wá'r-fáre. f. Military service, military life.

WARILY, wá'-ry-lý. ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARINESS, wá'-ry-nís. f. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wá'r-like. a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLUCK, wá'r-lúk. f. A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wá'rm. a. Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious,

WAR

vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastick.

To WARM, wá'rm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wá'r-míng-pán. f. A covered brass pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wá'r-míng-stóne. f. The warmingstone is digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wá'rm-lý. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wá'rm-nís. } f. Gentle

WARMTH, wá'rmth. } heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To WARN, wá'rn. v. a. To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wá'r-níng. f. Caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wá'rp. f. That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To WARP, wá'rp. v. n. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.

To WARP, wá'rp. v. a. To contract, to shrivel, to turn aside from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wór'-rént. v. n. To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, wór'-rént. f. A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a justificatory commission or testimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wór'-rént-ébl. a. Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wór'-rént-ébl-nís. f. Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wór'-rént-ébl-lý. ad. Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wór'-rént-úr. f. One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wór'-rént-tíze. f. Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wór'-rént-ý. f. Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

W A S

WARREN, wôr'-rîn. f. A kind of park for rabbits.
WARRENER, wôr'-rîn-ûr. f. The keeper of a warren.
WARRIOUR, wâ'-ryûr. f. A soldier, a military man.
WART, wâ'rt. f. A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.
WARTWORT, wâ'rt-wûrt. f. Spurge.
WARTY, wâ'-tý. a. Grown over with warts.
WARWORN, wâ'-wörn. a. Worn with war.
WARY, wâ'-rý. a. Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.
WAS, wôz'. The preterit of To BE.
To WASH, wôsh'. v. a. To cleanse by ablution; to moisten; to affect by ablution; to colour by washing.
To WASH, wôsh'. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.
WASH, wôsh'. f. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.
WASHBALL, wôsh'-bâ'l. f. Ball made of soap.
WASHER, wôsh'-ûr. f. One that washes.
WASHERWOMAN, wôsh'-ûr-wûm-ûn. f. A woman who washes clothes for hire.
WASHY, wôsh'-ý. a. Watry, damp; weak, not solid.
WASP, wâsp'. f. A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.
WASPIH, wâs'-pîsh. a. Peevish, malignant, irritable.
WASPIHLY, wâs'-pîsh-lý. ad. Peevishly.
WASPIHNESS, wâs'-pîsh-nîs. f. Peeviness, irritability.
WASSAIL, wôs'-sêl. f. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.
WASSAILER, wôs'-sêl-ûr. f. A toper, a drunkard.
WAST, wôst'. The second person of Was, from To BE.
To WASTE, wâ'ste. v. a. To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.
To WASTE, wâ'ste. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.
WASTE, wâ'ste. a. Destroyed, ruin-

W A T

ed; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.
WASTE, wâ'ste. f. Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expence; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.
WASTEFUL, wâ'ste-fûl. a. Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.
WASTEFULLY, wâ'ste-fûl-ý. ad. With vain and dissolute consumption.
WASTEFULNESS, wâ'ste-fûl-nîs. f. Prodigality.
WASTER, wâ's-tûr. f. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.
WATCH, wôth'. f. Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket-clock, a small clock moved by a spring.
To WATCH, wôth'. v. n. Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.
To WATCH, wôth'. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER, wôth'-ûr. f. One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.
WATCHET, wôth'-ît. a. Blue, pale blue.
WATCHFUL, wôth'-fûl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.
WATCHFULLY, wôth'-fûl-ý. ad. Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.
WATCHFULNESS, wôth'-fûl-nîs. f. Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.
WATCHHOUSE, wôth'-hous. f. Place where the watch is set.
WATCHING, wôth'-îng. f. Inability to sleep.
WATCHLIGHT, wôth'-lît. f. A lanthorn set up at the poop of a ship to prevent accidents in the night.
WATCHMAKER, wôth'-mâ-kûr. f.

W A T

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
WATCHMAN, wôth'-mân. f. Guard, centinel, one set to keep ward.
WATCHTOWER, wôth'-towr. f. Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
WATCHWORD, wôth'-wûrd. f. The word given to the centinels to know their friends.
WATER, wâ'-tûr. f. One of the four elements; the sea; urine; To hold Water, to be found, to be tight; it is used for the lustre of a diamond.
To WATER, wâ'-tûr. v. a. To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify as with waves.
To WATER, wâ'-tûr. v. n. To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: The mouth Waters, the man longs.
WATERCOLOURS, wâ'-tûr-kûl-ûrz. f. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Watercolours.
WATERCRESSES, wâ'-tûr-krés-sîz. f. A plant. There are five species.
WATERER, wâ'-tûr-ûr. f. One who waters.
WATERFALL, wâ'-tûr-fâl. f. Cataract, cascade.
WATERFOWL, wâ'-tûr-fowl. f. Fowl that live or get their food in water.
WATERGRUEL, wâ'-tûr-grô'-îl. f. Food made with oatmeal and water.
WATERINESS, wâ'-tûr-ý-nîs. f. Humidity, moisture.
WATERISH, wâ'-tûr-îsh. a. Resembling water; moist, insipid.
WATERISHNESS, wâ'-tûr-îsh-nîs. f. Thinness, resemblance of water.
WATERLEAF, wâ'-tûr-lêf. f. A plant.
WATERLILLY, wâ'-tûr-îlî'-lý. f. A plant.
WATERMAN, wâ'-tûr-mân. f. A ferryman, a boatman.
WATERMARK, wâ'-tûr-mârk. f. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.
WATERMELON, wâ'-tûr-mêl'-ûn. f. A plant.
WATERMILL, wâ'-tûr-mîl. f. Mill turned by water.
WATERMINT, wâ'-tûr-mînt. f. A plant.
WATERRADISH, wâ'-tûr-râd'-îsh. f. A species of watercresses, which see.
WATER-

W A X

WATERRAT, wă'-tŭr-răt. f. A rat that makes holes in banks.
 WATERROCKET, wă'-tŭr-rŏk'-ĭt. f. A species of watercresses.
 WATERSPOUT, wă'-tŭr-spout. f. A prodigious fall of water from a cloud.
 WATERSAPPHIRE, wă'-tŭr-săf'-fŭr. f. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.
 WATERVIOLET, wă'-tŭr-vî'-ŏ-lèt. f. A plant.
 WATERWITH, wă'-tŭr-wĭth. f. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap, to the drougthy traveller.
 WATERWORK, wă'-tŭr-wŭrk. f. Play of fountains, any hydraulick performance.
 WATERY, wă'-tŭr-ŷ. a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.
 WATTLE, wŏt'l. f. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.
 To WATTLE, wŏt'l. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form, by plating twigs.
 WAVE, wă've. f. Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.
 To WAVE, wă've. v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.
 To WAVE, wă've. v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.
 To WAVER, wă'-vŭr. v. n. To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconsistent, to fluctuate, not to be determined.
 WAVERER, wă'-vēr-ŭr. f. One unsettled and irresolute.
 WAVY, wă'-vŷ. a. Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.
 To WAWL, wă'l. v. n. To cry, to howl.
 WAX, wăks'. f. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.

W E A

To WAX, wăks'. v. a. To smear, to join with wax.
 To WAX, wăks'. v. n. pret. WAX, WAXED; part. pass. WAXED, WAXEN. To grow, to increase, to become bigger or more; to pass into any state, to become, to grow.
 WAXEN, wăks'n. a. Made of wax.
 WAY, wă'. f. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; By the Way, without any necessary connection with the main design; To go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.
 WAYFARER, wă'-făr-ŭr. f. Passenger, traveller.
 WAYFARING, wă'-făr-ĭng. a. Travelling, passing, being on a journey.
 To WAYLAY, wă'-lă. v. a. To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.
 WAYLAYER, wă'-lă-ŭr. f. One who waits in ambush for another.
 WAYLESS, wă'-lĭs. a. Pathless, untracked.
 WAYMARK, wă'-mărk. f. Mark to guide in travelling.
 WAYWARD, wă'-wĕrd. a. Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.
 WAYWARDLY, wă'-wĕrd-lŷ. ad. Frowardly, perversely.
 WAYWARDNESS, wă'-wĕrd-nĭs. f. Frowardness, perverseness.
 WAYZGOOSE or WAYGOOSE, wă'-gŏse. f. A stubble goose; an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter.
 WE, wĕ'. pronoun. The plural of I. See I.
 WEAK, wĕ'k. a. Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.
 To WEAKEN, wĕ'kn. v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.

W E A

WEAKLING, wĕ'k-ĭng. f. A feeble creature.
 WEAKLY, wĕ'k-lŷ. ad. Feebly, with want of strength.
 WEAKLY, wĕ'k-lŷ. a. Not strong, not healthy.
 WEAKNESS, wĕ'k-nĭs. f. Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.
 WEAKSIDE, wĕ'k-sĭde. f. Foible, deficiency, infirmity.
 WEAL, wĕ'l. f. Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest.
 WEAL, wĕ'l. f. The mark of a stripe.
 WEALTH, wĕlth'. f. Riches, money, or precious goods.
 WEALTHILY, wĕlth'-ŷ-lŷ. ad. Richly.
 WEALTHINESS, wĕlth'-ŷ-nĭs. f. Richness.
 WEALTHY, wĕlth'-ŷ. a. Rich, opulent, abundant.
 To WEAN, wĕ'n. v. a. To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.
 WEANLING, wĕ'n-ĭng. f. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.
 WEAPON, wĕp'n. f. Instrument of offence.
 WEAPONED, wĕp'nd. a. Armed for offence, furnished with arms.
 WEAPONLESS, wĕp'n-lĭs. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.
 To WEAR, wĕ'r. v. a. To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; To Wear out; to harass; to waste or destroy by use.
 To WEAR, wĕ'r. v. n. To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.
 WEAR, wĕ'r. f. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water, often written Weir or Wier.
 WEARER, wĕ'r-ŭr. f. One who has any thing appendant to his person.
 WEARING, wĕ'r-ĭng. f. Clothes.
 WEARINESS, wĕ'-rŷ-nĭs. f. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.
 WEARISOME, wĕ'-rŷ-sŭm. a. Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.
 WEARISOMELY, wĕ'-rŷ-sŭm-lŷ. ad.

W E B

ad. Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.
WEARISOMENESS, wě'-rý'-ſum-nſ. f. The quality of tiring; the ſtate of being eaſily tired.
To WEARY, wě'-rý. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to haraſs, to ſubdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.
WEARY, wě'-rý. a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; deſirous to diſcontinue; cauſing wearineſs, tireſome.
WEASEL, wě'zl. f. A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.
WEASAND, wě'zn. f. The wind-pipe, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.
WEATHER, wěth'-úr. f. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs; the change of the ſtate of the air; tempeſt, ſtorm.
To WEATHER, wěth'-úr. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to paſs with difficulty; To Weather a point, to gain a point againſt the wind; To Weather out, to endure.
WEATHERBEATEN, wěth'-ér-bětn. a. Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.
WEATHERCOCK, wěth'-ér-kók. f. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.
WEATHERDRIVEN, wěth'-ér-drívn. part. Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.
WEATHERGAGE, wěth'-ér-gădzh. f. Any thing that ſhews the weather.
WEATHERGLASS, wěth'-ér-glâs. f. A barometer.
WEATHERSPY, wěth'-ér-spý. f. A ſtargazer, an aſtologer.
WEATHERWISE, wěth'-ér-wíze. a. Skillful in foretelling the weather.
To WEAVE, wě'v. v. a. pret. **WOVE**, **WEAVED**; part. paſſ. **WOVEN**, **WEAVED**. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpoſe, to inſert.
To WEAVE, wě'v. v. n. To work with a loom.
WEAVER, wě'v-úr. f. One who makes threads into cloth.
WEB, wěb'. f. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.
WEBBED, wěb'd. a. Joined by a film.
WEBFOOTED, wěb'-fút-ld. a. Having films between the toes.

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To WED, wěd'. v. a. To marry, to take for huſband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondneſs.
To WED, wěd'. v. n. To contract matrimony.
WEDDING, wěd'-dĭng. f. Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.
WEDGE, wědzh'. f. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; a maſs of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.
To WEDGE, wědzh'. v. a. To faſten with wedges, to ſtraighten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.
WEDLOCK, wěd'-lók. f. Marriage, matrimony.
WEDNESDAY, wěn'z-dă. f. The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.
WEE, wě'. a. Little, ſmall.
WEECHELM, wĭth'-ělm. f. A ſpecies of elm.
WEED, wě'd. f. An herb noxious or uſeleſs; a garment, clothes, habit.
To WEED, wě'd. v. a. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.
WEEDER, wě'd-úr. f. One that takes away any thing noxious.
WEEDHOOK, wě'd-hók. f. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
WEEDELESS, wě'd-lĭs. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.
WEEDY, wě'd-ý. a. Conſiſting of weeds; abounding with weeds.
WEEK, wě'k. f. The ſpace of ſeven days.
WEEKDAY, wě'k-dă. f. Any day not Sunday.
WEEKLY, wě'k-lý. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.
WEEKLY, wě'k-lý. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.
To WEEN, wě'n. v. n. To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.
To WEEP, wě'p. v. n. pret. and part. paſſ. **WEPT**, **WEEPED**. To ſhow ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears from any paſſion; to lament, to complain.
To WEEP, wě'p. v. a. To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to ſhed moiſture; to abound with wet.
WEEPER, wě'p-úr. f. One who ſheds tears, a mourner; a white

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border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.
To WEET, wě't. v. n. pret. **WOT**, or **WOTE**. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.
WEETLESS, wě't-lĭs. a. Unknowing.
WEEVIL, wě'vl. f. A grub.
WEEZEL, wě'zl. f. See **WEASEL**.
WEFT, wěft'. f. The woof of cloth.
WEFTAGE, wěf'-tĭdzh. f. Texture.
To WEIGH, wă'. v. a. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raiſe, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To Weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppreſs with weight.
To WEIGH, wă'. v. n. To have weight; to be conſidered as important; to raiſe the anchor; to bear heavily, to preſs hard.
WEIGHED, wă'dē. a. Experienced.
WEIGHER, wă'-úr. f. He who weighs.
WEIGHT, wă'tē. f. Quantity meaſured by the balance; a maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined; ponderous maſs; gravity, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; preſſure, burthen, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.
WEIGHTILY, wă't-tĭl-ý. ad. Heavily, ponderouſly, ſolidly, importantly.
WEIGHTINESS, wă't-tý-nĭs. f. Ponderoſity, gravity, heavineſs; ſolidity, force; importance.
WEIGHTLESS, wă'tē-lĭs. a. Light, having no gravity.
WEIGHTY, wă't-tý. a. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, ſevere.
WEIRD, wěrd. f. A wizzard, a witch.
WELCOME, wě'l-kŭm. a. Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly, grateful, pleaſing; To bid Welcome, to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.
WELCOME, wě'l-kŭm. interj. A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer.
WELCOME, wě'l-kŭm. f. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.
To WELCOME, wě'l-kŭm. v. a. To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.
WELCOMENESS, wě'l-kŭm-nĭs. f. Gratefulneſs.

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WEL

WELCOMER, wél'-kúm-úr. f. The saluter or receiver of a new comer.
 WELD, wéld'. f. Yellow weed, or dyers weed.
 To WELD, wéld'. v. a. To beat one mass of metal into another.
 WELFARE, wél'-fá're. f. Happiness, success, prosperity.
 WELKED, wélkt'. a. Wrinkled, wreathed.
 WELKIN, wél'-kín. f. The visible regions of the air.
 WELL, wél'. f. A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.
 To WELL, wél'. v. n. To spring, to issue as from a spring.
 WELL, wél'. a. Not sick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.
 WELL, wél'. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably; As Well as, together with, not less than; Well is him or me, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; it is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
 WELLADAY, wél'-à-dá. interject. Alas.
 WELLBEING, wél'-bé'-ing. f. Happiness, prosperity.
 WELLBORN, wél'-bá'rn. a. Not meanly descended.
 WELLBRED, wél'-bréd'. a. Elegant of manners, polite.
 WELLNATURED, wél'-ná'-tshúrd. a. Goodnatured, kind.
 WELLDONE, wél'-dún'. interject. A word of praise.
 WELFAVOURED, wél'-fá'-vúrd. a. Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.
 WELLMET, wél'-mèt'. interj. A term of salutation.
 WELLNIGH, wél'-ní'. ad. Almost.
 WELLSPENT, wél'-spént. a. Passed with virtue.
 WELLSRING, wél'-spring. f. Fountain, source.
 WELLWILLER, wél'-wíl-lár. f. One who means kindly.
 WELLWISH, wél'-wísh'. f. A wish of happiness.
 WELLWISHER, wél'-wísh'-úr. f. One who wishes the good of another.
 WELT, wélt'. f. A border, a guard, an edging.
 To WELT, wélt'. v. a. To sew any thing with a border.
 To WELTER, wélt'-úr. v. n. To roll

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in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.
 WEN, wén'. f. A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.
 WENCH, wéntsh'. f. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
 WENCHER, wéntsh'-úr. f. A fornicator.
 To WEND, wénd'. v. n. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.
 WENNY, wén'-ny'. a. Having the nature of a wen.
 WENT, wént'. pret. See WEND and Go.
 WEPT, wépt'. pret. and part. of WEEP.
 WERE, wér'. pret. of the verb To BE.
 WERT, wért'. The second person singular of the preterit of To BE.
 WEST, wést'. f. The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.
 WEST, wést'. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.
 WEST, wést'. ad. To the west of any place.
 WESTERING, wést'-ér-ing. a. Passing to the west.
 WESTERLY, wést'-ér-lý. a. Tending to being towards the west.
 WESTERN, wést'-érn. a. Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.
 WESTWARD, wést'-wérd. ad. Towards the west.
 WESTWARDLY, wést'-wérd-lý. ad. With tendency to the west.
 WET, wét'. a. Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.
 WET, wét'. f. Water, humidity, moisture.
 To WET, wét'. v. a. To moisten; to drench with drink.
 WETHER, wéth'-ér. f. A ram castrated.
 WETNESS, wét'-nis. f. The state of being wet, moisture.
 WETTISH, wét'-lsh. a. Somewhat wet.
 To WEX, wáks'. v. a. To grow, to increase.
 WEZAND, wé'zn. f. The windpipe.
 WHALE, hwá'le. f. The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
 WHALY, hwá'-lý. a. Marked in streaks.
 WHARF, hwá'rf. f. A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.
 WHARFAGE, hwá'rf-ldzh. f. Dues for landing at a wharf.

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WHARFINGER, hwá'rf-in-dzhúr. f. One who attends a wharf.
 WHAT, hwót'. pronoun. That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.
 WHATEVER, hwót'-év'-úr. } pronouns.
 WHATSOEVER, hwót'-sò'-év'-úr. }
 Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.
 WHEAL, hwé'l. f. A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.
 WHEAT, hwé't. f. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
 WHEATEN, hwé'tn. a. Made of wheat.
 WHEATEAR, hwé't-yér. f. A small bird very delicate.
 WHEEDLE, hwé'dl. f. A flattering expression.
 To WHEEDLE, hwé'dl. v. a. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.
 WHEEL, hwé'l. f. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a tract approaching to circularity.
 To WHEEL, hwé'l. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.
 To WHEEL, hwé'l. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.
 WHEELBARROW, hwé'l-bár-rò. f. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.
 WHEELER, hwé'l-úr. f. A maker of wheels.
 WHEELWRIGHT, hwé'l-ríte. f. A maker of wheel carriages.
 WHEELY, hwé'l-ý. a. Circular, suitable to rotation.
 To WHEEZE, hwé'z. [v. n. To breathe with noise.
 WHELK, hwé'lk. f. An inequality, a pro-

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a protuberance; a pustule. See WELK.
 To WHELM, hwělm'. v. n. To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.
 WHELP, hwělp'. f. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.
 To WHELP, hwělp'. v. n. To bring young.
 WHEN, hwén'. ad. At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.
 WHENCE, hwéns'. ad. From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; from Whence, a vicious mode of speech; of Whence, another barbarism.
 WHENCESOEVER, hwéns'-sô-év'-úr. ad. From what place soever.
 WHENEVER, hwén-év'-úr. }
 WHENSOEVER, hwén-sô-év'-úr. } ad.
 At whatsoever time.
 WHERE, hwě're. ad. At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.
 WHEREABOUT, hwě're-â-bout. ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.
 WHEREAS, hwě're-âz'. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.
 WHEREAT, hwě're-ât'. ad. At which.
 WHEREBY, hwě're-by'. ad. By which.
 WHEREVER, hwě're-év'-úr. ad. At whatsoever place.
 WHEREFORE, hwě'r-fôre. ad. For which reason; for what reason.
 WHEREIN, hwě're-in'. ad. In which.
 WHEREINTO, hwě're-in-tô'. ad. Into which.
 WHERENESS, hwě're-nîs. f. Ubiquity.
 WHEREOF, hwě're-of'. ad. Of which.
 WHEREON, hwě're-ôn'. ad. On which.
 WHERESO, hwě're-sô. }
 WHERESOEVER, hwě're-sô-év'-úr. } ad.
 In what place soever.
 WHERETO, hwě're-tô'. }
 WHEREUNTO, hwě're-ân-tô'. } ad.
 To which.

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WHEREUPON, hwě're-ûp-ôn'. ad. Upon which.
 WHEREWITH, hwě're-wîth'. }
 WHEREWITHAL, hwě're-wîth-â'l. } ad.
 With which.
 To WHERRET, hwě'r-rît. v. a. To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.
 WHERRY, hwě'r-rý. f. A light boat used on rivers.
 To WHET, hwét'. v. a. To sharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.
 WHET, hwét'. f. The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.
 WHETHER, hwéth'-úr. ad. A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.
 WHETHER, hwéth'-úr. pronoun. Which of two.
 WHETSTONE, hwét'-stôn. f. Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.
 WHETTER, hwét'-túr. f. One that whets or sharpens.
 WHEY, hwě'. f. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.
 WHEYEY, hwě'-ý. } a. Partaking
 WHEYISH, hwě'-îsh. } of whey, resembling whey.
 WHICH, hwîth'. pron. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.
 WHICHSOEVER, hwîth'-sô-év'-úr. pron. Whether one or the other.
 WHIFF, hwîf'. f. A blast, a puff of wind.
 To WHIFFLE, hwîf'l. v. n. To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.
 WHIFFLER, hwîf'-flúr. f. One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.
 WHIG, hwîg'. f. Whey; the name of a party.
 WHIGGISH, hwîg'-gîsh. a. Relating to the whigs.
 WHIGGISM, hwîg'-gîzm. f. The notions of a whig.
 WHILE, hwî'le. f. Time, space of time.
 WHILE, hwî'le. } ad. During the
 WHILST, hwî'lst. } time that; as long as; at the same time that.
 To WHILE, hwî'le. v. n. To loiter.

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WHILOM, hwî'-lûm. ad. Formerly, once, of old.
 WHIM, hwîm'. f. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.
 To WHIMPER, hwîm'-pûr. v. n. To cry without any loud noise.
 WHIMPLED, hwîm'pld. a. This word seems to mean distorted with crying.
 WHIMSEY, hwîm'-zý. f. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.
 WHIMSICAL, hwîm'-zý-kél. a. Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.
 WHIMSICALLY, hwîm'-zý-kél-ý. ad. With whim, with caprice.
 WHIN, hwîn'. f. A weed, furze.
 To WHINE, hwî'ne. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately.
 WHINE, hwî'ne. f. Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.
 To WHINNY, hwîn'-ny. v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.
 WHINYARD, hwîn'-yêrd. f. A sword, in contempt.
 To WHIP, hwîp'. v. a. To strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.
 To WHIP, hwîp'. v. n. To move nimbly.
 WHIP, hwîp'. f. An instrument of correction, tough and pliant.
 WHIPCORD, hwîp'-kârd. f. Cord of which lashes are made.
 WHIPGRAFTING, hwîp'-grâf-ting. f. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on the stock.
 WHIPHAND, hwîp'-hând. f. Advantage over.
 WHIPLASH, hwîp'-lâsh. f. The lash or small end of a whip.
 WHIPPER, hwîp'-pûr. f. One who punishes with whipping.
 WHIPPINGPOST, hwîp'-plîng-pôst. f. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.
 WHIPSAW, hwîp'-sâ. f. The Whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through.
 WHIPSTAFF, hwîp'-stâf. f. A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm, and turn the ship.
 WHIPSTER, hwîps'-túr. f. A nimble fellow.
 WHIPT, hwîp't. for WHIPPED.
 To WHIRL, hwêrl'. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To

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To WHIRL, hwér'l. v. n. To run round rapidly.
 WHIRL, hwér'l. f. Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.
 WHIRLBAT, hwér'l'-bát. f. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.
 WHIRLIGIG, hwér'-l'y-gíg. f. A toy which children spin round.
 WHIRLPIT, hwér'l'-pít. } f. A
 WHIRLPOOL, hwér'l'-pól. } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre, a vortex.
 WHIRLWIND, hwér'l'-wínd. f. A stormy wind moving circularly.
 WHIRRING, hwér'-ríng. a. A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the Whirring pheasant.
 WHISK, hwísk'. f. A small besom, or brush.
 To WHISK, hwísk'. v. a. To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
 WHISKER, hwísk'-kúr. f. The hair growing on the cheek unshaven, the mustachio.
 To WHISPER, hwísk'-púr. v. n. To speak with a low voice.
 To WHISPER, hwísk'-púr. v. a. To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.
 WHISPER, hwísk'-púr. f. A low soft voice.
 WHISPERER, hwísk'-pér-úr. f. One that speaks low; a private talker.
 WHIST, hwíst'. Still, silent; be still.
 WHIST, hwíst'. f. A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.
 To WHISTLE, hwíst'l. v. n. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.
 To WHISTLE, hwíst'l. v. a. To call by a whistle.
 WHISTLE, hwíst'l. f. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
 WHISTLER, hwísk'-lúr. f. One who whistles.
 WHIT, hwít'. f. A point, a jot.
 WHITE, hwíte. a. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having

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the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; grey with age; pure, unblemished.
 WHITE, hwíte. f. Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albuminous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.
 To WHITE, hwíte. v. a. To make white.
 WHITELEAD, hwíte-léd'. f. The ceruse; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.
 WHITELY, hwíte-lý. a. Coming near to white.
 WHITEMEAT, hwíte-mét. f. Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.
 To WHITEN, hwítn. v. a. To make white.
 To WHITEN, hwítn. v. n. To grow white.
 WHITENER, hwíte-núr. f. One who makes any thing white.
 WHITENESS, hwíte-nís. f. The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanliness.
 WHITEPOT, hwíte-pót. f. A kind of food.
 WHITETHORN, hwíte-thárn. f. A species of thorn.
 WHITEWASH, hwíte-wósh. f. A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.
 To WHITEWASH, hwíte-wósh. v. a. To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.
 WHITEWINE, hwíte-wíne. f. A species of wine produced from the white grapes.
 WHITHER, hwíth'-úr. ad. To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.
 WHITHERSOEVER, hwíth'-úr-sò-év'-úr. ad. To whatsoever place.
 WHITING, hwít'íng. f. A small sea-fish; a soft chalk.
 WHITISH, hwít'-ísh. f. Somewhat white.
 WHITISHNESS, hwít'-ísh-nís. f. The quality of being somewhat white.
 WHITELEATHER, hwít'-létsh-úr. f. Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.
 WHITLOW, hwít'-lò. f. A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

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WHITSTER, hwítsh-túr. f. A whitenener.
 WHITSUNTIDE, hwít'-sún-tíde. f. Because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.
 WHITTLE, hwít'l. f. A white dress for a woman; a knife.
 To WHITTLE, hwít'l. v. a. To make white by cutting; to edge, to sharpen.
 To WHIZZ, hwíz'. v. a. To make a loud humming noise.
 WHO, hò'. pron. A pronoun relative applied to persons; As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.
 WHOEVER, hò-év'-úr. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.
 WHOLE, hò'le. a. All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.
 WHOLE, hò'le. f. The totality, no part omitted.
 WHOLESALE, hò'le-sále. f. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
 WHOLESOME, hò'l-súm. a. Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.
 WHOLESOMELY, hò'le-súm-lý. ad. Salubriously, salutiferously.
 WHOLESOMENESS, hò'le-súm-nís. f. Quality of conducing to health, salubrity; salutariness, conduciveness to good.
 WHOLLY, hò'l-ý. ad. Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.
 WHOM, hò'm. The accusative of Who, singular and plural.
 WHOMSOEVER, hò'm-sò év'-úr. pron. Any without exception.
 WHOOBUB, hòb'-búb. f. Hubbub.
 WHOOP, hò'p. f. A shout of pursuit; a bird.
 To WHOOP, hò'p. v. n. To shout with malignity; to shout in the chase.
 WHORE, hò'r. f. A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adultress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.
 To WHORE, hò'r. v. n. To converse unlawfully with the other sex.
 To WHORE, hò'r. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity.
 WHOREDOM, hò'r-dúm. f. Fornication.
 WHOREMASTER, hò'r-máf-túr. }
 WHOREMONGER, hò'r- } f.
 mung-gúr. }
 One

W I D

One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.
WHORESON, hō'r-fūn. f. A bastard.
WHORISH, hō'r-īsh. a. Unchaste, incontinent.
WHORTLEBERRY, hūrt'l-bēr-rý. f. Bilberry.
WHOSE, hō'z. Genitive of **WHO**; genitive of **WHICH**.
WHOSO, hō'-sō.
WHOSOEVER, hō-sō- } pronoun.
 év'-úr. Any without restriction.
To WHURR, hwúr'. v. n. To make a noise as the wings of a bird in rising; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.
WHURT, hwúrt'. f. A whortleberry, a bilberry.
WHY, hwý'. ad. For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.
WHYNOT, hwý'-nōt. f. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.
WICK, wík'. f. The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.
WICKED, wík'-íd. a. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.
WICKEDLY, wík'-íd-lý. ad. Criminally, corruptly.
WICKEDNESS, wík'-íd-nls. f. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.
WICKER, wík'-úr. a. Made of small sticks.
WICKET, wík'-It. f. A small gate.
WIDE, wí'de. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.
WIDE, wí'de. ad. At a distance; with great extent.
WIDELY, wí'de-lý. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.
To WIDEN, wí'dn. v. a. To make wide, to extend.
To WIDEN, wí'dn. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itself.
WIDENESS, wí'de-nls. f. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.
WIDGEON, wídzh'-ún. f. A waterfowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.
WIDOW, wí'd'-ō. f. A woman whose husband is dead.
To WIDOW, wí'd'-ō. v. a. To de-

W I L

prive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good.
WIDOWER, wí'd'-ō-úr. f. One who has lost his wife.
WIDOWHOOD, wí'd'-ō-hūd. f. The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.
WIDOWHUNTER, wí'd'-ō-hūnt'-úr. f. One who courts widows for a jointure.
WIDOWMAKER, wí'd'-ō-māk'-úr. f. One who deprives women of their husbands.
WIDTH, wí'dth'. f. Breadth, wide-ness.
To WIELD, wé'ld. v. a. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.
WIELDY, wé'ld-dý. a. Manageable.
WIERY, wí'-rý. a. Made of wire, it were better written *Wiry*; drawn into wire; wet, wearish, moist.
WIFE, wí'fe. f. plural **WIVES**. A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.
WIG, wíg'. f. False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.
WIGHT, wí'te. f. A person, a being.
WILD, wí'ld. a. Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.
WILD, wí'ld. f. A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.
To WILDER, wí'l'-dér. v. a. To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
WILDERNESS, wí'l'-dér-nls. f. A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
WILDFIRE, wí'ld-fíre. f. A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
WILDGOOSECHASE, wí'ld-gōs-thā'se. f. A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
WILDING, wí'l'-dīng. f. A wild four apple.
WILDLY, wí'ld-lý. ad. Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.
WILDNESS, wí'ld-nls. f. Rudeness,

W I N

disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality, uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.
WILDSERVICE, wí'ld-sér'-vís. f. A plant.
WILE, wí'le. f. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice artful, sly.
WILFUL, wí'l'-fúl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.
WILFULLY, wí'l'-fúl-lý. ad. Obstinate, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.
WILFULNESS, wí'l'-fúl-nls. f. Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.
WILILY, wí'l'-lý-lý. ad. By stratagem, fraudulently.
WILINESS, wí'l'-lý-nls. f. Cunning, guile.
WILL, wí'l'. f. Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Goodwill, favour, kindness; right intention; ill-will, malice, malignity.
To WILL, wí'l'. v. a. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.
WILLING, wí'l'-līng. a. Inclined to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.
WILLINGLY, wí'l'-līng-lý. ad. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.
WILLINGNESS, wí'l'-līng-nls. f. Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.
WILLOW, wí'l'-lō. f. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
WILLOWISH, wí'l'-lō-īsh. a. Resembling the colour of willow.
WILLOWWORT, wí'l'-lō-wúrt. f. A plant.
WILY, wí'l'-lý. a. Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.
WIMBLE, wím'bl. f. An instrument with which holes are bored.
WIMPLE, wím'pl. f. A hood, a veil.
To WIN, wín'. v. a. pret. **WAN** and **WON**; part. **WON**. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship. **To**

WIN

To WIN, wɪn'. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To WINCE, wɪns'e. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, wɪns'e. v. a. To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.

WIND, wɪnd or wɪnd'. f. A stronger motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light as wind; Down the Wind, to decay; To take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.

To WIND, wɪnd. v. a. To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent; to turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to entwine, to enfold, to encircle; To Wind out, to extricate; To Wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the spring; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To WIND, wɪnd. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, wɪnd-bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, wɪnd-ɪr. f. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, wɪnd-fəl. f. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wɪnd-flɔw-ɪr. f. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wɪnd-gəl. f. Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt.

WINDGUN, wɪnd-gʌn. f. Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, wɪn'-dɪ-nɪs. f. Fullness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, wɪnd-ɪŋ. f. Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wɪnd-ɪŋ-shɛt. f. A sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WIN

WINDLASS, wɪn'-lɛs. f. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wɪnd-mɪl. f. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, wɪn'-dɔ. f. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, wɪn'-dɔ. v. a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wɪnd-pɪp. f. The passage of the breath.

WINDWARD, wɪnd'-wɜrd. ad. Towards the wind.

WINDY, wɪn'-dɪ. a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wɪne. f. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of Wines.

WINEBIBBER, wɪne-bɪb-ɪr. f. A great lover of wine.

WINEFAT, wɪne-fæt. f. The vessel in which the grapes are mashed to make wine.

WING, wɪŋ. f. The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To WING, wɪŋ. v. a. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To WING, wɪŋ. v. n. To pass by flight.

WINGED, wɪŋ'd. a. Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wɪŋd'-pɛ. f. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wɪŋg'-ʃɛl. f. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, wɪŋg'-ɪ. a. Having wings.

To WINK, wɪnk'. v. n. To shut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wɪnk'. f. Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wɪnk'-ɪr. f. One who winks.

WIS

WINKINGLY, wɪnk'-ɪŋg-ɪ. ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, wɪn'-nɜr. f. One who wins.

WINNING, wɪn'-nɪŋ. part. a. Attractive, charming.

WINNING, wɪn'-nɪŋ. f. The sum won.

To WINNOW, wɪn'-nɔ. v. a. To separate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, wɪn'-nɔ. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, wɪn'-nɔ-ɪr. f. He who winnows.

WINTER, wɪn'-tɜr. f. The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, wɪn'-tɜr. v. n. To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, wɪn'-tɜr-bɛtn. a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, wɪn'-tɜr-tʃɛr-ɪ. f. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, wɪn'-tɜr-sɪt-rɒn. f. A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wɪn'-tɜr-grɛn. f. A plant.

WINTERLY, wɪn'-tɜr-ɪ. a. Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, wɪn'-trɪ. a. Belonging to winter.

WINY, wɪne-ɪ. a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wɪpe. v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by friction; to strike off gently; to clear away; To Wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wɪpe. f. An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a jibe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPER, wɪp-ɪr. f. An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wɪr. f. Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wɪr-ɪr-drɔ. v. a. To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wɪr-ɪr-drɔ-ɪr. f. One who spins wire.

To WIS, wɪs'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. WIST. To know.

WISDOM, wɪz'-dʌm. f. Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wɪze. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; skilful, dextrous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wɪze. f. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern

WIT

modern dialect, is often corrupted into WAYS.

WISEACRE, wí'ze-ákr. f. A wife, or sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wí'ze-lý. ad. Judiciously; prudently.

WISENESS, wí'ze-nis. f. Wisdom, sapience.

To WISH, wísh'. v. n. To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wísh'. v. a. To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wísh'. f. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wísh'-úr. One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHPFUL, wísh'-fúl. a. Longing, showing desire.

WISHPFULLY, wísh'-fúl-ý. ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wísp'. f. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wíst'. pret. and part. of WIS.

WISTFUL, wíst'-fúl. a. Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wíst'-fúl-ý. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WISTLY, wíst'-lý. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, wít'. f. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgment; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients.

WITCRAFT, wít'-kráft. f. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wít'-krák-úr. f. A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WITWORM, wít'-wúrm. f. One that feeds on wit.

WITCH, wíth'. f. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, wíth'. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, wíth'-kráft. f. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, wíth'-ér-ý. f. Enchantment.

WITH, wíth and wíth. preposit. By, noting the cause; noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; in appendage, noting consequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing; noting connection; immediately after; amongst; upon; in consent.

WIT

WITHAL, wíth-ál. ad. Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

To WITHDRAW, wíth-drá'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, wíth-drá'. v. n. To retire, to retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, wíth-drá'-íng-róm. f. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHDREW, wíth-dró'. pret. of WITHDRAW. Did withdraw.

WITHE, wíth'. f. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, wíth'-ér. v. n. To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, or pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, wíth'-ér. v. a. To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, wíth'-érd-nis. f. The state of being withered, marcidty.

WITHERS, wíth'-érz. f. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERRUNG, wíth'-ér-rúng. f. An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

WITHHELD, wíth-héld'. pret. of WITHHOLD. Did withhold.

To WITHHOLD, wíth-hó'ld. v. a. Withheld, or Withholden, pret. and part. To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, wíth-hó'ldn. part. pass. of WITHHOLD.

WITHHOLDER, wíth-hó'ld-dúr. f. He who withholds.

WITHIN, wíth-ín'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

WITHIN, wíth-ín'. ad. In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, wíth-ín'-síd. ad. In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, wíth-out'. prep. Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, wíth-out'. ad. Not on

WOA

the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, wíth-out'. conjunct. Unless, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, wíth-stánd'. v. a. To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTOOD, wíth-stúd'. pret. of WITHSTAND. Did withstand.

WITHSTANDER, wíth-stánd'-úr. f. An opponent, resisting power.

WITHY, wíth'-ý. f. Willow.

WITLESS, wít'-lis. a. Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wít'-líng. f. A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wít'-nis. f. Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a Witness, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wít'-nis. v. a. To attest.

To WITNESS, wít'-nis. v. n. To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wít'-nis. interj. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, wít'-snáp-púr. f. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wít'-tíd. a. Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wít'-tý-sízm. f. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wít'-tý-lý. ad. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wít'-tý-nis. f. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wít'-tíng-lý. ad. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTOL, wít'-tòl. f. A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wít'-tòl-ý. a. Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wít'-tý. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; farcastic, full of taunts.

To WIVE, wí'v. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wí'v. v. a. To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wí'v. ad. Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wí'vz. f. The plural of WIFE.

WIZARD, wíz'-érd. f. A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wó. f. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curse; Wo is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wó'd. f. A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who

WON

who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.
WOBEGONE, wô'-bÿ-gôn. f. Lost in wo.
WOFUL, wô'-fûl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.
WOPULLY, wô'-fûl-ÿ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.
WOLD, wô'ld. f. Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.
WOLF, wûlf'. f. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.
WOLFDOG, wûlf'-dôg. f. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.
WOLFISH, wûlf'-ish. a. Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.
WOLFSBANE, wûlf'-bâne. f. A poisonous plant, aconite.
WOLFSMILK, wûlf'-milk. f. An herb.
WOLVISH, wûl'-vish. a. Resembling a wolf.
WOMAN, wûm'-ûn. f. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.
WOMANED, wûm'-ûnd. a. Accompanied, united with a woman.
WOMANHATER, wûm'-ûn-hâ-tûr. f. One that has an aversion for the female sex.
WOMANHOOD, wûm'-ûn-hûd. f. The character and collective qualities of a woman.
WOMANISH, wûm'-ûn-ish. a. Suitable to a woman.
To WOMANISE, wûm'-ûn-ize. v. a. To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.
WOMANKIND, wûm'-ûn-ky'nd. f. The female sex, the race of women.
WOMANLY, wûm'-ûn-ly. a. Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.
WOMB, wô'm. f. The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.
To WOMB, wô'm. v. a. To inclose, to breed in secret.
WOMBY, wô'm-ÿ. a. Capacious.
WOMEN, wûm'-mîn. Plural of WOMAN.
WON, wûn'. part. The pret. and part. pass. of WIN.
To WON, wûn'. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.
To WONDER, wûn'-dûr. v. n. To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WOO

WONDER, wûn'-dûr. f. Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder; a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.
WONDERFUL, wûn'-dêr-fûl. a. Admirable, strange, astonishing.
WONDERFULLY, wûn'-dêr-fûl-ÿ. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.
WONDERMENT, wûn'-dêr-mênt. f. Astonishment, amazement. Commonly in a low or droll sense.
WONDERSTRUCK, wûn'-dêr-strûk. a. Amazed.
WONDROUS, wûn'-drûs. a. Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.
WONDROUSLY, wûn'-drûs-ly. ad. To a strange degree.
To WONT, } wûnt'. } v. n. pret.
To be WONT, } and part.
WONT. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.
WONT, wûnt'. f. Custom, habit, use.
WONT, wô'nt. A contraction of WILL NOT.
WONTED, wûn'-tid. part. a. Accustomed, used, usual.
WONTEDNESS, wûn'-tid-nis. f. State of being accustomed to.
To WOO, wô'. v. a. To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.
To WOO, wô'. v. n. To court, to make love.
WOOD, wûd'. f. A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.
WOODBINE, wûd'-bine. f. Honey-suckle.
WOODCOCK, wûd'-kôk. f. A bird of passage with a long bill: his food is not known.
WOODED, wûd'-id. a. Supplied with wood.
WOODDRINK, wûd'-drînk. f. Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.
WOODEN, wûd'n. a. Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.
WOODHOLE, wûd'-hôle. f. Place where wood is laid up.
WOODLAND, wûd'-lând. f. Woods, ground covered with woods.
WOODLARK, wûd'-lârk. f. A melodious sort of wild lark.
WOODLOUSE, wûd'-lous. f. The name of an insect, the millepes.
WOODMAN, wûd'-mân. f. A sportsman, a hunter.
WOODMONGER, wûd'-mûng-gûr. f. A woodseller.

WOR

WOODNOTE, wûd'-nôte. f. Wild musick.
WOODNYMPH, wûd'-nimf. f. Dryad.
WOODOFFERING, wûd'-ôf-fêr-ing. f. Wood burnt on the altar.
WOODPECKER, wûd'-pêk-kûr. f. A bird.
WOODPIGEON, wûd'-pidzh-In. f. A wild pigeon.
WOODROOF, wûd'-rôf. f. An herb.
WOODSORREL, wûd'-sôr-ril. f. A plant.
WOODWARD, wûd'-wârd. f. A forester.
WOODY, wûd'-ÿ. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.
WOOER, wô'-ûr. f. One who courts a woman.
WOOF, wô'f. f. The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
WOOLINGLY, wô'-ing-ly. ad. Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.
WOOL, wûl'. f. The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.
WOOLLEN, wûl'-lin. a. Made of wool.
WOOLPACK, wûl'-pâk. } f. A bag
WOOLSACK, wûl'-sâk. } of wool,
a bundle of wool the seat of the judges in the house of lords; any thing bulky without weight.
WOOLLY, wûl'-ly. a. Consisting of wool, clothed with wool; resembling wool.
WOOLLINESS, wûl'-ly-nis. f. The state of being woolly.
WORD, wûrd'. f. A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse; dispute, verbal contention; promise; signal, token; account, tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture, word of God; the second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.
To WORD, wûrd'. v. a. To express in proper words.
WORDY, wûr'-dÿ. a. Full of words, abounding with words.
WORE, wô're. The pret. of WEAR.
To WORK, wûrk'. v. n. pret. **WORKED**, or **WROUGHT**. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as on an object; to make way.
To WORK, wûrk'. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture;

ture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To Work out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface; To Work up, to raise.

WORK, wûrk'. f. Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To set on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wûrk'-hr. f. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wûrk'-fél-lô. f. One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wûrk'-hous. } f.
WORKINGHOUSE, wûrk'-ing-hous. }

A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wûrk'-ing-dâ. f. Day on which labour is permitted, not the Sabbath.

WORKMAN, wûrk'-mân. f. An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLY, wûrk'-mân-ly. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'-mân-shîp. f. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'-mâf-tûr. f. The performer of any work.

WORKSHOP, wûrk'-shôp. f. The shop where work is done.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'-wûm-ûn. f. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'-y-dâ. f. The day not the sabbath.

WORLD, wûrld'. f. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; In the World, in possibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'-ly-nîs. f. Covetousness, addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'-ling. f. A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-ly. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent

upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-ly. ad. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wûrm'. f. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. a. To drive by flow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'-êtn. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. f. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'-y. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wôr'n. part. pass. of WEAR.

To WORRY, wûr'-ry. v. a. To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrs'. a. The comparative of BAD; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrs'. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrs'. f. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To WORSE, wûrs'. v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

WORSHIP, wûr'-shîp. f. Dignity, eminence, excellence; a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-shîp. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-shîp. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'-shîp-fûl. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'-shîp-fûl-y. ad. Respectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wûr'-shîp-pûr. f. Adorer, one that worships.

WORST, wûrst'. a. The superlative of BAD; Most bad, most ill.

WORST, wûrst'. f. The most calamitous or wicked state.

To WORST, wûrst'. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûs'-tid. f. Woollen yarn, wool spun.

WORT, wûrt'. f. Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of

the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth'. f. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth'. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY, wûr'-thý-ly. ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, wûr'-thý-nîs. f. Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, wûrth'-lîs. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûrth'-lîf-nîs. f. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûr'-thý. a. Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, wûr'-thý. f. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wòt'. v. n. To know, to be aware.

WOVE, wò've. The pret. and part. pass. of WEAVE.

WOVEN, wò'vn. The part. pass. of WEAVE.

WOULD, wûd'. The pret. of WILL; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to; it is a familiar term for Wish to do, or to have.

WOUND, wò'nd. f. A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, wò'nd. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wou'nd. The pret. and part. pass. of WIND.

WOUNDLESS, wò'nd-lîs. a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wò'nd-wûrt. f. A plant.

WOUNDY, woun'-dy. a. Excessive. A low word.

WRACK, rák'. f. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction.

To WRACK, rák'. v. a. To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, râng'-gl. v. n. To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE,

W R E

WRANGLE, rāng'-gl. f. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.
 WRANGLER, rāng'-glūr. f. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.
 To WRAP, rāp'. v. a. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; To Wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.
 WRAPPER, rāp'-pūr. f. One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.
 WRATH, rā'th. f. Anger, fury, rage.
 WRATHFUL, rā'th-fūl. a. Angry, furious, raging.
 WRATHFULLY, rā'th-fūl-ŷ. ad. Furiously, passionately.
 WRATHLESS, rā'th-līs. a. Free from anger.
 To WREAK, rēk'. v. a. old pret. and part. pass. WROKE. To revenge; to execute any violent design.
 WREAK, rēk'. f. Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.
 WREAKFUL, rēk'-fūl. a. Revengeful, angry.
 WREAKLESS, rēk'-līs. a. Unrevengeing, careless.
 WREATH, rē'th. f. Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.
 To WREATH, rē'th. v. a. preterit WREATHED, part. pass. WREATHED, WREATHEN. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.
 WREATHY, rē'th-ŷ. a. Spiral, curled, twisted.
 WRECK, rāk'. f. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.
 To WRECK, rāk'. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.
 To WRECK, rāk'. v. n. To suffer wreck.
 WREN, rēn'. f. A small bird.
 To WRENCH, rēntsh'. v. a. To pull by violence, to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.
 WRENCH, rēntsh'. f. A violent pull or twist; a sprain.
 To WREST, rēst'. v. a. To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force.
 WREST, rēst'. f. Distortion, violence.
 WRESTER, rēs'-tūr. f. He who wrests.
 To WRESTLE, rēs'l. v. n. To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend.

W R I

WRESTLER, rēs'-lūr. f. One who wrestles, one who professes the athletic art; one who contends in wrestling.
 WRETCH, rē'tsh'. f. A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt.
 WRETCHED, rē'tsh'-ld. a. Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully, contemptible.
 WRETCHEDLY, rē'tsh'-ld-lŷ. ad. Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.
 WRETCHEDNESS, rē'tsh'-ēd-nīs. f. Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.
 To WRIGGLE, rīg'l. v. n. To move to and fro with short motions.
 To WRIGGLE, rīg'l. v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.
 WRIGHT, rī'te. f. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.
 To WRING, rīng'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. WRINGED and WRUNG. To twist, to turn round with violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.
 To WRING, rīng'. v. n. To writhe with anguish.
 WRINGER, rīng'-ūr. f. One who squeezes the water out of clothes.
 WRINKLE, rīnk'l. f. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face; any roughness.
 To WRINKLE, rīnk'l. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.
 WRIST, rīst'. f. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.
 WRISTBAND, rīs'-bēnd. f. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.
 WRIT, rīt'. f. Any thing written, scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.
 WRIT, rīt'. The pret. of WRITE.
 To WRITE, rī'te. v. a. pret. WRIT or WROTE; part. pass. WRITTEN, WRIT, or WROTE. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.
 To WRITE, rī'te. v. n. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled,

W R Y

to use the stile of; to compose, to form compositions.
 WRITER, rī'-tūr. f. One who practices the art of writing; an author.
 To WRITHE, rī'the. v. a. To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.
 To WRITHE, rī'the. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.
 WRITING, rī'-tīng. f. A legal instrument; a composition, a book; a written paper of any kind.
 WRITINGMASTER, rī'-tīng-māstūr. f. One who teaches to write.
 WRITTEN, rīt'n. The part. pass. of WRITE.
 WRONG, rōng'. f. An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.
 WRONG, rōng'. a. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.
 WRONG, rōng'. ad. Not rightly, amiss.
 To WRONG, rōng'. v. a. To injure, to use unjustly.
 WRONGDOER, rōng'-dō-ūr. f. An injurious person.
 WRONGER, rōng'-ūr. f. He that injures, he that does wrong.
 WRONGFUL, rōng'-fūl. a. Injurious, unjust.
 WRONGFULLY, rōng'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Unjustly.
 WRONGHEAD, rōng'-hēd. }
 WRONGHEADED, rōng'-hēd- } a. Id. Having a perverse understanding.
 WRONGLY, rōng'-lŷ. ad. Unjustly, amiss.
 WRONGLESSLY, rōng'-lēl-lŷ. ad. Without injury to any.
 WROTE, rō'te. pret. and part. of WRITE.
 WROTH, rō'th'. a. Angry. Out of use.
 WROUGHT, rāt'. the pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of WORK. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.
 WRUNG, rūng'. The pret. and part. pass. of WRING.
 WRY, rŷ'. a. Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.
 To WRY, rŷ'. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

YEA

YACHT, yòt'. f. A small ship for carrying passengers.
YARD, yàrd. f. Inclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails.
YARE, yà're. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.
YARELY, yà're-lý. ad. Dextrously, skilfully.
YARN, yà'rn. f. Spun wool, woollen thread.
To YARR, yà'r. v. n. From the sound. To growl or snarl like a dog.
YARROW, yà'r-rò. f. A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.
YAWL, yà'l. f. A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
To YAWN, yà'n. v. n. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.
YAWN, yà'n. f. Oscitation; gape, hiatus.
YAWNING, yà'-ning. a. Sleepy, slumbering.
YCLAD, y-klád. part. for CLAD. Clothed.
YCLEPED, y-klèpt'. Called, termed, named.
YE, yè'. The nominative plural of THOU.
YEA, yè'. ad. Yes.
To YEAN, yè'n. v. n. To bring young. Used of sheep.
YEANLING, yè'n-líng. f. The young of sheep.

YEO

YEAR, yè'r. f. Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.
YEARLING, yè'r-líng. a. Being a year old.
YEARLY, yè'r-lý. a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.
YEARLY, yè'r-lý. ad. Annually, once a year.
To YEARN, yè'rn'. v. n. To feel great internal uneasiness.
To YEARN, yè'rn'. v. a. To grieve, to vex.
YELK, yò'ke. f. The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, YOLK.
To YELL, yèl'. v. n. To cry out with horror and agony.
YELL, yèl'. f. A cry of horror.
YELLOW, yà'l-lò. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
YELLOWBOY, yà'l-lò-boy. f. A gold coin.
YELLOWHAMMER, yà'l-lò-hám-múr. f. A bird.
YELLOWISH, yà'l-lò-ísh. a. Approaching to yellow.
YELLOWISHNESS, yà'l-lò-ísh-nís. f. The quality of approaching to yellow.
YELLOWNESS, yà'l-lò-nís. f. The quality of being yellow; it is used in Shakespeare for jealousy.
YELLOWWS, yà'l-lòz. f. A disease in horses.
To YELP, yèlp'. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.
YEOMAN, yém'-mún. f. A man of

YEW

a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.
YEOMANRY, yém'-mún-rý. f. The collective body of yeomen.
To YERK, yèrk'. v. a. To throw out or move with a spring.
YERK, yèrk'. f. A quick motion.
To YERN, yè'rn'. v. a. See YEARN.
YES, yís'. ad. A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle opposed to No.
YEST, yèst'. f. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the spume on a troubled sea.
YESTY, yés'-tý. a. Frothy, spumy.
YESTER, yís'-túr. a. Being next before the present day.
YESTERDAY, yís'-túr-dâ. f. The day last past, the next day before to-day.
YESTERNIGHT, yís'-túr-níte. f. The night before this night.
YET, yèt'. conjunct. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.
YET, yèt'. ad. Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all, hitherto.
YEW, yò'. f. A tree of tough wood. To

YOK

To **YIELD**, yě'ld. v. a. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up; to surrender.

To **YIELD**, yě'ld. v. n. To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yě'l-dŭr. f. One who yields.

YOKE, yō'ke. f. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To **YOKE**, yō'ke. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yō'ke-ēlm. f. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yō'ke-fēl-lō. } f.

YOKEMATE, yō'ke-māte. } f.

Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yō'ke. f. The yellow part of an egg. See **YELK**.

YON, yōn'. } a. Being at a

YONDER, yōn'-dŭr. } distance with-

in view.

YORE, yō're. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yō'. pron. The oblique case of **YE**; it is used in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

YOUNG, yŭng'. a. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yŭng'. f. The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yŭng'-ish. a. Somewhat young.

YOU

YOUNGLING, yŭng'-ling. f. Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yŭng'-ly. ad. Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yŭng'-stŭr. } f. A

YOUNKER, yŭnk'-ŭr. } young

person.

YOUR, yō'r. pron. Belonging to you; Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as this is Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yŭr-sēlf'. f. You, even you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, yō'th. f. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yō'th-fŭl. a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yō'th-fŭl-y. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yō'th-y. a. Young, youthful.

Z

ZEP

ZANY, zā'-ny. f. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zē'l. f. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zēl'-ŭt. f. One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

ZEALOUS, zēl'-ŭs. a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zēl'-ŭf-ly. ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zēl'-ŭf-nis. f. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshē-kē'n. f. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zēd'. f. The name of the letter z, the last of the English alphabet.

ZENITH, zē'-nith. f. The point over head opposite the nadir.

ZEPHIR, zēf'-fēr. } f. The

ZEPHYRUS, zēf'-fēr-ŭs. } west

wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zēst'. f. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To **ZEST**, zēst'. v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zē-tēt'-lk. a. Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zhō'g-mā. f. A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zīg'-zāg. f. Any thing composed of short turns.

ZIGZAG, zīg'-zāg. a. Having many short turns, turning this way and that. They are words of ludicrous formation, but frequently used by the best authors.

ZIG

ZOO

ZODIACK, zō'-dzhék. f. The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zō'ne. f. A girdle; a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zō-ōg'-grā-fŭr. f. One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zō-ōg'-grā-fŭ. f. A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zō-ōl'-lō-dzhŭ. f. A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zō-ō-fŭte. f. Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, zō-ōt'-tō-mist. f. A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zō-ōt'-tō-mŭ. f. Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

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CAUTION, &c.

IT is with the utmost diffidence and respect, I submit the following remarks to the judgment of the public. I am actuated by no illiberal jealousy of Mr. Sheridan's fame; and I have the happiness to reflect that my Criticisms will neither wound his mind, nor injure his fortune. He is beyond the limits of all human concerns, and equally unaffected by censure and by praise.

His claim to praise is indisputable. When I consider the inestimable value of cultivated speech, I cannot sufficiently express my regard for the man, to whose assiduity we are indebted for the best theory of verbal sounds, that ever appeared in this kingdom.

The

—The errors which expose his system to the censure and ridicule of the learned, I attribute to habitual influence. He was an IRISHMAN; and to the last period of his life, his Origin was obvious in his pronunciation. I hope the candid reader will do me the justice to believe, that I do not design to convey any unworthy idea by the term IRISHMAN. The glorious Republic of Letters is universal. Whoever cultivates his reason and administers to the pleasure and improvement of our intellectual faculties, is entitled to it's honors and immunities. I have nothing in view but to remark, that the natives of Ireland have a *brogue*—a certain *harsh, guttural* enunciation, which pervades their whole discourse, and which Mr. Sheridan has unhappily retained in his Dictionary. NATIVES and FOREIGNERS are equally interested in avoiding this vicious pronunciation. Of the former, many young gentlemen in the Pulpit, the Bar, and in private Life, have

have been rendered eminently ridiculous by adopting it. The difficulties, which it causes to the latter, are innumerable. I flatter myself, therefore, that the attempt to demonstrate Errors of such importance in plain language, and at an easy expence, will be honored with general approbation. I have only to request the gentlemen, who officially review the productions of the press, to be so obliging as to bestow all the attention on the subject that may be consistent with other important engagements. Their influence on the public opinion is such as every Author must desire who has TRUTH and VIRTUE in view

THE

THE FIRST *GENERAL* ERROR.

○စစ်တပ်မဟာမိတ်○မေတ္တာစုဝင်သော○မိမိတို့အား○မိမိတို့အား○

tu.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

NATURE, spelt by Mr. Sheridan, NA-TSHUR.

TORTURE, . . . TA³R-TSHUR.

TORTUOUS, . . . TA'R-TSHO'-US.

SATURATE, . . SAT-TSHO-RATE.

I am unable to discover the aid which FO-
REIGNERS and NATIVES are to derive from
this mode of spelling. And I hope I shall be
forgiven if I declare my belief, that no one but
an IRISHMAN could imagine the found of—
TU—is properly represented by the Gothic com-
bination—TSHO.

The national propensity is to abbreviate—U—
and to pronounce the word thus Nètŭr.*

* The learned reader will permit me to inform English Students that a *horizontal stroke* intimates, that the vowel, over which it is placed, must be lengthened in pronunciation. The *crescent* (◌) that it must be abbreviated. When I use the accent from the left to the right I intend the vowel to be pronounced like—A—in *make, face, &c.* which grammarians term, OPEN.

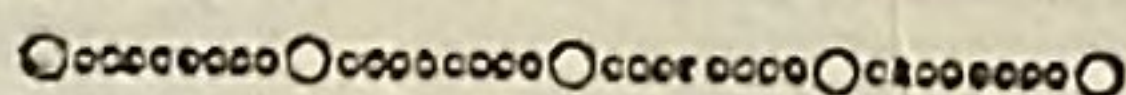
But

attempts to acquire it, when he sees, in Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary, such clusters of consonants as the following; HWISL. LaNGGWIDZHD. DZHUDZH, &c.

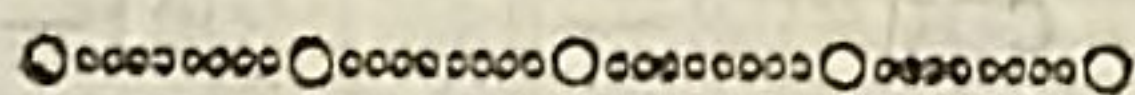
Had Mr. Sheridan given Foreigners directions for the pronunciation of our—G—*soft*, and then made the rule general that—J—is always pronounced like it, he had not disfigured his dictionary with so many thousand absurdities. If a foreigner or native be at a loss to pronounce—LEGION—he needs only the subsequent Modification of the sound—Lējin; or this—Lējōn. And I appeal to the common sense of mankind, whether this mode be not infinitely superior to Mr. Sheridan's—Le—DZHUN, which no mortal can utter.

Or he might have used—G—as explanatory of the sound, first observing that it must always be pronounced soft. And then *justify* would be—GUSTIFY—instead of—DZHUSTIFY, and it is not only preferable as a mode of superior simplicity

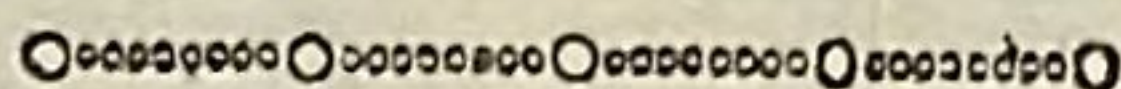
plicity and elegance, but as it does not *mislead*.
 Foreigners always pronounce that odd combination
 of letters like—EDZHOO, edzhooftify.



THIRD GENERAL ERROR.



fu.



It does not require an ear very delicate and refined to discriminate between the *genuine* sound of words with—SU—and Mr. Sheridan's *vicious* sound. The reader needs only join the—S—to the preceding syllable, and then place—Y—before—U—and it will produce the pure English sound. Take for example, *Censure*. CENS—YURE—CENSURE. Mr. Sheridan spells it—SEN—SHUR; but it is a remarkable confirmation of the truth of this method that Mr. Sheridan himself omits the—H—in *censurable*; “SEN—SU—RABLE.”

C

I ask,

I ask leave to remind NATIVES, as well as to apprise FOREIGNERS, that two extremes are to be avoided in the pronunciation of words beginning with—SUPER. One, the error of the vulgar, which consists in pronouncing the word—SOOPUR, or SEWPER. The other, Mr. Sheridan's, which consists—as usual—in thickening the sound with—SH—*shewper*.

The true sound may be obtained by placing—
Y—before—URE. The—Y—on all such occa-
sions, being pronounced as in—*young—your*, &c.
S—YURE, fure.

FOURTH GENERAL ERROR.

IA. IE. OU. EOU.

Exordium. In the pronunciation of—BY—we have need only of one emission of air from the lungs.

lungs. In the pronunciation of—BUYER—we emit the air twice, BUY—ER. In the word—BIER—we have occasion for one emission only, but being diversified in its passage constitutes a *diphthong*. The word—CORDIAL—may be pronounced either by impelling the air of the lungs three times—CORD—I—AL—, or by abbreviating the sound of—I and A—into a diphthong—*Cord-ial*. This abbreviation of sound is happily expressed by—Y—. *Cord-yal*.

Application. Mr. Sheridan spells

COURTIER.	KOR-TSHUR.
ODIOUS.	O-DZHUS.
ODIUM.	O-DZHUM.
LITIGIOUS.	LI-TIDZH-US.
SUMPTUOUSLY.	SUMP-TSHU-US-LY.
SUTURE.	SHO-TSHUR.

We have no such sounds as these in the English language. We pronounce Courtier, CŌRT-YĚR. Odious, ŌD-YŮS. Litigious, LITIG-YŮS.

Permit

Permit me, in passing, to notice a prevailing error from Mr. Sheridan's being uninformed in the real quantity* of British *diphthongs*, &c. For instance, he expresses—IIOUS—by—US; *Litidzbus*; which is extremely improper. It is either—litig—I—US, or, abbreviated, litig—yus. The—I—is always pronounced, or—Y—substituted for it, when it makes a diphthong. With equal propriety, Mr. Sheridan might have written, CORD-AL, for CORDIAL.

FIFTH GENERAL ERROR.

The preceding remarks embrace nearly two thirds of Mr. Sheridan's system, To notice *all* the errors in his DIK-SHO-NER-Y, as he consistently spells the word, would exceed the limits proposed. But I have yet room for further animadversions; and my first remark is general. Many foreign

* Length of sound.

nations pronounce a word, ending in—TION—*Action*, for example, as though it were written—SION—. AC—SION. In England, we make a diphthong of—IO—and of course the true sound of the word is to be known by placing—Y—before—O—short, pronouncing the—T—like—S—. e. g. *Redemption*, redempf-yŏn. *Completion*, complēf-yŏn.* It demands, perhaps, a good ear to discern the difference between Mr. Sheridan's mode of founding—TION—and that which I have the honor to propose. It is the only instance in which we apparently accord. Yet every one must be sensible that—TION—can never be pronounced—SHUN. I have accounted for the exchange of—T—into—S—, and I have proved that—I—receives the modification of the consonant—Y—in the formation of diphthongs, but as the distinction is not very perceptible, none but those who are studious of the utmost precision and elegance in pronunciation need regard it.

* The, Ū, is in sound similar to, Ū.

Not satisfied with the intrusion of numberless aspirates and guttural deformities, Mr. Sheridan repeats consonants where they serve no one purpose in the world, but to thicken the sound and to misguide foreigners as to the number of syllables. Thus he makes the rule general that “words ending in—ION—double the preceding consonant.” e. g. *Opinion*, he spells—OPIN-NYUN. In this case the—Y—is either a *consonant*, or a *vowel*. If the former—NYUN—must be expressed by a nasal sound for the—N—and by an additional emission of air for—YUN. And thus the word will be expressed by four distinct syllables, which is not only repugnant to fact, but contrary to Mr. Sheridan’s own intentions, for he very properly ranks it with *trisyllables*. On the supposition that —Y—is a vowel, the same objection follows, *the word has four syllables*, and consequently ought to have been divided thus—O-PIN-NY-UN. Now if we do not double the consonant, we avoid all those errors and absurdities, and obtain the genuine sound of the word. e. g. O-PIN-Y^UŌN.

Even

Even in those parts of his system, in which Mr. Sheridan's excellence consists, I cannot always assent to his judgment. The word—STRAIT—which I dare affirm every man of education pronounces open, as in the words, Fàce, làce, &c. he spells thus—STRE^TT. With much greater propriety, he might have taught us to pronounce fàce—LĒS.

ROYALLY. Mr. Sheridan spells, ROY-YEL-^LLY. But we have no word thus founded.

WIND. GOLD. The former of these words ought to be pronounced—WĪND:—Mr. Sheridan contends, because Dean Swift was accustomed to say to those who pronounced it—WĪND—“ *I have a mind to find why you pronounce it wind.*” Pleasant enough! But the Dean, it seems, pronounced—Gold—GOOLD—and consequently, they might have answered—*though it be in us somewhat boold, yet we desire to be toold why you pronounce it goold.*

Mr.

Mr. Sheridan has assigned a better reason for pronouncing *wind*, WĪND—"because," says he, "all our monosyllables of this termination are thus pronounced." To which I answer. 1st. CUSTOM is the supreme law of the land. 2d. As we have another monosyllable spelt exactly like this, a distinction in sound was deemed necessary.

It is erroneous to pronounce the long vowel—
—Ō—like—OO—. Hence RŌME, GŌLD, &c. are preferable to *room*, *gould*, &c.

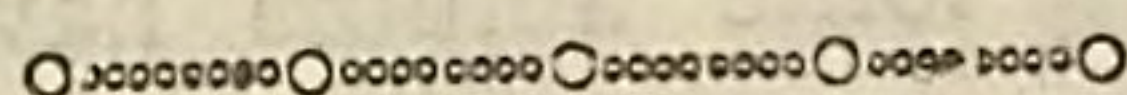
Whenever custom is divided, it is most reasonable to adopt the practice of the profession in which the term is principally in use. Thus *recor'd*, with the accent on the last syllable, is preferable to *récord*, because the gentlemen at the bar pronounce it *recor'd*. And as the officers of the navy pronounce *wind*—WĪND—it is, on that account, to be preferred to WĪND. For similar reasons, ACA'D-ĒMY is better than ACA-DĒMY, which is pedantic and affected.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

CONTINUATION OF THE REMARKS

ON

Mr. SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY.



THE preceding remarks have been honored with so flattering a reception by those who are competent to judge on the occasion, that I am encouraged to comply with their request, and extend my remarks to some other fundamental errors in Mr. Sheridan's system of pronunciation.

I have another motive.--The complaints respecting Mr. Sheridan's dictionary are more general than I imagined, and a demonstration of the pervading errors of his plan, I am assured, have been long anxiously desired by FOREIGNERS, by NATIVES, by all who are studious of purity and precision in pronunciation—in few words, by all

D

who

who have any desire to be distinguished from the illiterate multitude.

My respect for men of letters even if unsuccessful in their schemes of improvement, and, above all, my reverence for the dead, forbid that asperity of censure which some authors have used when speaking of Mr. Sheridan. "He wants to teach us sounds which our forefathers and the learned have always avoided." "It is difficult to say," adds another, "which is most amazing, the IGNORANCE, or the ASSURANCE of the Author, who treats of matters to which he is quite a stranger."*

His dictionary, in itself, is not worth sixpence. It derives its only merit from the rules of pronunciation; and in this respect the author is indisputably entitled to the praise of originality. But his errors are so numerous, and so very pernicious in

* Chambaud, Page 91.

tendency

mode consists in giving a broad sound to the—A, for the first part of the Diphthong. TĀY-lor.

The second, is genuine and correct. It makes—AI—a diphthong, but to the--A--it gives the sound of—Ē—open.

The third, is truly Hibernian. It is exemplified in the word—STRAIT—already noticed. The error consists in pronouncing—AI—as an—Ē—acute. *Frét; bléd, &c.*

The fourth is a corruption, that pervades every page of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary. It consists in pronouncing—AI—as a single—E. People of rank and education always pronounce—AI—as a diphthong, the former part of which has the sound of—Ē—open.

The following words will illustrate our subject.

PAN.	PEN.	MAD.	MET.
PANE.	PAIN.	MAID.	MADE.

In pronouncing—AI—the provincialist gives the
same

same sound to the former part of the diphthong that he does to—A—in PAN or MAD—, pāy—māy, &c.

The correct and elegant speaker, on the contrary, pronounces the former part of the diphthong like—È—open. As I have already noticed in the word—STRAIT.

The third mode is pure Hibernian. I have never heard an Englishman, not even a vulgar provincialist, pronounce—STRAITen—STRAITly--&c. STRÉTen, STRÉTly, &c. It is the same as pronouncing—PAIN—PEN.

In the fourth mode the—A—is very properly sounded like—È—. The error consists in suppressing the—I; in other words, it consists in sounding as a single vowel what ought to be pronounced as a diphthong. We have PĀINS in the body, but not PENS (for writing) nor PANES (of glass) in it.

RULE.

RULE. In pronouncing—AI—in MAID, for example, avoid the acute sound in—MET—and do not stop at the simple sound in, MADE—but make a soft and easy diphthong of—È—and—I—. MAID.

The medium sound is to be followed in other diphthongs. Thus, FEARful is pronounced by the provincial vulgar—FEERful. By Mr. Sheridan, FĪRful, or FÉRful, as he himself spells it.

Again, the beard is pronounced by the former—BEERD. By the latter—BĪRD, or, according to the dictionary, BÉRd.

The rule for this last error will serve on all similar occasions. Do not add—D—to the word—BEER—, nor to the word—BŪR—, but to—BEAR—an animal. BEAR-D.

We have several exceptions to this general rule, but Mr. Sheridan has not properly distinguished them.

In

In perusing Mr. Sheridan's dictionary, I have often been much surprized at the manner in which the words are divided. When men of education pronounce only one consonant, Mr. Sheridan uses a reduplication, and thus destroys the delicacy and sweetness of the sound. On the other hand, where the consonant is indispensably necessary, he omits it. e. g.

ARRIVE.	Mr. Sheridan.	AR-RIVE.
OFFENSE.	.	OF-FENSE.
ALLCHEERING.	.	AL-TSHEE-RING.
LEISURE.	.	LEE-ZHUR.
APPEARANCE.	.	AP-PEE-RANCE.

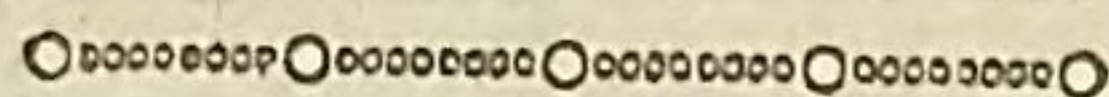
We use double consonants in many words to preserve their etymology ; but we do not pronounce them. In this we conform to the practice of the French. No well bred Parisian pronounces—ARRIVER—AR-River—OFFENSE—OF-fense. Nor do men of education in England. They pronounce thus. A-RÍVE—O-FÉÑSE. In which
the

the found is more pure and delicate than in the re-duplication.

But as Mr. Sheridan was so warm an advocate for superfluous—Rs—and—Ss—he ought surely to have employed them where they are necessary. We pronounce the words thus.

ALLCHEERING.	.	ALL-CHÈAR-ING.
LEISURE.	.	LÈZ-URE.
APPEARANCE.	.	A-PÈAR-ANCE.

Where Mr. Sheridan heard such ridiculous sounds as—CHEE-ring; BEE-ring; LEE-zhure, &c. I do not know.



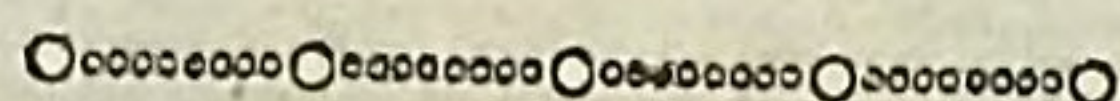
It may be necessary to reiterate my remarks on the uncouth manner in which certain words are terminated by Mr. Sheridan. e. g.

CHAMPION. Mr. Sheridan. TSHAM-PYUN.

A foreigner must be extremely perplexed by the
termination—

termination—PYUN. He is sensible from the division of the word, that Mr. Sheridan designs it to be a disyllable; at the same time he cannot conceive how it is to be articulated. If—Y—be a consonant, it makes—P-YUN; which militates against the supposition of the term being pronounced as a disyllable. If—Y—be a vowel, with its proper English sound before another vowel, it must be pronounced, PY-UN, for it is not in the power of man to articulate the vowel—Y—before any other vowel as a diphthong. Consequently it would be absurd to put in one syllable what is to be divided into two. But if Mr. Sheridan erroneously—I am unwilling to say, *ignorantly*—substituted—Y—for—I—or—EE—and then imagined it would easily coalesce with the following vowel as a diphthong, the conclusion is yet more absurd, for the syllable must be pronounced—PEUN. How greatly superior is the polite English mode—CHAMP[˘]-yon! Or even the division of the word in common spelling books—CHAM[˘]-PI-ON.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.



ALMS. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it—^UAMS, instead of—^UAMS.

CALM. This word is marked in the same ridiculous manner—^UCAM.

AN-TO-E-CI. As our author expresses a profound contempt for the antient languages, I have reason to believe he was a stranger to their charms. The man never lived who *understood* them, and yet despised them.

And this shall be his apology for the absurd division of terms borrowed from Greek and Latin.

As we have dismissed—O—from—*economy*—and similar words, we might, I humbly conceive, spell this word—ANTECI. At all events it ought to be pronounced—ANT-^E-SE.

ALLY. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the
first

first syllable. But this sounds like ALLEY, a thoroughfare. The latter is derived from ALLER *to go*, and is properly accented. The former from ALLIER, s'ALLIER *to enter into alliance*, and ought to be accented ALLÝ. Mr. Sheridan's feat of accent is not countenanced by even distant analogy. On the contrary, whenever the above words enter into the composition of any of our terms, they uniformly affect the accent as I have stated. e. g. LIER, *to bind*, &c. is the primitive word; in composition ADLIER, ALLIER *to bind to*, &c. RALLY, (RE-ALLER) signifies *to turn again*, *to reduce retreating forces*. The latter has the accent on the first syllable. But all words, of which LY, from, LIER, is a part, have their accent on —LY—, without exception.

I am unable to discover the propriety of the accent on the first syllable of MISCELLANY. If there be any *reason* for it, the derivative—MISCELLANEOUS—according to a rule established

by Mr. Sheridan himself, ought to be—*mis-cél-lanéous*. But it is properly accented in the dictionary, *miscelláneous*.

But why do I mention rules and reasons? It is perilous to regard Mr. Sheridan's laws. e. g. He makes the rule general, without a single exception,* that when two similar consonants meet in dissyllables, the accent is on the first. But how ridiculous an appearance would a man make were he to pronounce ASSAULT—*ás-sault*. ASSENT—*as'-sent*. ATTIRE—*át-tire*. AFFRONT—*áf-front*. ARRAY—*ár-ray*! and I think Mr. Sheridan's COMMUNE is liable to censure. I prefer, COMMÚNE.

Nay Mr. Sheridan disdains the observance of his own precepts. e. g. In his preface† he makes—CACOPH'-ONY, an *exception* to a general rule. In his dictionary, he makes it an *example* of that general rule, and accents it, in the true stile of an Hibernian, CÁ-CO-PHO-NY.

* Except words that have—OUT—prefixed. † P. 37.

RECORD; he informs us in his preface,* is to be accented, REC'ORD. In his dictionary, he accents it, RE-CÓRD!

One while we are taught to found—GY—at the end of words like—JEE. Another time like—DZHY. e. g. THEOLOGY—theolo-DZHY. CRIPTOLOGY—criptolo-JY. But in truth, we have neither of these sounds in English.

AXIOM. AK'-SHUM. Were no other mode of avoiding such disagreeable sounds practicable, it would be better to make a trissyllable of the word AC-SI-ŌM. But the true sound of the diphthong may be ascertained by the assistance of —Y—. A'CS-YŌM.

CERTIORARI. I have heard this word pronounced by a gentleman learned in the law, CER-TI-ÓR-Ā-RĪ. The quantity of the penultima ought, I think, to conform to the rules of the language whence the word is borrowed. *Certiorāri.*

But even the former is preferable to *fer-SHO-rá-ri*, which you may find in Mr. Sheridan's *dikSHOnery*.

The *concord of sweet sounds* in music is simply a gratification of the ear; but the melody of language is also a *rational* gratification, and consequently an object of philosophical pursuit.

As to Mr. Sheridan, he certainly bestowed great pains on the analysis of English sounds, but either from a defect in the auditory organs, or from some cause less pardonable, he is extremely inconsistent with respect even to **VOWELS**. e. g. If it be allowable on any occasion to exemplify the sound of —**Ō**—short by a —**U**—it is allowable in, **FRONT**, for we pronounce —**O**—in *front*, the front of a house, almost as the —**U**—in *bunt*, yet Mr. Sheridan spells the word —**FRONT**. To this I have no objection. I wish he had always preserved the —**Ō**—in his explanatory spelling. Foreigners and illiterate natives are prone to substitute a deep, guttural —**U**—for —**Ō**—short, and for our soft, melodious —**E**—.

But

But Mr Sheridan often substitutes—U—for—E—
for—O—and even for—A—though the popular
pronunciation be against him. e. g.

CAVERN.	CAV-URN.
COMMONER.	COM-UN-UR.
CULPABLE.	CUL-PUBL.

It ought to be written—com-o-ner. Cav-ern.
Cul'-pa-bel.

Again, people of credit say BĒ-STOW. BĒEN;
we have been to the park. CĪTZEN. A man of
SPĪRIT. I was taught ARĒTHMETIC. He
ought to ĒNFORCE his commands, if he expect
to ENJOY a continuance of his authority.

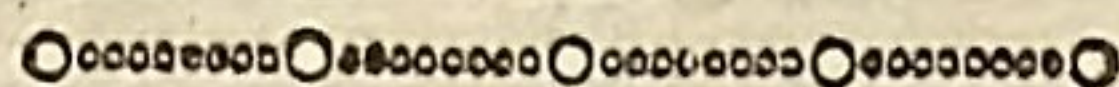
But Mr. Sheridan pronounces the above words
and a thousand others, thus.

BĪS-TŌ.—BIN.—CIT-IZN.—SPĒR-IT.—A-
RĪTHMETIC.—INFORCE.—INJOY.

¶ He has exemplified in the same word the er-
roneous

roneous extremes already noticed. e. g. FÉR-full. FEĒER-less! Surely FEAR must be the same in each instance. GEO-graphy, he spells, JOG-graphy. GEO-graphical, he spells, JEE-O-graphical, and leaves the public to discover the reason.

¶ He adopts the pronunciation recommended by Lord Chesterfield in—TOWARD, a preposition. TÖRD. But forgets it in—TOWARD, the adjective, which he spells, TÓ-WĒRD^I. The—W—is mute in both instances. The latter also is to be pronounced as a diphthong. TÖERD

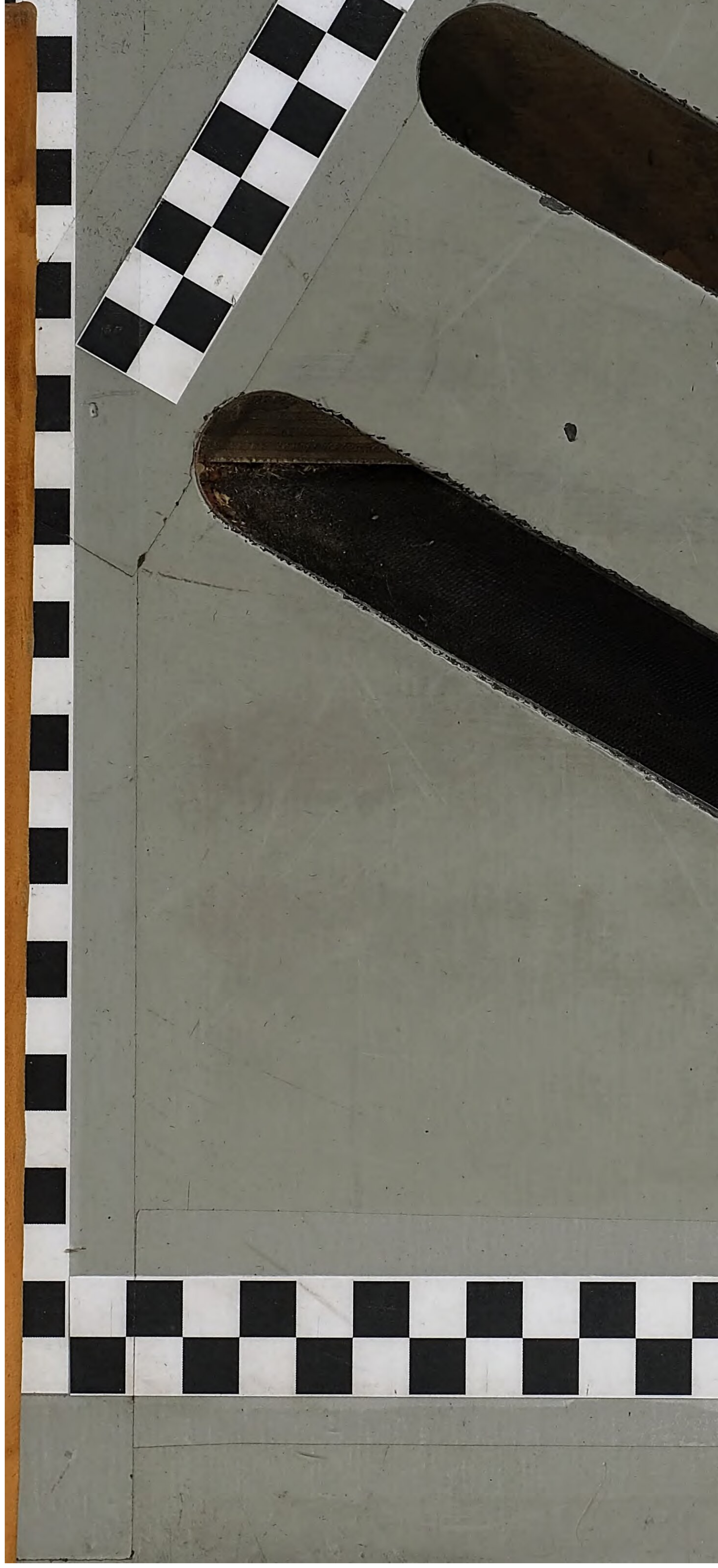


I conclude the remarks with congratulating my country on the attention which the superior orders bestow on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, a language at once copious, energetic, and harmonious, when properly written and properly pronounced.

F I N I S.









Sheridan, Thomas,

A complete dictionary of the English language, both with regard to sound and meaning one main object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation, to which is prefixed a prosodial grammar

London 1789

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